Sturm-Liouville Expansions of the Delta Function

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May, 2014

Abstract We expand the Delta Function in Series, and Integrals of Sturm-Liouville Eigen-functions.

Keywords: Sturm-Liouville Expansions, Infinitesimal, Infinite-Hyper-Real, Hyper-Real, infinite Hyper-real, Infinitesimal Calculus, Delta Function, Fourier Series, Laguerre Polynomials, Legendre Functions, Bessel Functions, Delta Function,

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification 26E35; 26E30; 26E15; 26E20; 26A06; 26A12; 03E10; 03E55; 03E17; 03H15; 46S20; 97I40; 97I30.

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0.

Eigen-Functions Expansion of the Delta Function

Unlike Taylor's expansion of a function that requires its derivatives of any order, Fourier Integral or Fourier Series representation require no derivatives. Then, the function's projections on the orthogonal sequence of eigen-functions sum up to the function.

It is little known that the Fourier Series representation, and the Fourier Integral representation result from an expansion of the Delta Function:

For instance, the Fourier Integral representation,

$$f(x) = \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} f(\xi)\delta(x-\xi)d\xi$$

$$= \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} f(\xi)\tfrac{1}{2\pi}\int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\omega=\infty} e^{i\omega(x-\xi)}d\omega d\xi$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2\pi}\int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\omega=\infty} \underbrace{\int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} f(\xi)e^{-i\omega\xi}d\xi}_{F(\omega)}\, e^{i\omega x}d\omega$$

Here, the Fourier Transform $F(\omega)$ is the projection of $f(x)$ on $e^{i\omega x}$.

The eigen-function expansions of the Delta Function are at the root of the eigen-function expansion of any function.

The Delta Function can be defined only as a hyper-real function in infinitesimal Calculus.

We proceed with the definition of the Hyper-real line.

1.

Hyper-real Line

Each real number α can be represented by a Cauchy sequence of rational numbers, $(r_1, r_2, r_3, ...)$ so that $r_n \to \alpha$.

The constant sequence $(\alpha, \alpha, \alpha, ...)$ is a constant hyper-real.

In [Dan2] we established that,

1. Any totally ordered set of positive, monotonically decreasing to zero sequences $(\iota_1, \iota_2, \iota_3, ...)$ constitutes a family of infinitesimal hyper-reals.
2. The infinitesimals are smaller than any real number, yet strictly greater than zero.
3. Their reciprocals $\left(\frac{1}{\iota_1}, \frac{1}{\iota_2}, \frac{1}{\iota_3}, ...\right)$ are the infinite hyper-reals.
4. The infinite hyper-reals are greater than any real number, yet strictly smaller than infinity.
5. The infinite hyper-reals with negative signs are smaller than any real number, yet strictly greater than $-\infty$.
6. The sum of a real number with an infinitesimal is a non-constant hyper-real.
7. The Hyper-reals are the totality of constant hyper-reals, a family of infinitesimals, a family of infinitesimals with

negative sign, a family of infinite hyper-reals, a family of infinite hyper-reals with negative sign, and non-constant hyper-reals.

8. The hyper-reals are totally ordered, and aligned along a line: the Hyper-real Line.
9. That line includes the real numbers separated by the non-constant hyper-reals. Each real number is the center of an interval of hyper-reals, that includes no other real number.
10. In particular, zero is separated from any positive real by the infinitesimals, and from any negative real by the infinitesimals with negative signs, $-dx$.
11. Zero is not an infinitesimal, because zero is not strictly greater than zero.
12. We do not add infinity to the hyper-real line.
13. The infinitesimals, the infinitesimals with negative signs, the infinite hyper-reals, and the infinite hyper-reals with negative signs are semi-groups with respect to addition. Neither set includes zero.
14. The hyper-real line is embedded in $\mathbb{R}^{\infty}$, and is not homeomorphic to the real line. There is no bi-continuous one-one mapping from the hyper-real onto the real line.

15. In particular, there are no points on the real line that can be assigned uniquely to the infinitesimal hyper-reals, or to the infinite hyper-reals, or to the non-constant hyper-reals.

16. No neighbourhood of a hyper-real is homeomorphic to an $\mathbb{R}^n$ ball. Therefore, the hyper-real line is not a manifold.

17. The hyper-real line is totally ordered like a line, but it is not spanned by one element, and it is not one-dimensional.

2.

Hyper-real Function

2.1 Definition of a hyper-real function

$f(x)$ is a hyper-real function, iff it is from the hyper-reals into the hyper-reals.

This means that any number in the domain, or in the range of a hyper-real $f(x)$ is either one of the following

- real
- real + infinitesimal
- real – infinitesimal
- infinitesimal
- infinitesimal with negative sign
- infinite hyper-real
- infinite hyper-real with negative sign

Clearly,

2.2 *Every function from the reals into the reals is a hyper-real function.*

3.

Integral of a Hyper-real Function

In [Dan3], we defined the integral of a Hyper-real Function.

Let $f(x)$ be a hyper-real function on the interval $[a,b]$.

The interval may not be bounded.

$f(x)$ may take infinite hyper-real values, and need not be bounded.

At each

$$a \le x \le b,$$

there is a rectangle with base $[x - \frac{dx}{2}, x + \frac{dx}{2}]$, height $f(x)$, and area

$$f(x)dx.$$

We form the **Integration Sum** of all the areas for the x's that start at $x = a$, and end at $x = b$,

$$\sum_{x \in [a,b]} f(x)dx.$$

If for any infinitesimal dx, the Integration Sum has the same hyper-real value, then $f(x)$ is integrable over the interval $[a,b]$.

Then, we call the Integration Sum the integral of $f(x)$ from $x = a$, to $x = b$, and denote it by

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} f(x)dx\,.$$

If the hyper-real is infinite, then it is the integral over $[a,b]$,

If the hyper-real is finite,

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} f(x)dx = \text{ real part of the hyper-real}\,.\square$$

3.1 The countability of the Integration Sum

In [Dan1], we established the equality of all positive infinities:

We proved that the number of the Natural Numbers, $Card\mathbb{N}$, equals the number of Real Numbers, $Card\mathbb{R} = 2^{Card\mathbb{N}}$, and we have

$$Card\mathbb{N} = (Card\mathbb{N})^2 = ... = 2^{Card\mathbb{N}} = 2^{2^{Card\mathbb{N}}} = ... \equiv \infty.$$

In particular, we demonstrated that the real numbers may be well-ordered.

Consequently, there are countably many real numbers in the interval $[a,b]$, and the Integration Sum has countably many terms.

While we do not sequence the real numbers in the interval, the summation takes place over countably many $f(x)dx$.

The Lower Integral is the Integration Sum where $f(x)$ is replaced by its lowest value on each interval $[x - \frac{dx}{2}, x + \frac{dx}{2}]$

3.2
$$\sum_{x \in [a,b]} \left(\inf_{x - \frac{dx}{2} \le t \le x + \frac{dx}{2}} f(t) \right) dx$$

The Upper Integral is the Integration Sum where $f(x)$ is replaced by its largest value on each interval $[x - \frac{dx}{2}, x + \frac{dx}{2}]$

3.3
$$\sum_{x \in [a,b]} \left(\sup_{x - \frac{dx}{2} \le t \le x + \frac{dx}{2}} f(t) \right) dx$$

If the integral is a finite hyper-real, we have

3.4 *A hyper-real function has a finite integral if and only if its upper integral and its lower integral are finite, and differ by an infinitesimal*.

4.

Delta Function

In [Dan5], we have defined the Delta Function, and established its properties

1. The Delta Function is a hyper-real function defined from the hyper-real line into the set of two hyper-reals $\left\{0, \frac{1}{dx}\right\}$. The hyper-real 0 is the sequence $\langle 0, 0, 0, ... \rangle$. The infinite hyper-real $\frac{1}{dx}$ depends on our choice of dx.
2. We will usually choose the family of infinitesimals that is spanned by the sequences $\left\langle \frac{1}{n} \right\rangle, \left\langle \frac{1}{n^2} \right\rangle, \left\langle \frac{1}{n^3} \right\rangle, \ldots$ It is a semigroup with respect to vector addition, and includes all the scalar multiples of the generating sequences that are non-zero. That is, the family includes infinitesimals with negative sign. Therefore, $\frac{1}{dx}$ will mean the sequence $\langle n \rangle$. Alternatively, we may choose the family spanned by the sequences $\left\langle \frac{1}{2^n} \right\rangle, \left\langle \frac{1}{3^n} \right\rangle, \left\langle \frac{1}{4^n} \right\rangle, \ldots$ Then, $\frac{1}{dx}$ will mean the

sequence $\langle 2^n \rangle$. Once we determined the basic infinitesimal dx, we will use it in the Infinite Riemann Sum that defines an Integral in Infinitesimal Calculus.

3. The Delta Function is strictly smaller than ∞

4. We define, $\delta(x) \equiv \frac{1}{dx}\chi_{[-\frac{dx}{2},\frac{dx}{2}]}(x)$,

$$\text{where} \quad \chi_{[-\frac{dx}{2},\frac{dx}{2}]}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \in \left[-\frac{dx}{2},\frac{dx}{2}\right] \\ 0, \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

5. Hence,

 - for $x < 0$, $\delta(x) = 0$
 - at $x = -\frac{dx}{2}$, $\delta(x)$ jumps from 0 to $\frac{1}{dx}$,
 - for $x \in \left[-\frac{dx}{2},\frac{dx}{2}\right]$, $\delta(x) = \frac{1}{dx}$.
 - at $x = 0$, $\delta(0) = \frac{1}{dx}$
 - at $x = \frac{dx}{2}$, $\delta(x)$ drops from $\frac{1}{dx}$ to 0.
 - for $x > 0$, $\delta(x) = 0$.
 - $x\delta(x) = 0$

6. If $dx = \left\langle \frac{1}{n} \right\rangle$, $\delta(x) = \left\langle \chi_{[-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}]}(x), 2\chi_{[-\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}]}(x), 3\chi_{[-\frac{1}{6},\frac{1}{6}]}(x)... \right\rangle$

7. If $dx = \left\langle \frac{2}{n} \right\rangle$, $\delta(x) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2\cosh^2 x}, \frac{2}{2\cosh^2 2x}, \frac{3}{2\cosh^2 3x}, ... \right\rangle$

8. If $dx = \left\langle \frac{1}{n} \right\rangle$, $\delta(x) = \left\langle e^{-x}\chi_{[0,\infty)}, 2e^{-2x}\chi_{[0,\infty)}, 3e^{-3x}\chi_{[0,\infty)}, \ldots \right\rangle$

9. $$\int_{x=-\infty}^{x=\infty} \delta(x)dx = 1.$$

10. $$\delta(\xi - x) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{k=-\infty}^{k=\infty} e^{-ik(\xi - x)}dk$$

5.

Convergent Series

In [Dan8], we defined convergence of infinite series in Infinitesimal Calculus

5.1 Sequence Convergence to a finite hyper-real a

$$a_n \to a \quad \textit{iff} \quad \langle a_n \rangle - \langle a \rangle = \text{infinitesimal}.$$

5.2 Sequence Convergence to an infinite hyper-real A

$a_n \to A$ *iff* $\langle a_n \rangle$ represents the infinite hyper-real A.

5.3 Series Convergence to a finite hyper-real s

$$a_1 + a_2 + ... \to s \quad \textit{iff} \quad \langle a_1 + ... + a_n \rangle - \langle s \rangle = \text{infinitesimal}.$$

5.4 Series Convergence to an Infinite Hyper-real S

$a_1 + a_2 + ... \to S$ *iff*

$\langle a_1 + ... + a_n \rangle$ represents the infinite hyper-real S.

6.

Hyper-real Sturm-Liouville Problem

The Hyper-real Sturm-Liouville equation is the second order Hyper-real linear differential equation for the Hyper-real function $y(x)$,

$$-y''(x) + q(x) = \lambda y(x),$$

on an interval that may be bounded, or may be the whole Hyper-real line.

The hyper-real function $q(x)$ is (assumed in the literature to be) continuous on the interval, and bounded at its endpoints.

The choice of the number λ (which may be real or complex), allows the equation with boundary conditions, at the interval endpoints to become an eigen-value problem:

λ_n is an eigen-value, and $\psi_n(x)$ is the corresponding Hyper-real eigen-function iff

$$-\psi_n''(x)(x) + q(x)\psi_n(x) = \lambda_n \psi_n(x).$$

The eigen-functions are orthogonal, over the interval.

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} \psi_n(x)\psi_m(x)dx = 0, \quad \text{for } n \neq m.$$

7.

Delta Expansion in Non-Normalized Eigen-functions

As described in [Titchmarsh, Chapter I], given

numbers

$$\alpha, \text{ and } \beta,$$

the Sturm-Liouville Problem on the interval with endpoints a, and b has solutions

$$\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda), \text{ with } \phi_\alpha(a,\lambda) = \sin\alpha, \text{ and } \phi_\alpha{}'(a,\lambda) = -\cos\alpha,$$

$$\chi_\beta(x,\lambda), \text{ with } \chi_\beta(b,\lambda) = \sin\beta, \text{ and } \chi_\beta{}'(b,\lambda) = -\cos\beta,,$$

which are entire functions of λ.

Then,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} \phi_\alpha(x,\lambda) & \chi_\beta(x,\lambda) \\ \phi_\alpha{}'(x,\lambda) & \chi_\beta{}'(x,\lambda) \end{vmatrix}}_{W[\phi_\alpha,\chi_\beta]} = \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} \phi_\alpha{}'(x,\lambda) & \chi_\beta{}'(x,\lambda) \\ \phi_\alpha{}'(x,\lambda) & \chi_\beta{}'(x,\lambda) \end{vmatrix}}_{0} + \begin{vmatrix} \phi_\alpha(x,\lambda) & \chi_\beta(x,\lambda) \\ \phi_\alpha{}''(x,\lambda) & \chi_\beta{}''(x,\lambda) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \phi_\alpha\chi_\beta{}'' - \chi_\beta\phi_\alpha{}''$$

$$= \phi_\alpha(q-\lambda)\chi_\beta - \chi_\beta(q-\lambda)\phi_\alpha$$

$$= 0.$$

Hence, the Wronskian $W[\phi_\alpha, \chi_\beta]$ is a function of λ alone:

$$W[\phi_\alpha, \chi_\beta] = \omega(\lambda).$$

Now, if the only zeros of $\omega(\lambda)$ are the simple zeros

$$\lambda_0,\ \lambda_1,\ \lambda_2,\ \lambda_3,\ldots,$$

Then, for each $n = 0,1,2,3,...$

$$0 = \omega(\lambda_n) = \begin{vmatrix} \phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n) & \chi_\beta(x,\lambda_n) \\ \phi_\alpha\,'(x,\lambda_n) & \chi_\beta\,'(x,\lambda_n) \end{vmatrix}.$$

That is, for each $n = 0,1,2,3,...$ there is a number k_n so that

$$\chi_\beta(x,\lambda_n) = k_n\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n).$$

Titchmarsh applied the Residue Theorem to obtain the coefficients in the Sturm-Liouville expansion of $f(x)$.

Following Titchmarsh, we conclude that the Hyper-real Sturm-Liouville expansion of a Hyper-real function $f(x)$ in the Hyper-real eigen-functions $\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)$ is

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{k_n}{\omega\,'(\lambda_n)}\int_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b} f(\xi)\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)d\xi\right)\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{k_n}{\omega\,'(\lambda_n)}\sum_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b} f(\xi)\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)d\xi\right)\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)$$

Exchanging summation order

$$= \sum_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b}\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{k_n}{\omega\,'(\lambda_n)}\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)f(\xi)d\xi$$

$$= \int_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b}\underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{k_n}{\omega\,'(\lambda_n)}\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)}_{\delta(x-\xi)}f(\xi)d\xi$$

Therefore,

7.1 *The Hyper-real Delta Function Expansion in non-normalized eigen-functions is*

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{k_n}{\omega'(\lambda_n)} \phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)}$$

That is,

7.2 *The Hyper-real Delta Function is the infinite sequence*

$$\left\langle \frac{k_0}{\omega'(\lambda_0)} \phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_0)\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_0) + ... + \frac{k_n}{\omega'(\lambda_n)} \phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n) \right\rangle.$$

8.

Fourier-Sine Expansion of Delta Associated with $y''(x) + \lambda y(x) = 0$ & $\alpha = \beta = 0$

Two independent solutions are

$$\cos\sqrt{\lambda}x, \text{ and } \sin\sqrt{\lambda}x.$$

For $\underline{\alpha = 0}$,

$$\phi_0(x,\lambda) = -\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(x-a)$$

satisfies the Boundary conditions

$$\phi_0(a,\lambda) = \sin 0 = 0,$$

and

$$\phi_0'(a,\lambda) = -\cos 0 = -1.$$

For $\underline{\beta = 0}$,

$$\chi_0(x,\lambda) = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(b-x)$$

satisfies the Boundary conditions

$$\chi_0(b,\lambda) = \sin 0 = 0,$$

and

$$\chi_0'(b,\lambda) = -\cos 0 = -1,$$

Therefore,

$$\omega(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -\dfrac{\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(x-a)}{\sqrt{\lambda}} & \dfrac{\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(b-x)}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \\ -\cos\sqrt{\lambda}(x-a) & -\cos\sqrt{\lambda}(b-x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(b-a).$$

Hence, the zeros of $\omega(\lambda)$ are

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{b-a}\right)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

$$\omega'(\lambda) = \frac{d}{d\lambda}\left\{\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(b-a)\right\}$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{\lambda}\left\{\left[\cos\sqrt{\lambda}(b-a)\right]\tfrac{b-a}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}\sqrt{\lambda} - \tfrac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(b-a)\right\}.$$

$$\omega'(\lambda_n) = \tfrac{1}{2\lambda_n}(b-a)\cos\underbrace{\sqrt{\lambda_n}(b-a)}_{n\pi}$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2\lambda_n}(b-a)(-1)^n.$$

$$k_n = \frac{\chi_0(x,\lambda_n)}{\phi_0(x,\lambda_n)}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin\sqrt{\lambda_n}(b-x)}{\sin\sqrt{\lambda_n}(x-a)}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin\frac{b-x}{b-a}n\pi}{\sin\frac{x-a}{b-a}n\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin[n\pi - \frac{x-a}{b-a}n\pi]}{\sin\frac{x-a}{b-a}n\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin\frac{x-a}{b-a}n\pi}\{-\underbrace{\sin(n\pi)}_{0}\cos\tfrac{x-a}{b-a}n\pi + \underbrace{\cos(n\pi)}_{(-1)^n}\sin\tfrac{x-a}{b-a}n\pi\}$$

$$= (-1)^n .$$

Therefore,

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{k_n}{\omega'(\lambda_n)}\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{\frac{b-a}{2\lambda_n}(-1)^n}\frac{\sin\sqrt{\lambda_n}(x-a)}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}}\frac{\sin\sqrt{\lambda_n}(\xi-a)}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{2}{b-a}\sin\left(n\pi\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)\sin\left(n\pi\frac{\xi-a}{b-a}\right)$$

8.1 *The Fourier Sine expansion of Delta Function in* $[a,b]$

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{2}{b-a}\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\sin\left(n\pi\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)\sin\left(n\pi\frac{\xi-a}{b-a}\right)}$$

Namely,

8.2 *The Hyper-real Delta in* $[a,b]$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\frac{2}{b-a}\left\langle\sin\left(\pi\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)\sin\left(\pi\frac{\xi-a}{b-a}\right)+...+\sin\left(n\pi\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)\sin\left(n\pi\frac{\xi-a}{b-a}\right)\right\rangle_{n=1}^{n=\infty}$$

9.

Fourier-Cosine Expansion of Delta Associated with $y''(x) + \lambda y(x) = 0$ & $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}\pi$

Similarly to the former expansion, for $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}\pi$, we obtain

9.1 *Fourier Cosine expansion of the Delta Function in* $[a,b]$

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a}\left\{1 + 2\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \cos\left(n\pi\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)\cos\left(n\pi\frac{\xi-a}{b-a}\right)\right\}}$$

Namely,

9.2 *The Hyper-real Delta in* $[a,b]$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\frac{1}{b-a}\left\langle 1 + 2\cos\left(\pi\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)\cos\left(\pi\frac{\xi-a}{b-a}\right) + \ldots + 2\cos\left(n\pi\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)\cos\left(n\pi\frac{\xi-a}{b-a}\right)\right\rangle_{n=1}^{n=\infty}$$

10.

Fourier-Sine Expansion of Delta Associated with $y''(x) + \lambda y(x) = 0$ & $\alpha = 0$

For $\underline{\alpha = 0}$,

$$\phi_0(x,\lambda) = -\frac{\sin\sqrt{\lambda}x}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

satisfies the Boundary conditions

$$\phi_0(a,\lambda) = \sin 0 = 0\,,$$

and

$$\phi_0\,'(a,\lambda) = -\cos 0 = -1\,.$$

The solution

$$\chi_\beta(x,\lambda) = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}(b-x)\cos\beta + \cos[\sqrt{\lambda}(b-x)]\sin\beta$$

satisfies the Boundary conditions

$$\chi_\beta(b,\lambda) = \sin\beta\,,$$

and

$$\chi_\beta\,'(b,\lambda) = -\cos\beta\,,$$

Therefore, at $x = b$,

$$\omega(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}b & \sin\beta \\ -\cos\sqrt{\lambda}b & -\cos\beta \end{vmatrix}$$

Hence, the zeros of $\omega(\lambda)$ are the roots of

$$\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\sin\sqrt{\lambda}b\cos\beta = -\cos\sqrt{\lambda}b\sin\beta .$$

That is,

$$\tan\sqrt{\lambda_n}b = -\sqrt{\lambda_n}\tan\beta .$$

[Titchmarsh, p. 17] obtains

$$\omega'(\lambda_n) = \tfrac{1}{2\lambda_n} b\cos\beta\cos(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})\{1+\lambda_n\tan^2\beta + \tfrac{1}{b}\tan\beta\}$$

$$k_n = \cos\beta\cos(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})\{1+\lambda_n\tan^2\beta\}$$

Therefore,

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{k_n}{\omega'(\lambda_n)}\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)$$

$$= \frac{2}{b}\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{1+\lambda_n\tan^2\beta}{1+\lambda_n\tan^2\beta+\frac{1}{b}\tan\beta}\sin(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})\sin(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})$$

10.1 *The Fourier Sine expansion of Delta in* $[a,b]$

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{2}{b}\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{1+\lambda_n\tan^2\beta}{1+\lambda_n\tan^2\beta+\frac{1}{b}\tan\beta}\sin(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})\sin(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})}$$

Namely,

10.2 *The Hyper-real Delta in* $[a,b]$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\frac{2}{b}\left\langle\sum_{j=0}^{j=n}\frac{1+\lambda_j\tan^2\beta}{1+\lambda_j\tan^2\beta+\frac{1}{b}\tan\beta}\sin(x\sqrt{\lambda_j})\sin(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_j})\right\rangle_{n=0}^{n=\infty}$$

11.

Fourier-Bessel Expansion of Delta Associated with

$u''(x) + (\lambda - \frac{\nu^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{x^2})u(x) = 0$ & $\alpha = \beta = 0$

Put

$$u(x) = \sqrt{x}y(x),$$

and obtain Bessel's equation

$$y''(x) + \frac{1}{x}y'(x) + (\lambda - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2})y(x) = 0.$$

Two independent solutions to Bessel's equation are

$$J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda}), \text{ and } Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda}).$$

Two independent solutions to $u''(x) + (\lambda - \frac{\nu^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{x^2})u(x) = 0$ are

$$\sqrt{x}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda}), \text{ and } \sqrt{x}Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda}).$$

For $\underline{\alpha = 0}$,

$$\phi_0(x,\lambda) = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi\sqrt{ax}\{J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda})Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda}) - Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda})J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda})\}$$

satisfies the Boundary conditions

$$\phi_0(a,\lambda) = \sin 0 = 0,$$

and

$$\phi_0'(a,\lambda) = -\cos 0 = -1.$$

For $\underline{\beta = 0}$,

$$\chi_0(x,\lambda) = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi\sqrt{bx}\{J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda})Y_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda}) - Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda})J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda})\}$$

satisfies the Boundary conditions

$$\chi_0(b,\lambda) = \sin 0 = 0,$$

and

$$\chi_0'(b,\lambda) = -\cos 0 = -1,$$

[Titchmarsh, p.18] obtains

$$\omega(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \phi_0(x,\lambda) & \chi_0(x,\lambda) \\ \partial_x\phi_0(x,\lambda) & \partial_x\chi_0(x,\lambda) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \tfrac{1}{2}\pi\sqrt{ab}\{J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda})Y_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda}) - Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda})J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda})\}.$$

$$\omega'(\lambda) = -\left\{\frac{a}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}\frac{J_\nu'(a\sqrt{\lambda})}{J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda})} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}\frac{J_\nu'(b\sqrt{\lambda})}{J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda})}\right\}\omega(\lambda) - \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{2\lambda}\left\{\frac{J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda})}{J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda})} - \frac{J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda})}{J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda})}\right\}$$

$$\omega'(\lambda_n) = -\frac{\sqrt{ab}}{2\lambda_n}\left\{\frac{J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - J_\nu^2(a\sqrt{\lambda_n})}{J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}\right\}$$

$$k_n = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\frac{J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}{J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n})},$$

where λ_n are the zeros of $\omega(\lambda)$.

Therefore,

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{k_n}{\omega'(\lambda_n)}\phi_\alpha(\xi,\lambda_n)\phi_\alpha(x,\lambda_n)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{2}\sqrt{x\xi}\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{\lambda_n J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}{J_\nu^2(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}\times$$

$$\times\left\{J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n})\right\}\times$$

$$\times\left\{J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - Y_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n})\right\}$$

11.1 *The Fourier Bessel expansion of Delta in* $[a,b]$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{\pi^2}{2}\sqrt{x\xi}\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}&\frac{\lambda_n J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}{J_\nu^2(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}\times\\ &\times\left\{J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n})\right\}\times\\ &\times\left\{J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - Y_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_n})\right\}\end{aligned}}$$

Namely,

11.2 *The Hyper-real Delta in* $[a,b]$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2}\sqrt{x\xi}\left\langle\sum_{j=0}^{j=n}\frac{\lambda_j J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_j})}{J_\nu^2(a\sqrt{\lambda_j}) - J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_j})}\times\right.$$

$$\times\left\{J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_j})Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_j}) - Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_j})J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_j})\right\}\times$$

$$\left.\times\left\{J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_j})Y_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_j}) - Y_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_j})J_\nu(a\sqrt{\lambda_j})\right\}\right\rangle_{n=0}^{n=\infty}$$

12.

Delta Expansion in Orthonormal Eigen-functions

The Hyper-real eigen-functions of a Hyper-real Sturm-Liouville problem over the interval with endpoints a, and b,

$$\psi_0(x),\ \ \psi_1(x),\ \ \psi_2(x),\ \dots$$

can be normalized so that

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} \psi_n(x)\psi_m(x)dx = \delta_{nm}.$$

Then, a hyper-real function $f(x)$ may be expanded in them by

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\left(\int_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b} f(\xi)\psi_n(\xi)d\xi\right)\psi_n(x).$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\sum_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b} f(\xi)\psi_n(\xi)d\xi\psi_n(x)$$

Exchanging summation order,

$$= \sum_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b}\left\{\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\psi_n(x)\psi_n(\xi)\right\}f(\xi)d\xi$$

$$= \int_{\xi=a}^{\xi=b}\underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\psi_n(x)\psi_n(\xi)}_{\delta(x-\xi)}f(\xi)d\xi.$$

Therefore,

12.1 *The Hyper-real Delta Function expansion in orthonormal Sturm-Liuoville eigen-functions is*

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \psi_n(x)\psi_n(\xi)}.$$

That is,

12.2 *The Hyper-real Delta Function is the infinite sequence*

$$\left\langle \psi_0(x)\psi_0(\xi) + \psi_1(x)\psi_1(\xi) + ... + \psi_n(x)\psi_n(\xi) \right\rangle.$$

13.

Fourier-Hermit Expansion of Delta Associated with $u''(x) + (\lambda - x^2)u(x) = 0$, for any x real

Put

$$u(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} y(x),$$

and obtain Hermit's equation

$$y''(x) + 2xy'(x) + (\lambda - 1)y(x) = 0,$$

The eigen values are

$$\lambda_n = 2n + 1, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, ..$$

and the corresponding eigen functions are Hermit Polynomials of degree n,

$$H_n(x).$$

Therefore,

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} H_n(x) \text{ solve } u''(x) + (\lambda - x^2)u(x) = 0.$$

[Titchmarsh, p. 75] shows that the Normalized eigen functions are

$$\psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} H_n(x).$$

Therefore,

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \psi_n(x)\psi_n(\xi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} H_n(x) H_n(\xi)$$

13.1 *The Fourier-Hermit expansion of Delta in real* x**,** *and* ξ

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} H_n(x) H_n(\xi)}$$

Namely,

13.2 *The Hyper-real Delta in real* x**,** *and* ξ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi^2} \left\langle H_0(x)H_0(\xi) + \frac{1}{2^1} H_1(x)H_1(\xi) ... + \frac{1}{2^n n!} H_n(x)H_n(\xi) \right\rangle_{n=0}^{n=\infty}$$

14.

Fourier-Legendre Expansion of Delta Associated with $u''(\theta) + [\lambda + \frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}]u(\theta) = 0$, $-\frac{1}{2}\pi < \theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$

Legendre's equation with $m = 0$ is

$$(1 - x^2)y''(x) + 2xy'(x) + (\lambda - \tfrac{1}{4})y(x) = 0.$$

The eigen values are

$$\lambda_n = (n + \tfrac{1}{2})^2, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, ...$$

and the corresponding eigen functions are Legendre Polynomials of degree n,

$$P_n(x).$$

Put

$$x = \sin\theta,$$

and obtain

$$y''(\theta) - y'(\theta)\tan\theta + (\lambda - \tfrac{1}{4})y(\theta) = 0.$$

Put

$$y(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos\theta}}u(\theta),$$

and obtain

$$u''(\theta) + [\lambda + \tfrac{1}{4}(1 + \tan^2\theta)]u(\theta) = 0.$$

Substituting $\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} = 1 + \tan^2\theta$,

$$u''(\theta) + [\lambda + \tfrac{1}{4}\tfrac{1}{\cos^2\theta}]u(\theta) = 0,$$

Therefore,

$$\sqrt{\cos\theta}P_n(\sin\theta) \text{ **solve** } u''(\theta) + (\lambda + \tfrac{1}{4\cos^2\theta})u(\theta) = 0.$$

[Titchmarsh, p. 79] shows that

14.1 *The Normalized eigen-functions are*

$$\psi_n(\theta) = \sqrt{n + \tfrac{1}{2}}\sqrt{\cos\theta}P_n(\sin\theta).$$

Therefore,

$$\delta(\theta - \varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \psi_n(\theta)\psi_n(\varphi)$$

$$= \sqrt{\cos\theta}\sqrt{\cos\varphi}\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}(n + \tfrac{1}{2})P_n(\sin\theta)P_n(\sin\varphi)$$

14.2 *The Fourier-Legendre expansion of Delta in*

$-\tfrac{1}{2}\pi < \theta < \tfrac{1}{2}\pi$

$$\boxed{\delta(\theta - \varphi) = \sqrt{\cos\theta}\sqrt{\cos\varphi}\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}(n + \tfrac{1}{2})P_n(\sin\theta)P_n(\sin\varphi)}$$

Namely,

14.3 *The Hyper-real Delta in* $-\tfrac{1}{2}\pi < \theta, \varphi < \tfrac{1}{2}\pi$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\sqrt{\cos\theta}\sqrt{\cos\varphi}\left\langle \tfrac{1}{2}P_0(\sin\theta)P_0(\sin\varphi) + \ldots(n + \tfrac{1}{2})P_n(\sin\theta)P_n(\sin\varphi)\right\rangle_{n=0}^{n=\infty}$$

15.

Fourier-Legendre Expansion of Delta Associated with

$u''(\theta)+[\lambda+(\frac{1}{4}-m^2)\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}]u(\theta)=0,\ -\frac{1}{2}\pi<\theta<\frac{1}{2}\pi$

Legendre's equation with for $m=0,1,2,3...$, is

$$(1-x^2)y''(x)+2xy'(x)+[\lambda-\tfrac{1}{4}-\tfrac{1}{1-x^2}m^2]y(x)=0.$$

The eigen values are

$$\lambda_n^m=(n-m+\tfrac{1}{2})^2,\ \ n=2m,2m+1,2m+2,...$$

and the corresponding eigen functions are Legendre Functions

$$P_n^m(x).$$

Put

$$x=\sin\theta,$$

and obtain

$$y''(\theta)-y'(\theta)\tan\theta+[\lambda-\tfrac{1}{4}-m^2\tfrac{1}{\cos^2\theta}]y(\theta)=0.$$

Put

$$y(\theta)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos\theta}}u(\theta),$$

and obtain

$$u''(\theta)+[\lambda+\tfrac{1}{4}(1+\tan^2\theta)-\tfrac{1}{4}\tfrac{1}{\cos^2\theta}m^2]u(\theta)=0.$$

Substituting $\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}=1+\tan^2\theta$,

$$u''(\theta) + [\lambda + (\tfrac{1}{4} - m^2)\tfrac{1}{\cos^2\theta}]u(\theta) = 0,$$

Therefore,

$$\sqrt{\cos\theta}P_n^m(\sin\theta) \text{ **solve** } u''(\theta) + [\lambda + (\tfrac{1}{4} - m^2)\tfrac{1}{\cos^2\theta}]u(\theta) = 0.$$

[Titchmarsh, p. 80] shows that

15.1 *The Normalized eigen-functions are*

$$\psi_n(\theta) = \sqrt{\frac{(n-2m)!}{n!}}\sqrt{n - m + \tfrac{1}{2}}\sqrt{\cos\theta}P_n^m(\sin\theta),\ n = 2m, 2m+1, \ldots$$

Therefore,

$$\delta(\theta - \varphi) = \sum_{n=2m}^{n=\infty} \psi_n(\theta)\psi_n(\varphi)$$

$$= \sqrt{\cos\theta}\sqrt{\cos\varphi}\sum_{n=2m}^{n=\infty}\frac{(n-2m)!}{n!}(n - m + \tfrac{1}{2})P_n^m(\sin\theta)P_n^m(\sin\varphi)$$

15.2 *The Fourier-Legendre expansion of Delta in* $-\tfrac{1}{2}\pi < \theta < \tfrac{1}{2}\pi$,

for $m = 0, 1, 2, 3\ldots$, is

$$\boxed{\delta(\theta - \varphi) = \sqrt{\cos\theta}\sqrt{\cos\varphi}\sum_{n=2m}^{n=\infty}\frac{(n-2m)!}{n!}(n - m + \tfrac{1}{2})P_n^m(\sin\theta)P_n^m(\sin\varphi)}$$

Namely,

15.3 *The Hyper-real Delta in* $-\tfrac{1}{2}\pi < \theta, \varphi < \tfrac{1}{2}\pi$ *is the sequence*

$$\sqrt{\cos\theta}\sqrt{\cos\varphi}\left\langle \sum_{k=2m}^{k=n}\frac{(k-2m)!}{k!}(k - m + \tfrac{1}{2})P_k^m(\sin\theta)P_k^m(\sin\varphi)\right\rangle_{n=m}^{n=\infty}$$

16.

Fourier-Bessel Expansion of Delta Associated with

$y''(x) + [\lambda - \frac{1}{x^2}(\nu^2 - \frac{1}{4})]y(x) = 0,\ 0 < x < b$

Two independent solutions are

$$\sqrt{x}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda}),\ \text{and}\ \sqrt{x}Y_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda})$$

For $\boxed{\nu \geq 1}$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 82], the eigen-values

$$\lambda_n \text{ are the zeros of } J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda}),\quad n = 1,2,3,\ldots$$

and the normalized eigen-functions are

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{bJ_\nu'(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n}).$$

Therefore,

16.1 For $\nu \geq 1$

the Fourier-Bessel expansion of Delta in $0 < x < b$ is

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{2}{b^2}\sqrt{x\xi}\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{J_\nu'(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n}), \qquad \nu \geq 1}$$

Namely,

16.2 *For* $\nu \geq 1$

the Hyper-real Delta in $0 < x, \xi < b$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\frac{2}{b^2}\sqrt{x\xi}\left\langle \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} \frac{1}{J_\nu{}'(b\sqrt{\lambda_k})} J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_k}) J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_k}) \right\rangle_{n=1}^{n=\infty}$$

For $\boxed{0 < \nu < 1, \quad \nu \neq \frac{1}{2}}$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 83], the eigen-values

λ_n are the zeros of $cJ_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda}) - \lambda^\nu J_{-\nu}(b\sqrt{\lambda})$,

where $c = const$.

$$r_n = -\operatorname{Res}\left\{\sqrt{\lambda}\,\frac{c\sqrt{\lambda^{-\nu}}J_\nu{}'(b\sqrt{\lambda}) - \sqrt{\lambda^\nu}J_{-\nu}{}'(b\sqrt{\lambda})}{c\sqrt{\lambda^{-\nu}}J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda}) - \sqrt{\lambda^\nu}J_{-\nu}(b\sqrt{\lambda})} + \frac{1}{2b}\right\}_{\lambda=\lambda_n}$$

and the normalized eigen-functions are

$$\sqrt{|r_n|}\,\frac{\pi\sqrt{b}}{2\sin\nu\pi}\sqrt{x}J_\nu(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})\left\{c\lambda_n^{-\nu}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - J_{-\nu}(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})\right\}.$$

Therefore,

16.3 *If* $0 < \nu < 1, \quad \nu \neq \frac{1}{2}$, *then*

the Fourier-Bessel expansion of Delta in $0 < x < b$ is

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{\pi^2 b}{4\sin^2\nu\pi}\sqrt{x\xi}\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\left|r_n\right| J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})\left\{c\lambda_n^{-\nu}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - J_{-\nu}(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})\right\}\times \\ \times\left\{c\lambda_n^{-\nu}J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n}) - J_{-\nu}(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})\right\}\end{aligned}}$$

Namely,

16.4 If $0 < \nu < 1, \quad \nu \neq \frac{1}{2}$, *then*

the Hyper-real Delta in $0 < x, \xi < b$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\frac{\pi^2 b}{4\sin^2\nu\pi}\sqrt{x\xi}\left\langle\sum_{k=1}^{k=n}\left|r_k\right| J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_k})\left\{c\lambda_k^{-\nu}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_k}) - J_{-\nu}(x\sqrt{\lambda_k})\right\}\times\right.$$

$$\left.\times\left\{c\lambda_k^{-\nu}J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_k}) - J_{-\nu}(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_k})\right\}\right\rangle_{n=1}^{n=\infty}$$

16.5 If $0 < \nu < 1, \quad \nu \neq \frac{1}{2}$, then

For $c =$*infinite hyper-real, the expansion is in* J_ν:

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{\pi^2 b}{4\sin^2\nu\pi}c^2\sqrt{x\xi}\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\left|r_n\right| J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})\lambda_n^{-2\nu}J_\nu(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_\nu(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})$$

For $c =$*infinitesimal, the expansion is in* $J_{-\nu}$:

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{\pi^2 b}{4\sin^2\nu\pi}\sqrt{x\xi}\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\left|r_n\right| J_\nu^2(b\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_{-\nu}(x\sqrt{\lambda_n})J_{-\nu}(\xi\sqrt{\lambda_n})$$

17.

Fourier-Bessel Expansion of Delta Associated with $y''(x)+[\lambda-x]y(x)=0$, $0<x<\infty$, with $\alpha=0$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 91], the eigen-values

$$\lambda_n \text{ are the zeros of } J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\lambda^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\lambda^{\frac{3}{2}}),\quad n=1,2,3,..$$

and the normalized eigen-functions are

$$\frac{-1}{\lambda_n\left[J_{\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\lambda_n^{\frac{3}{2}})-J_{-\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\lambda_n^{\frac{3}{2}})\right]}\sqrt{\lambda_n-x}\left\{J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})\right\}$$

Therefore,

17.1 *the Fourier-Bessel expansion of Delta in* $0<x<\infty$ is

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi)=\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}&\frac{1}{\lambda_n^2\left[J_{\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\lambda_n^{\frac{3}{2}})-J_{-\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\lambda_n^{\frac{3}{2}})\right]^2}\sqrt{\lambda_n-x}\sqrt{\lambda_n-\xi}\times\\&\times\left\{J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})\right\}\times\\&\times\left\{J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_n-\xi]^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_n-\xi]^{\frac{3}{2}})\right\}\end{aligned}}$$

Namely,

17.2 *the Hyper-real Delta in* $0 < x, \xi < \infty$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\left\langle \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} \frac{1}{\lambda_n^2 \left[J_{\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\lambda_k^{\frac{3}{2}}) - J_{-\frac{2}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\lambda_k^{\frac{3}{2}}) \right]^2} \sqrt{\lambda_k - x}\sqrt{\lambda_k - \xi} \times \right.$$

$$\times \left\{ J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_k - x]^{\frac{3}{2}}) + J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_k - x]^{\frac{3}{2}}) \right\} \times$$

$$\left. \times \left\{ J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_k - \xi]^{\frac{3}{2}}) + J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\lambda_k - \xi]^{\frac{3}{2}}) \right\} \right\rangle_{n=1}^{n=\infty}$$

18.

Fourier-Bessel Expansion of Delta Associated with $y''(x)+[\mu-x]y(x)=0$, $0<x<\infty$, with $\alpha=\frac{1}{2}\pi$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 92], the eigen-values

$$\mu_n \text{ are the zeros of } J_{\frac{2}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}})-J_{-\frac{2}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}),\quad n=1,2,3,\ldots$$

and the normalized eigen-functions are

$$\frac{-1}{\mu_n\left[J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\mu_n^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\mu_n^{\frac{3}{2}})\right]}\sqrt{\mu_n-x}\left\{J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})\right\}$$

Therefore,

18.1 *the Fourier-Bessel expansion of Delta in* $0<x<\infty$ is

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi)=\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}&\frac{1}{\mu_n^2\left[J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\mu_n^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}\mu_n^{\frac{3}{2}})\right]^2}\sqrt{\mu_n-x}\sqrt{\mu_n-\xi}\times\\ &\times\left\{J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_n-x]^{\frac{3}{2}})\right\}\times\\ &\times\left\{J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_n-\xi]^{\frac{3}{2}})+J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_n-\xi]^{\frac{3}{2}})\right\}\end{aligned}}$$

Namely,

18.2 *the Hyper-real Delta in* $0 < x, \xi < \infty$ *is the infinite sequence*

$$\left\langle \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} \frac{1}{\mu_n^2 \left[J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu_k^{\frac{3}{2}}) + J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu_k^{\frac{3}{2}}) \right]^2} \sqrt{\mu_k - x}\sqrt{\mu_k - \xi} \times \right.$$

$$\times \left\{ J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_k - x]^{\frac{3}{2}}) + J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_k - x]^{\frac{3}{2}}) \right\} \times$$

$$\left. \times \left\{ J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_k - \xi]^{\frac{3}{2}}) + J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\tfrac{2}{3}[\mu_k - \xi]^{\frac{3}{2}}) \right\} \right\rangle_{n=1}^{n=\infty}$$

19.

Delta Expansion in an Integral over a Continuum of Eigen-functions

If the eigen-values are only infinitesimally separated from each other, the series summation of eigen-functions over discrete eigen values is replaced by Hyper-real integration over the continuum of eigen-values. Then, the expansion is represented by an integral .

Titchmarsh applied the Residue Theorem to obtain the projections of a function $f(x)$ on the eigen-functions of Sturm-Liouville problems, with continuous spectrum of eigen-values.

Following Titchmarsh, we expand the Delta Function in Integrals of Sturm-Liuoville eigen-functions.

20.

Fourier-Cosine Integral of Delta Associated with $y''(x) + \lambda y(x) = 0$, $0 < x < \infty$

The eigen-values

$$\lambda \equiv \omega^2,$$

are the interval of hyper-real positive numbers $(0, \infty)$.

By [Titchmarsh, p. 72], the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for any hyper-real x by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty} \cos(x\sqrt{\lambda}) \cos(\xi\sqrt{\lambda}) \tfrac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda}} d\lambda f(\xi) d\xi +$$

$$+\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty} \sin(x\sqrt{\lambda}) \sin(\xi\sqrt{\lambda}) \tfrac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda}} d\lambda f(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} \left\{ \int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty} \{ \underbrace{\cos(x\sqrt{\lambda}) \cos(\xi\sqrt{\lambda}) + \sin(x\sqrt{\lambda}) \sin(\xi\sqrt{\lambda})}_{\cos[(x-\xi)\sqrt{\lambda}]} \} \tfrac{1}{2\sqrt{\lambda}} d\lambda \right\} f(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\omega=0}^{\omega=\infty} \cos\omega(x-\xi) d\omega}_{\delta(x-\xi)} f(\xi) d\xi$$

Therefore,

20.1 *The Fourier-Cosine Hyper-real Integral of Delta in*

$-\infty < x, \xi < \infty$ **is**

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\omega=0}^{\omega=\infty} \cos\omega(x-\xi)d\omega}$$

21.

Weber Formula for Fourier-Bessel Integral of Delta Associated with $y''(x)+[\lambda-\frac{1}{x^2}(\nu^2-\frac{1}{4})]y(x)=0,\ a<x<\infty$ $a>0$

The eigen-values

$$-\lambda \equiv s^2,$$

are the interval of hyper-real negative numbers $(-\infty, 0)$.

By [Titchmarsh, p. 87], the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for hyper-real $a<x<\infty$ by

$$f(x)=\sqrt{x}\int_{\xi=a}^{\xi=\infty}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty}\frac{1}{J_\nu^2(as)+Y_\nu^2(as)}\Big\{J_\nu(xs)Y_\nu(as)-J_\nu(as)Y_\nu(xs)\Big\}\times$$

$$\times\Big\{J_\nu(\xi s)Y_\nu(as)-J_\nu(as)Y_\nu(\xi s)\Big\}sds\sqrt{\xi}f(\xi)d\xi$$

Therefore,

21.1 *The Fourier-Bessel Hyper-real Integral of Delta in*

$a<x,\xi<\infty$ *is*

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi) = \sqrt{x\xi}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty}\frac{1}{J_\nu^2(as)+Y_\nu^2(as)}\left\{J_\nu(xs)Y_\nu(as)-J_\nu(as)Y_\nu(xs)\right\}\times \\ \times\left\{J_\nu(\xi s)Y_\nu(as)-J_\nu(as)Y_\nu(\xi s)\right\}sds\end{aligned}}$$

22.

Hankel Formula for Fourier-Bessel Integral of Delta Associated with

$y''(x) + [\lambda - \frac{1}{x^2}(\nu^2 - \frac{1}{4})]y(x) = 0, \; 0 < x < \infty$

$\boxed{\nu > 1}$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 88], the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for any positive hyper-real x by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}\int_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty} J_{\nu}(xs)J_{\nu}(\xi s)sds\sqrt{\xi}f(\xi)d\xi$$

Therefore,

22.1 For $\underline{\nu > 1}$, *the Fourier-Bessel Hyper-real Integral of Delta in hyper-real positive* x, *and* ξ is

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \sqrt{x\xi}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty} J_{\nu}(xs)J_{\nu}(\xi s)sds}$$

$\boxed{0 < \nu < 1, \text{ and } c < 0}$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 89], the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for any positive hyper-real x, and a constant $c < 0$ by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}\int_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty}\frac{1}{c^2 - 2cs^{2\nu}\cos\nu\pi + s^{4\nu}}\left\{cJ_{\nu}(xs) - s^{2\nu}J_{-\nu}(xs)\right\}\times$$
$$\times\left\{cJ_{\nu}(\xi s) - s^{2\nu}J_{-\nu}(\xi s)\right\}sds\sqrt{\xi}f(\xi)d\xi$$

Therefore,

22.2 For $\underline{0 < \nu < 1, \text{ and } c < 0}$,

the Fourier-Bessel Hyper-real Integral of Delta in hyper-real positive x, *and* ξ is

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi) = \sqrt{x\xi}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty}\frac{1}{c^2 - 2cs^{2\nu}\cos\nu\pi + s^{4\nu}}\left\{cJ_{\nu}(xs) - s^{2\nu}J_{-\nu}(xs)\right\}\times \\ \times\left\{cJ_{\nu}(\xi s) - s^{2\nu}J_{-\nu}(\xi s)\right\}sds\end{aligned}}$$

$\boxed{0 < \nu < 1, \text{ and } c > 0}$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 90], the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for any positive hyper-real x, and a constant $c > 0$ by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}\int_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty}\frac{1}{[c + \frac{2}{\pi}\log s]^2 + 1}\left\{cJ_0(xs) - Y_0(xs) + \tfrac{2}{\pi}J_0(xs)\log s\right\}\times$$

$$\times\left\{cJ_0(\xi s) - Y_0(\xi s) + \tfrac{2}{\pi}J_0(\xi s)\log s\right\} sds\sqrt{\xi}f(\xi)d\xi$$

$$+2e^{-\pi c}\sqrt{x}K_0(xe^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi c})\int_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty}\sqrt{\xi}K_0(\xi e^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi c})f(\xi)d\xi$$

Therefore,

22.3 For $\underline{0 < \nu < 1, \text{ and } c > 0}$,

the Fourier-Bessel Hyper-real Integral of Delta in

hyper-real positive x*, and* ξ is

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi) = \sqrt{x\xi}\int_{s=0}^{s=\infty}\frac{1}{[c+\frac{2}{\pi}\log s]^2+1}\left\{cJ_0(xs) - Y_0(xs) + \tfrac{2}{\pi}J_0(xs)\log s\right\}\times \\ \times\left\{cJ_0(\xi s) - Y_0(\xi s) + \tfrac{2}{\pi}J_0(\xi s)\log s\right\} sds \\ + 2e^{-\pi c}\sqrt{x\xi}K_0(xe^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi c})K_0(\xi e^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi c})\end{aligned}}$$

23.

Fourier-Bessel Integral of Delta Associated with $y''(x) + [\lambda + x)]y(x) = 0$, $0 \le x < \infty$

The eigen-values

$$\lambda \equiv -\mu\,,$$

are the interval of hyper-real negative numbers $(-\infty, 0)$.

By [Titchmarsh, p. 93],

$$\phi(x,\mu) = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{\mu}\sqrt{|x-\mu|}\begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}|x-\mu|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & -I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}|x-\mu|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}, & \mu \le x \\ \\ \begin{vmatrix} I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}|x-\mu|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}|x-\mu|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}, & \mu \ge x \end{cases}$$

and the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for $0 \le x < \infty$ by

$$f(x) = \int_{\xi=0}^{\xi=\infty}\left\{\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\mu=0}^{\mu=\infty}\phi(x,\mu)\phi(\xi,\mu)d\mu\right\}f(\xi)d\xi$$

Therefore,

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\mu=0}^{\mu=x}\phi(x,\mu)\phi(\xi,\mu)d\mu + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\mu=x}^{\mu=\infty}\phi(x,\mu)\phi(\xi,\mu)d\mu$$

$$\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{4\pi}{27}\int\limits_{\mu=0}^{\mu=x} \mu\sqrt{\left|x-\mu\right|}\begin{vmatrix} J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|x-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & -I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|x-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}\times$$

$$\times\sqrt{\left|\xi-\mu\right|}\begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & -I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}, & \mu \le \xi \\ \begin{vmatrix} I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}, & \mu \ge \xi \end{cases} d\mu$$

$$+\frac{4\pi}{27}\int\limits_{\mu=x}^{\mu=\infty} \mu\sqrt{\left|x-\mu\right|}\begin{vmatrix} I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|x-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|x-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}\times$$

$$\times\sqrt{\left|\xi-\mu\right|}\begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} J_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & -I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}, & \mu \le \xi \\ \begin{vmatrix} I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\left|\xi-\mu\right|^{\frac{3}{2}}) & I_{-\frac{1}{3}}(\frac{2}{3}\mu^{\frac{3}{2}}) \end{vmatrix}, & \mu \ge \xi \end{cases} d\mu$$

24.

Fourier-Bessel Integral of Delta Associated with $y''(x)+[\lambda+e^{2x})]y(x)=0,\ -\infty<x<\infty$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 95], the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for hyper-real $-\infty<x<\infty$ by

$$f(x)=\int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty}\left\{4\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}nJ_{2n}(e^{x})J_{2n}(e^{\xi})+\int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty}\frac{1}{4\sinh(\pi\sqrt{\lambda})}\times\right.$$

$$\left.\times\{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})+J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})\}\{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})+J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})\}d\lambda\right\}f(\xi)d\xi\,.$$

Therefore,

24.1 *The Fourier-Bessel Hyper-real Integral of Delta in* x *and* ξ *is*

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi)=4\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}nJ_{2n}(e^{x})J_{2n}(e^{\xi})+\int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty}\frac{1}{4\sinh(\pi\sqrt{\lambda})}\times\\ \times\{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})+J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})\}\{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})+J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^{x})\}d\lambda\}\end{aligned}}$$

Alternatively, $f(x)$ is given for hyper-real $-\infty<x<\infty$ by

$$f(x) = \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} (4n+2) J_{2n+1}(e^x) J_{2n+1}(e^\xi) - \int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty} \frac{1}{4\sinh(\pi\sqrt{\lambda})} \times \right.$$

$$\left. \times \{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x) - J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x)\}\{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x) - J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x)\} d\lambda \right\} f(\xi) d\xi .$$

Therefore,

24.2 *The Fourier-Bessel Hyper-real Integral of Delta in* x *and* ξ *is*

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}\delta(x-\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} (4n+2) J_{2n+1}(e^x) J_{2n+1}(e^\xi) - \int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty} \frac{1}{4\sinh(\pi\sqrt{\lambda})} \times \\ \times \{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x) - J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x)\}\{J_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x) - J_{-i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x)\} d\lambda \Big\}\end{aligned}}$$

25.

Fourier-Bessel Integral of Delta Associated with

$y''(x) + [\lambda - e^{2x}]y(x) = 0, \ -\infty < x < \infty$

By [Titchmarsh, p. 96], the Hyper-real function $f(x)$ is given for hyper-real $-\infty < x < \infty$ by

$$f(x) = \int_{\xi=-\infty}^{\xi=\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty} K_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x) K_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^\xi) \sinh(\pi\sqrt{\lambda}) d\lambda f(\xi) d\xi$$

Therefore,

25.1 *The Fourier-Bessel Hyper-real Integral of Delta in* x *and* ξ *is*

$$\boxed{\delta(x-\xi) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=\infty} K_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^x) K_{i\sqrt{\lambda}}(e^\xi) \sinh(\pi\sqrt{\lambda}) d\lambda}$$

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