

Orthogonal Derivative for Higher Orders

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Abstract: We give an elementary deduction of the Rangarajan–Purushothaman’s formula for the orthogonal derivative introduced by Cioranescu – (Haslam-Jones) – Lanczos.

Key words: Differentiation via integration • Generalized derivative

INTRODUCTION

We know the Cioranescu [1] – (Haslam-Jones) [2] – Lanczos [3] generalized derivative:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2\varepsilon^3} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} f(v + x_0) v \, dv, \quad (1)$$

which represents differentiation via integration [4-8]. This orthogonal derivative for higher orders was studied by Rangarajan-Purushothaman [9-11] via Legendre polynomials and here we give an elementary deduction of their corresponding formula.

Generalized Derivative: We consider the integral:

$$\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} Q_n\left(\frac{t}{s}\right) f(x+t) dt = \varepsilon \int_{-1}^1 Q_n(u) f(x+\varepsilon u) du, \quad (2)$$

but the Taylor expansion allows write:

$$f(x + \varepsilon u) = f(x) + \varepsilon f'(x)u + \dots + \frac{\varepsilon^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(x)u^n + \frac{\varepsilon^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x)u^{n+1} + \dots,$$

then from (2):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{n+1}} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} Q_n\left(\frac{t}{s}\right) f(x+t) dt &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{s^{k-1}}{k!} f^{(k)}(x) \int_{-1}^1 u^k Q_n(u) du + \\ &\frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x) \int_{-1}^1 u^n Q_n(u) du + \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{s^{j-n}}{j!} f^{(j)}(x) \int_{-1}^s u^j Q_n(u) du, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

which suggesting to select $Q_n(u)$ with the property $\int_{-1}^1 u^k Q_n(u) du = 0$ for $k \leq n-1$ and it is evident that the Legendre polynomials satisfy it [10, 12]:

$$\int_{-1}^1 u^k P_n(u) du = 0, \quad k = 0, \dots, n-1; \quad \int_{-1}^1 u^n P_n(u) du = \frac{2(n!)}{(2n+1)!!}. \quad (4)$$

Thus, from (3) and (4) we obtain the celebrated formula of Rangarajan–Purushothaman [9-11]:

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{2\varepsilon^{n+1}} \int_{-s}^s P_n\left(\frac{t}{s}\right) f(x+t) dt, \quad (5)$$

which reproduces (1) for $n = 1$ because $P_1\left(\frac{t}{s}\right) = \frac{t}{s}$.

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