

Today's IIScian Approach

Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a cts function s.t. $f(x) \geq 0$
and $f(x) = 0$ if $|x| \geq 1$. Also $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = 1$.

Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a cts function. then

evaluate $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}\right) f(x) dx$.

solⁿ:-

How to

THINK

First recall some basic facts:-

• If $f_n \rightarrow f$ unif on $[-1, 1]$ and f_n 's are cts
then $\int_{-1}^1 f_n(x) dx \rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$ (Justify)

• $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}\right) f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(t) f(t\epsilon) dt$; (put $\frac{x}{\epsilon} = t$)

• Define $g_n(t) = f(t) f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)$, $g(t) = f(t) f(0)$

• check $g_n \rightarrow g$ unif on $[-1, 1]$ and g_n 's cts.

• Thus $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^1 g_n(t) dt = \int_{-1}^1 g(t) dt = f(0)$.

• i.e. $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}\right) f(x) dx = \underline{f(0)}$. \square

THINK Like a child!

NBHM/NET December ... Regular Batch ... 2nd July ...