

A CHARACTERIZATION OF WHITE NOISE TEST FUNCTIONALS

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§ 1. Introduction and main result

In a recent paper [PS 89], two of the present authors have found a characterization of a certain space $(\mathcal{S})^*$ of generalized functionals of white noise, i.e. generalized functionals on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$ equipped with the σ -algebra \mathcal{B} generated by its cylinder sets and with the white noise measure μ given by

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})} \exp(i\langle x, \xi \rangle) d\mu(x) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\xi|_2^2\right),$$

for $\xi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. Here, $|\cdot|_2$ denotes the norm of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ dual pairing. Below, we shall shortly recall the construction of the space $(\mathcal{S})^*$ as the dual of a space (\mathcal{S}) of "smooth" functionals on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$. The characterization mentioned above is of considerable power: it provides an extremely convenient way to decide whether a certain given functional is an element in $(\mathcal{S})^*$. This has been shown in [PS 89] for a number of examples (especially for certain measures on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$). The purpose of the present note is to give a similar characterization for the elements (\mathcal{S}) of test functionals. For notation, definitions, more background and references, we refer the reader to [PS 89].

Let $\Gamma(A)$ denote the second quantization of the self-adjoint $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ -operator A which on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ is defined as

$$A\xi(u) = -\xi''(u) + (1 + u^2)\xi(u), \quad \xi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}), u \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Let \mathcal{P} denote the algebra of smooth polynomials on $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$, i.e. \mathcal{P} is generated by the random variables $X_\xi = \langle \cdot, \xi \rangle$, $\xi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. For $p \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{S}_p(\mathbb{R})$ denote the completion of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ with respect to the norm $|\xi|_{2,p} = |A^p \xi|_2$, and let $(\mathcal{S})_p$ denote the completion of \mathcal{P} with respect to the norm