

# A SIMPLIFIED PROOF OF THE EXPANSION THEOREM FOR SINGULAR SECOND ORDER LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

BY NORMAN LEVINSON

1. We begin by a brief sketch of the approach we shall make to the problem. Consider the equation

$$(1.0) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left( p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + (\lambda - q(x))y = 0,$$

where  $p(x)$ ,  $q(x)$  and  $p'(x)$  are real valued and continuous over the interval  $0 \leq x < \infty$  and  $p(x) > 0$ . Now consider a boundary value problem with let us say  $y(0) = 0$  and  $y(b) = 0$  for some large  $b > 0$ . Let  $y = \phi(x, \lambda)$  be the solution of (1.0) with  $\phi(0, \lambda) = 0$ ,  $\phi'(0, \lambda) = 1$ . By the classical Sturm-Liouville theorem we have an increasing sequence  $\lambda_{b_n}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , of characteristic values such that  $\phi(x, \lambda_{b_n})$  are the corresponding characteristic functions. Let  $r_{b_n}$  be the normalizing factor of  $\phi(x, \lambda_{b_n})$ . Let the function  $f(x) \in L^2(0, A)$  and  $f(x) \equiv 0, x > A$ . Then if  $b > A$  we have the completeness relation for the Sturm-Liouville functions over  $(0, b)$

$$(1.1) \quad \int_0^\infty |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \left| \int_0^\infty f(x)\phi(x, \lambda_{b_n}) dx \right|^2 r_{b_n}^2.$$

We define  $\rho_b(u)$  as a monotone non-decreasing step-function which increases by  $r_{b_n}^2$  when  $u$  passes through  $\lambda_{b_n}$ , is otherwise constant, and let us say at a point of discontinuity is defined by  $\rho_b(\lambda_{b_n}) = \rho_b(\lambda_{b_n} - 0)$ . Moreover  $\rho_b(0) = 0$ . Then (1.1) becomes

$$(1.2) \quad \int_0^\infty |f(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^\infty |g(u)|^2 d\rho_b(u),$$

where

$$g(u) = \int_0^\infty f(x)\phi(x, u) dx.$$

Now if as  $b \rightarrow \infty$  we can show  $\rho_b(u)$  tends to a limit  $\rho(u)$ , if  $|g(u)|$  is uniformly dominated for large  $|u|$ , and if the right side of (1.2) converges uniformly with respect to  $b$  then we shall get from (1.2)

$$(1.3) \quad \int_0^\infty |f(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^\infty |g(u)|^2 d\rho(u).$$

Received May 9, 1949. The author is a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellow on leave from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.