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(Nonstationary index)

(Evolutionary Representable)

(Quasi-Hankel Sequences)

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Non Stationary Index of Sequences in Hilbert Space

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study the non stationary index ρ of sequences in Hilbert space H .

Applying the correlation differences matrix of evolutionary representable sequences we achieved to the necessary and sufficient condition which's for the non stationary index is bounded. And according to the Quasi-Hankel sequences definition we join between these sequences and evolutionary once.

Key Words: Nonstationary index, Correlation differences matrix, Quasi-Hankel sequences, Stationary sequence, Evolutionary representable sequence.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot H \quad \vec{X}(n) = (x_1(n), \dots, x_k(n)) \\
 & \quad \cdot j = 1, 2, \dots, k \quad 0 \leq n \quad x_j(n) \in H \\
 \text{(Correlation matrix)} \quad & \hat{K}_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) \quad [1] \\
 & \langle \dots \rangle_H \quad K_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) = \langle x_\alpha(n), x_\beta(m) \rangle \quad \cdot H
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \hat{W}_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) \\
 : \quad & \vec{X}(n) \quad \text{(Correlation differences matrix)} \\
 & \hat{W}_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) = (K_{\alpha\beta}(n+1, m) - K_{\alpha\beta}(n, m+1)) \\
 & \cdot [2] \\
 \vec{X}(n) \quad & K_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) = K_{\alpha\beta}(n-m) \quad [3] \\
 & : \quad \text{(Stationary sequence)} \\
 x_j(n) = U^n x_{0j} \quad & ; \quad x_{0j} \in H, n \in Z \\
 \cdot H \quad \text{(Unitary operator)} \quad & U \\
 & (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H \quad & \vec{X}(n) = (x_1(n), \dots, x_k(n)) \\
 : \quad & \text{(Evolutionary representable)} \\
 x_j(n) = A_j^n x_{0j} \quad & ; \quad x_{0j} \in H \\
 \cdot H \quad & A_j \\
 : [1] \quad & W_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) \\
 W_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) = i < \frac{A_\alpha - A_\beta^*}{i} x_\alpha(n), x_\beta(m) > \quad & ; \quad (\alpha, \beta = \overline{1, k})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\vec{X}(n) = (x_1(n), \dots, x_k(n))$$

: (Quasi-Hankel)

$$x_j(n) = A_j^n x_{0j}$$

$$\dim \frac{\overline{A_\alpha - A_\beta^*}}{i} H < \infty \quad ; \quad (\alpha, \beta = \overline{1, k})$$

$$(\dim \overline{2I mAH} < \infty) \quad A = A_j$$

(3)

$$i \sum_{n,m} \langle \hat{W}(n,m) \vec{a}(n), \vec{a}(m) \rangle_{H_2}$$

$$1 \leq m, n \quad \vec{a}(n) \in H_2$$

. ρ (Nonstationary index)

$$\rho = 0 \quad A_j = A \quad (A^* = A^{-1})$$

$$. W_{\alpha\beta}(n,m) = 0 \quad ([1],[3])$$

$$\langle x_1(n), x_2(m) \rangle = 0 \quad \vec{X}(n) = (x_1(n), x_2(n))$$

$$K_{22}(n,m) = \langle x_2(n), x_2(m) \rangle = K_{22}(n-m) \quad Z \ni m, 0 \leq n$$

$$x_1(n) = A_1^n x_{01}$$

$$\frac{A_1 - A_1^*}{i} = \langle \cdot, g_1 \rangle_{g_1} \quad ; \quad g_1, x_{01} \in H$$

. $\rho = 1$

$$\frac{A_2 - A_2^*}{i} = \langle \cdot, e_1 \rangle e_1 \quad x_2(n) = A_2^n x_{02}$$

$$0 \leq n, m \quad \langle x_1(n), x_2(m) \rangle = 0$$

$$\cdot \quad \rho = 2$$

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$$(*) \quad \vec{X}(n) = (x_1(n), x_2(n))$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_\alpha - A_\beta^*}{i} H$$

:

$$K_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) = \langle x_\alpha(n), x_\beta(m) \rangle = \langle A_\alpha^n x_{0\alpha}, A_\beta^m x_{0\beta} \rangle$$

$$W_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) = K_{\alpha\beta}(n+1, m) - K_{\alpha\beta}(n, m+1)$$

$$W_{\alpha\beta}(n, m) = \langle A_\alpha^{n+1} x_{0\alpha}, A_\beta^m x_{0\beta} \rangle - \langle A_\alpha^n x_{0\alpha}, A_\beta^{m+1} x_{0\beta} \rangle$$

$$= \langle A_\alpha x_\alpha(n), x_\beta(m) \rangle - \langle x_\alpha(n), A_\beta x_\beta(m) \rangle$$

$$= i \langle \frac{A_\alpha - A_\beta^*}{i} x_\alpha(n), x_\beta(m) \rangle$$

(*)

$$\hat{W}(n, m) = i \begin{pmatrix} \langle \frac{A_1 - A_1^*}{i} x_1(n), x_1(m) \rangle & \langle \frac{A_1 - A_2^*}{i} x_1(n), x_2(m) \rangle \\ \langle \frac{A_2 - A_1^*}{i} x_2(n), x_1(m) \rangle & \langle \frac{A_2 - A_2^*}{i} x_2(n), x_2(m) \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank} \sum_{n, m} \langle \hat{W}(n, m) \vec{a}(n), \vec{a}(m) \rangle = \rho < \infty$$

$$\sum_{n, m} \langle \hat{W}(n, m) \vec{a}(n), \vec{a}(m) \rangle =$$

$$= i \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 2 \text{Im} A_1 & \frac{A_1 - A_2^*}{i} \\ \frac{A_2 - A_1^*}{i} & 2 \text{Im} A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_n a^1(n) x_1(n) \\ \sum_n a^2(n) x_2(n) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sum_m a^1(m) x_1(m) \\ \sum_m a^2(m) x_2(m) \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

(Block-matrix)

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \text{Im} A_1 & \frac{A_1 - A_2^*}{i} \\ \frac{A_2 - A_1^*}{i} & 2 \text{Im} A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

· ρ

; $\alpha, \beta = 1, 2$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{i}(A_\alpha - A_\beta^*)$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\overline{A_\alpha - A_\beta^*}}{i} H$$

$$: G_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\dim G_{11} = \dim \overline{(2 \operatorname{Im} A_1) H} = r_1$$

$$\dim G_{22} = \dim \overline{(2 \operatorname{Im} A_2) H} = r_3$$

$$\dim G_{12} = \dim \overline{(A_1 - A_2^*) H} = \dim \overline{(A_2 - A_1^*) H} = \dim G_{21} = r_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{h_\nu\}_1^{r_3} & \{f_\lambda\}_1^{r_2} & \{e_k\}_1^{r_1} \\ & & : \end{array}$$

$$\langle 2 \operatorname{Im} A_1 x_1(n), x_1(m) \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{r_1} \langle 2 \operatorname{Im} A_1 x_1(n), e_k \rangle \langle e_k, x_1(m) \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{r_1} \langle x_1(n), 2 \operatorname{Im} A_1 e_k \rangle \langle e_k, x_1(m) \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{r_1} \sum_{p=1}^{r_1} \langle x_1(n), b_{pk} e_p \rangle \langle e_k, x_1(m) \rangle$$

:

$$b_{pk} = \langle 2 \operatorname{Im} A_1 e_k, e_p \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{i} \langle (A_1 - A_2^*) x_1(n) x_2(m) \rangle &= \frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \langle (A_1 - A_2^*) x_1(n), f_\lambda \rangle \langle f_\lambda, x_2(m) \rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \langle x_1(n), (A_1^* - A_2) f_\lambda \rangle \langle f_\lambda, x_2(m) \rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \sum_{p=1}^{r_2} \langle x_1(n), C_{p\lambda} f_p \rangle \langle f_\lambda, x_2(m) \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_{p\lambda} = \langle (A_1^* - A_2) f_\lambda, f_p \rangle$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{i} \langle (A_2 - A_1^*) x_2(n), x_1(m) \rangle &= \frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \langle (A_2 - A_1^*) x_2(n), f_\lambda \rangle \langle f_\lambda, x_1(m) \rangle \\
&= -\frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \langle (A_1^* - A_2) x_2(n), f_\lambda \rangle \langle f_\lambda, x_1(m) \rangle \\
&= -\frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \langle x_2(n), (A_1 - A_2^*) f_\lambda \rangle \langle f_\lambda, x_1(m) \rangle \\
&= -\frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \sum_{p=1}^{r_2} \langle x_2(n), d_{p\lambda} f_p \rangle \langle f_\lambda, x_1(m) \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

:

$$d_{p\lambda} = \langle (A_1 - A_2^*) f_\lambda, f_p \rangle = \overline{C_{\lambda p}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle 2 \operatorname{Im} A_2 x_2(n), x_2(m) \rangle &= \sum_{\nu=1}^{r_3} \langle 2 \operatorname{Im} A_2 x_2(n), h_\nu \rangle \langle h_\nu, x_2(m) \rangle \\
 &= \sum_{\nu=1}^{r_3} \langle x_2(n), 2 \operatorname{Im} A_2 h_\nu \rangle \langle h_\nu, x_2(m) \rangle \\
 &= \sum_{\nu=1}^{r_3} \sum_{p=1}^{r_3} \langle x_2(n), q_{p\nu} h_\nu \rangle \langle h_\nu, x_2(m) \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$q_{p\nu} = \langle 2 \operatorname{Im} A_2 h_\nu, h_p \rangle$$

:

$$\hat{W}(n, m) = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{r_1} \sum_{p=1}^{r_1} \bar{b}_{pk} \varphi_{1p}(n) \bar{\varphi}_{1k}(m) & \frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \sum_{p=1}^{r_2} \bar{c}_{p\lambda} \psi_{1p}(n) \bar{\theta}_{2\lambda}(m) \\ -\frac{1}{i} \sum_{\lambda=1}^{r_2} \sum_{p=1}^{r_2} \bar{d}_{p\lambda} \theta_{2p}(n) \bar{\psi}_{1\lambda}(m) & \sum_{\nu=1}^{r_3} \sum_{p=1}^{r_3} q_{p\nu} \phi_{2p}(n) \bar{\phi}_{2\nu}(m) \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$\varphi_{1p}(n) = \langle x_1(n), e_p \rangle$$

$$\psi_{1p}(n) = \langle x_1(n), f_p \rangle$$

$$\theta_{2p}(n) = \langle x_2(n), f_p \rangle$$

$$\phi_{2p}(n) = \langle x_2(n), h_p \rangle$$

$$\sum_{n,m}^N \langle \hat{W}(n, m) \vec{a}(n) \vec{a}(m) \rangle$$

$$G_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{A_\alpha - A_\beta^*}{i} H$$

ρ

:

:(1)

$$\vec{X}(n) = (\alpha_0^n x_{01}, A^n x_{02})$$

:

$$A: L_2[0,1] \rightarrow L_2[0,1]$$

:

$$Af = \int_0^1 \varphi(x) \overline{\varphi(y)} f(y) dy$$

α_0

: A^n

$$A^n f = \|\varphi\|^{2n-2} Af = \|\varphi\|^{2n-2} \varphi(x) \int_0^1 \overline{\varphi(y)} f(y) dy$$

$\hat{K}(n, m)$

$$\hat{K}(n, m) = \begin{pmatrix} K_{11}(n+m) & \psi(n) \overline{\theta(m)} \\ \overline{\psi(m)} \theta(n) & K_{22}(n+m) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta(n) = \|\varphi\|^{2n-2} \langle A x_{02}, x_{01} \rangle, \psi(n) = \alpha_0^n$$

$$\cdot \hat{W}(n, m) \quad \rho \quad :$$

$$\hat{W}(n, m) = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tilde{\psi}(n) \overline{\tilde{\theta}(m)} \\ \overline{\tilde{\psi}(m)} \theta(n) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\theta}(n) = -\frac{1}{i} (\alpha_0 - \|\varphi\|^2) \|\varphi\|^{2n-2} \langle A x_{02}, x_{01} \rangle$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(n) = \alpha_0^n$$

$$i \sum_{n,m} \langle \hat{W}(n, m) \vec{a}(n), \vec{a}(m) \rangle_{H_2} =$$

$$= i \sum_{n,m} \overline{\tilde{\psi}(n)} \overline{\tilde{\theta}(m)} a(n) a(m) + \overline{\tilde{\psi}(n)} \tilde{\theta}(m) a(n) a(m)$$

$$\rho = 4$$

:(2)

$$\vec{X}(n) = (\alpha_0^n x_{01}, A^n x_{02})$$

$$A : L_2[0,1] \rightarrow L_2[0,1]$$

$$Af = i \int_0^1 \varphi(x) \varphi(y) f(y) dy$$

α_0

: A^n

$$A^n = (i)^n \|\varphi\|^{2n-2} Af$$

: $\hat{W}(n, m)$

$$\hat{W}(n, m) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tilde{\varphi}(n)\overline{\tilde{\psi}(m)} \\ -\overline{\tilde{\varphi}(m)}\tilde{\psi}(n) & \tilde{\theta}(n)\overline{\tilde{\psi}(m)} \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$\tilde{\varphi}(n) = \alpha^n (\alpha + i \|\varphi\|^2) \langle x_{01}, Ax_{02} \rangle$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(n) = (-i)^n \|\varphi\|^{2n-2}$$

$$\tilde{\theta}(n) = i^{n+1} \|\varphi\|^{2n} \|Ax_{02}\|^2$$

:

$$i \sum_{n,m} \langle \hat{W}(n, m) \vec{a}(n) \vec{a}(m) \rangle_{H_2} =$$

$$= i \sum_{n,m} \tilde{\varphi}(n) \overline{\tilde{\psi}(m)} \overline{a(n)}^{(2)} \overline{a(m)}^{(1)} - \overline{\tilde{\varphi}(m)} \tilde{\psi}(n) \overline{a(n)}^{(1)} \overline{a(m)}^{(2)} + \tilde{\theta}(n) \overline{\tilde{\psi}(m)} \overline{a(n)}^{(2)} \overline{a(m)}^{(2)}$$

:

$$\rho = 6$$

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