

“U” TYPE FUNCTIONS

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Publication details: Bull of Inform Cybernet, 35, 1~2, 35-39 (2003) Released in 2004.
(Formerly Bulletin of Mathematical Statistics)

AMS subject classifications:10.2X,26A63

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ABSTRACT. A function from the exponential family is proved to have U shape in certain interval. When one of the coefficients is negative then the functional form will be the exact mirror image of its original function. Volume of such U shaped vessel is calculated.

Key words: quadratic exponential, mathematical induction, volume.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let

$$(1) \quad f(x) = e^{ux^2+vx}$$

define $v = (-1)^{2k-1} mu^{2k-1}$. Here $k, m \in \mathbf{N}$. If $u = 0$ then $v = 0$ and equation (1) becomes simple. So I condition that $u \neq 0$. This condition became necessary for later part of the work. Take $k = 1$. As x value increases from integer 1, then the function decreases up to a point where it starts increasing and then for certain point of abscissa the function will be exactly equal to that value when it was for $x = 1$. The result is also true when u is an irrational number π . We state and prove a theorem below for a particular case when $k = 1$.

2. \cup FUNCTIONS

Theorem 1. *Let f is defined as in (1). Then for $v = (-1)^{2k-1} mu^{2k-1}$ and $k = 1$, $f(1) = f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right)$ for all $u \in \mathbf{R} - \{0\}, m \in \mathbf{N}$.*

Proof. Given $k = 1$. First let us begin that $u \in \mathbf{R}^+$. For $m = 1$, we get $v = -u$ and $\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right| = 0$. Therefore, $f(1) = e^0 = f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) = 1$. For $m = 2$, we get $v = -2u$ and $\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right| = 1$. Therefore, $f(1) = e^{-u} = f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right)$.

Now take $m = n \in \mathbf{N}$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} v &= -nu \\ \left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right| &= n-1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= e^{u(1-n)} \\ f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) &= e^{u(n-1)^2-nu(n-1)} \\ &= e^{un^2-2un+u-un^2+nu} \\ (2) \quad &= e^{u(1-n)} \end{aligned}$$

Now substitute $n+1$ for n in (2), then $f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) = e^{-un}$. This can be rewritten as

$$(3) \quad f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) = e^{u \cdot 1^2 + \{-(n+1)u\} \cdot 1}$$

Comparing (1) and (3), we see that,

$$\begin{aligned} v = (-1)^{2k-1} mu^{2k-1} (\text{for } k = 1) &= -(n+1)u \\ -mu &= -(n+1)u \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $m = n + 1$. Hence from (3) $f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) = f(1)$. Hence the statement is true for all $m \in \mathbf{N}$.

Similar proof for $u \in \mathbf{R}^-$ can be produced. □

When $u \in \mathbf{R}^+$ the following three remarks holds good.

Remark 1. f in theorem 1 attains minimum at the midpoint of the interval $[1, |\frac{u+v}{u}|]$.

Remark 2. $f(|\frac{u+v}{u}| - \delta) = f(1 + \delta)$ for all real δ in $[1, |\frac{u+v}{u}|]$.

Proof. When $k = 1, m = n$ then $v = -nu$, then for all real δ

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} f(1 + \delta) &= e^{u(1+\delta)^2 - nu(1+\delta)} \\ &= e^{\delta^2 u + \delta u(2-n) + u(1-n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} f\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right| - \delta\right) &= e^{u(n-1-\delta)^2 - nu(n-1-\delta)} \\ &= e^{\delta^2 u - 2\delta u(n-1) + u(n-1)^2 + n\delta u - un(n-1)} \\ &= e^{\delta^2 u - \delta un + 2\delta u - nu + u} \\ &= e^{\delta^2 u + \delta u(2-n) + u(1-n)} \end{aligned}$$

Hence the proof. □

Remark 3. f in theorem 1 resembles alphabet \cup in the interval $[1, |\frac{u+v}{u}|]$.

Proof. See Remarks 1 & 2. □

Definition 1. f^+ and f^- are functions with the same property as in theorem 1 except that f^+ is applicable when $u \in \mathbf{R}^+$ and f^- is applicable when $u \in \mathbf{R}^-$.

Remark 4. f^- resembles alphabet \cap in the interval $[1, |\frac{u+v}{u}|]$. Interestingly the curve of f^- is exactly the mirror image of f^+

Remark 5. For f^+ and f^- in definition 1 the following type of curves holds good.

Operation	Type
$f^+ + f^-$	$\sim \cap$
$ f^+ - f^- $	$\sim \cap$
$f^+ \cdot f^-$	$\sim \cap$
$\frac{f^+}{f^-}$	$\sim \cup$
$\frac{f^-}{f^+}$	$\sim \cap$

We generalise the function for all m instead of particular $m = 1$ and define as below.

Definition 2. g be function such that $g(x) = e^{ux^2 + vx}$, where $v = (-1)^{2k-1} mu^{2k-1}$ for all $u, m, k \in \mathbf{N}$.

Theorem 2. $g(1) = g(|\frac{u+v}{u}|)$ for all $u, m, k \in \mathbf{N}$.

Proof. Let us consider the situation where $m = k$ in the definition 2. Then for $m = 1$ it is already proved above. Take $m = 2$, then $v = -2u^3$ and $|\frac{u+v}{u}| = 2u^2 - 1$. Also we have,

$$\begin{aligned} g(1) &= e^{u(1-2u^2)} \\ g\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) &= e^{u(2u^2-1)^2-2u^3(2u^2-1)} \\ &= e^{u(1-2u^2)} \end{aligned}$$

take $m = n$ then $v = (-1)^{2n-1} nu^{2n-1} = -nu^{2n-1}$ and $\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right| = \left|\frac{u-nu^{2n-1}}{u}\right| = nu^{2n-2} - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} g(1) &= e^{u(1-nu^{2n-2})} \\ g\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) &= e^{u(nu^{2n-2}-1)^2-nu^{2n-1}(nu^{2n-2}-1)} \\ &= e^{n^2u^{4n-3}-2u^{2n-1}+u-n^2u^{4n-3}+nu^{2n-1}} \\ &= e^{u(1-nu^{2n-2})} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Therefore $g(1) = g\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right)$ for $m = n$. Now substitute $n = n + 1$ in (6) then

$$\begin{aligned} g\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right) &= e^{u\{1-(n+1)u^{2(n+1)-2}\}} \\ &= e^{u\{1-(n+1)u^{2n}\}} \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

when $m = n + 1$, then $v = -(n + 1)u^{2n+1}$. Therefore,

$$g(1) = e^{u-(n+1)u^{2n+1}} = e^{u\{1-(n+1)u^{2n}\}} \tag{8}$$

Comparing (7) and (8), we see that $g(1) = g\left(\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|\right)$ for all $u, m \in \mathbf{N}$. Hence the proof. The case when $m \neq k$ can be similarly proved. \square

Remark 6. Theorem 2 is not true for real u . This is the another difference between theorem 1 and theorem 2 apart from generalisation of the result for all $m > 1$.

Remark 7. The functional values of g resembles alphabet \cup in the interval $[1, \left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|]$. If u is a negative integer in above theorem 2 then g resembles alphabet \cap in the interval $[1, \left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|]$. Various operations on these two can also be obtained as shown for the theorem 1. Even for general integer n the curve of g^- is exactly the mirror image of g^+ .

3. AREA AND VOLUME

In this section, area covered by the function g (G , say) i.e. area of the shape \cup and volume of the same shaped vessel (V , say) are calculated. Area is calculated using integration of the function between the limits 1 and $\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|$. Then $V = G\phi$, where ϕ is the multiplier. Imagine a circle whose diameter (d , say) of length $\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right| - 1$. ϕ is calculated as ratio of the area of the circle of diameter d and diameter d .

Let $x \in [1, \left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|]$ and $m \neq n$, then area of \cup for some $k = n \in \mathbf{N}$ is

$$\int_1^{\left|\frac{u+v}{u}\right|} g(x) dx = \int_1^{mu^{2n-2}-1} e^{ux^2-mu^{2n-1}x} dx \tag{9}$$

When we substitute $x = mu^{2n-2}$ in the equation (9) then

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow 1 &\Rightarrow u \rightarrow m^{2-2n} \\ x \rightarrow mu^{2n-2} - 1 &\Rightarrow u \rightarrow (n-m)^{2-2n} \end{aligned}$$

and area of U was given as

$$G = g(1) \frac{u}{v} - m \left(\frac{m}{n-m} \right)^{(2-2n)^2}$$

Please note that the correct expression for above area is

$$G = g(1) \frac{v}{u} - m \left[(n-m)^{-(2-2n)^2} - m^{-(2-2n)^2} \right]$$

Similarly corrected expression for volume of U type vessel is

$$(10) \quad V = \frac{\pi (mu^{2n-2} - 2)}{4} G$$

4. CONCLUSIONS

We are here dealing with properties of the function in the interval of finite length and where functions have bounds. Applying traditional analysis methods on functions defined here does not give any interesting results. Though there were useful literature on quadratic exponential earlier ([1]), it was not explored by defining the coefficients in a special way (definitions 1 & 2). One can also obtain the maxima and minima values for these functions in the above intervals through traditional differentiation method. The volume calculated using method explained in section 3 can be practically applicable. However, the traditional principles for obtaining volumes of well known shapes can also be seen in ([2]).

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