## Inverse Problem of Dispersion Relation

Ao-Sheng Xiong

Lanzhou University

Supervisor: Fu-Sheng Yu

Based on [ASX, Ting Wei(魏婷),Fu-Sheng Yu(于福升)]

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- 研究动机
- 反问题介绍
- 适定性研究
- 正则化方法
- 数值结果
- 总结与展望



## 研究动机



#### 重大科学难题:非微扰问题

强相互作用是四种基本相互作用之一, 其基本理论是量子色动力学(QCD)。 QCD具有高能微扰和低能非微扰的性质。

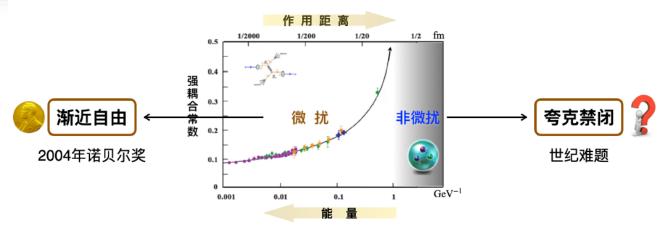
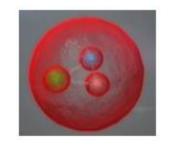
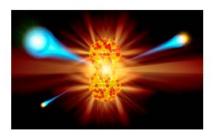


图1: 高能微扰与低能非微扰

#### 非微扰物理量难以计算,是世纪难题

粒子物理:标准模型内最后的难题。夸克禁闭和新物理? 核物理:核科学都能溯源到核力,核力本质是强相互作 用,强作用的非微扰问题是制约核科学的根本问题之一。





#### 现有的非微扰方法各有优缺点

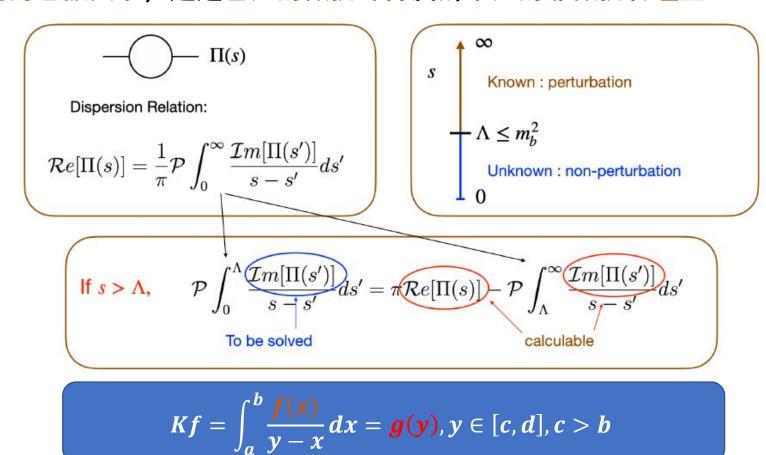
格点QCD(LQCD): 第一性原理的计算方法,但需要超级计算机且对激发态等物理量计算难度大。

其他方法:如QCD求和规则、Dyson-Schwinger方程等都有模型依赖性。唯象方法预言能力有限。

## 反问题介绍



#### 基于量子场论的色散关系,通过已知的微扰计算反解未知的非微扰物理量:



H.N.Li, H.U, F.R.Xu, **F.S.Yu**, Phys.Lett.B 810(2020)

已知积分结果求被积函数需要用到反问题理论。

## 反问题介绍



#### 反问题理论是成熟的数学分支领域:

与反问题对比的是正问题;

1950年左右发展至今;

在众多重要的前沿科学领域中广泛运用;

线性方程组的求解、地质探勘、缪子成像、CT······

$$\text{If } s > \Lambda, \qquad \mathcal{P} \int_0^{\Lambda} \underbrace{\mathcal{I}m[\Pi(s')]}_{s-s'} ds' = \pi \underbrace{\mathcal{R}e[\Pi(s)]}_{\text{Calculable}} - \mathcal{P} \int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} \underbrace{\mathcal{I}m[\Pi(s')]}_{s-s'} ds'$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{y-x} dx = g(y), y \in [c,d], c > b$$

微扰论





色散关系 反问题方法 非微扰 物理量

## 适定性研究



#### 适定性是研究反问题的基础:

解的存在性:解的唯一性:解的稳定性:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(x)}{y - x} dx = g(y), y \in [c, d], c > b$$

#### 反问题的简单例子:

线性方程组的一般形式为:  $A_{n\times n}x_{n\times 1} = b_{n\times 1}$ 。

上述方程组的解存在当且仅当 $r_A = r_{(A,b)}$ ;当解存在时,解唯一当且仅当 $r_A = n$ ;

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 8\\ 2x_1 + 3.00001x_2 = 8.00002 \end{cases}$$

解为 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2;$ 

当对方程组的右端加上微小的误差时

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 8\\ 2x_1 + 3.00001x_2 = 8.00003 \end{cases}$$

解却变成  $x_1 = -0.5, x_2 = 3$ 。解却发生了巨大的变化,上述线性方程组**不满足解的稳定性**。



#### 解的存在性:



R(K) is the analytic functions

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(x)}{y - x} dx = g(y), y \in [c, d], c > b$$

$$Kf = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(x)}{y - x} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{y} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \frac{x}{y}} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{y} \int_{a}^{b} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{x}{y})^{k} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^{k+1}} \int_{a}^{b} x^{k} f(x) dx$$

where the last equal sign uses the control convergence theorem:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^{k+1}} \int_{a}^{b} x^{k} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^{k+1}} \int_{a}^{b} x^{2k} dx ||f(x)||_{L^{2}(a,b)}$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^{k+1}} b^{k} \sqrt{b-a} ||f(x)||_{L^{2}(a,b)}$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^{k+1}} (\frac{b}{c})^{k} ||f(x)||_{L^{2}(a,b)} \leq \infty$$

Thus, the R(K) is the analytic functions  $\in [c,d]$ 

## 适定性研究



#### 解的存在性:



#### 解的唯一性:



**Theorem 3.3.** Suppose that  $f_1(x)$ ,  $f_2(x) \in L^2(a,b)$ . If  $Kf_1 = Kf_2 = g(y)$ ,  $y \in [c,d]$ , then we have  $f_1(x) = f_2(x)$ ,  $a. e. x \in [a,b]$ .

*Proof.* Since K is a linear operator, we know that  $Kf_1 - Kf_2 = K(f_1 - f_2) = 0$ . Therefore, in order to prove  $f_1(x) = f_2(x)$ , a. e.  $x \in [a, b]$ , we just need to prove that Kf = 0 implies f(x) = 0, a. e.  $x \in [a, b]$ .

It is easy to obtain that  $Kf = \int_a^b \frac{1}{y-x} f(x) dx = \int_a^b \left( \frac{1}{y} \sum_{k=0}^\infty (\frac{x}{y})^k \right) f(x) dx$ . Since  $x \in [a,b], y \in [c,d],$  c > b, we know  $|\frac{x}{y}| \le |\frac{b}{c}| < 1$ , which implies that  $\left| \sum_{k=0}^\infty (\frac{x}{y})^k f(x) \right| \le \sum_{k=0}^\infty (\frac{b}{c})^k |f(x)|$  for all  $x \in [a,b]$ . Combined with  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx < +\infty$  and the control convergence theorem, we have

$$y \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{y - x} f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^{k}} \int_{a}^{b} x^{k} f(x) dx = 0, \quad y \in [c, d].$$
 (3.4)

If  $d = +\infty$ , by using (3.4), we have

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \frac{1}{y} \int_{a}^{b} x f(x)dx + \dots + \frac{1}{y^{k}} \int_{a}^{b} x^{k} f(x)dx + \dots = 0, \quad y \in (c, +\infty).$$
 (3.5)

Letting  $y \to +\infty$  in (3.5), we have  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$ . Then multiplying y on both sides of (3.5) and letting  $y \to +\infty$ , we also have  $\int_a^b x f(x)dx = 0$ . Repeating above process, we can obtain that

$$\int_{a}^{b} x^{k} f(x) dx = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$
(3.6)

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(x)}{y - x} dx = g(y), y \in [c, d], c > b$$

By using (3.6), we know that  $\int_a^b f(x)Q_n(x)dx = 0$ . Combined with the Cauchy inequality, we have

$$\begin{split} \|f\|_{L^{2}(a,b)}^{2} &= \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left( f^{2}(x) - f(x) Q_{n}(x) \right) dx \\ &\leq \int_{a}^{b} |f(x)| \cdot |f(x) - Q_{n}(x)| dx \\ &\leq \left( \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - Q_{n}(x)|^{2} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \|f\|_{L^{2}(a,b)} \|f - Q_{n}\|_{L^{2}(a,b)} \\ &\leq (\epsilon + \epsilon \sqrt{b - a}) \|f\|_{L^{2}(a,b)}, \end{split}$$

which implies that  $||f||_{L^2(a,b)} \le \epsilon + \epsilon \sqrt{b-a}$ .

Letting  $\epsilon \to 0$ , we have  $||f||_{L^2(a,b)} = 0$ , i. e. f(x) = 0, a. e.  $x \in [a,b]$ . The proof is completed.

## 适定性研究



#### 解的存在性:



#### 解的唯一性:



We show the instability of the inverse problem of dispersion relation by the special case. Taking  $a=0,\ b=1,\ c=2,\ d=3,\ f_2(x)=f_1(x)+\sqrt{n}\cos(n\pi x),$  and  $f_{1,2}$  are the solutions of  $g_{1,2}$  with  $g_i(y)=\int_0^1\frac{1}{y-x}f_i(x)dx.$  As  $n\to\infty$ , it is obvious that

$$||f_2 - f_1||_{L^2(0,1)} = \left(\int_0^1 (\sqrt{n}\cos(n\pi x))^2 dx\right)^{1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2}} \to \infty,$$
(3.7)

and

$$||g_2 - g_1||_{L^2(2,3)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\pi} \left( \int_2^3 \left( \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{y - x} \right)^2 \sin(n\pi x) dx \right)^2 dy \right)^{1/2} \le \frac{M}{\sqrt{n}\pi} \to 0.$$
 (3.8)

That means the solutions could be changed infinitely even though the noise of the input data is approaching to vanish. So the inverse problem is unstable.

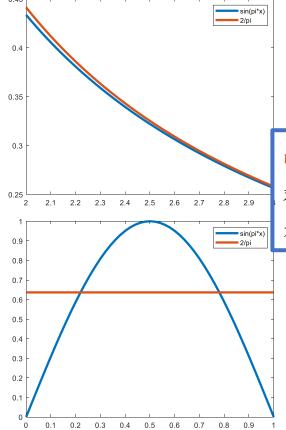
实际物理中,数据一定存在误差: 
$$\left|\left|g^{\delta}-g\right|\right|_{L^{2}}\leq\delta$$

## 不稳定性是求解该反问题的难题!

#### 解的稳定性:



$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(x)}{y - x} dx = g(y), y \in [c, d], c > b$$



两个相似的g(y) 对应的解却有着 有很大差别

### 正则化方法



#### 正则化方法:

#### 不适定问题

# 正则化方法

#### 近似的适定问题

L-curve法:

#### Tikhonov正则化方法:

$$f_{\alpha}^{\delta} = argmin\left\{\frac{1}{2}||Kf - g^{\delta}||_{L^{2}}^{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2}||f||_{L^{2}}^{2}\right\}$$



$$\alpha = argmin\{||f_{\alpha}^{\delta}||_{L^{2}}||Kf_{\alpha}^{\delta} - g^{\delta}||_{L^{2}}\}$$

第一项可看作χ²拟合, 第二项是罚项;

罚项的形式可根据实际问题做改进;

Andreas Kirsch.2011

 $\alpha > 0$ 是正则化参数,对结果有影响,不能过大或过小。

#### 基于严格的数学理论和逻辑,不引入可调参数,有成为第一性原理的潜力

$$||f_{\alpha}^{\delta} - f^*||_{L^2} \rightarrow 0$$
, as  $\delta \rightarrow 0$ 



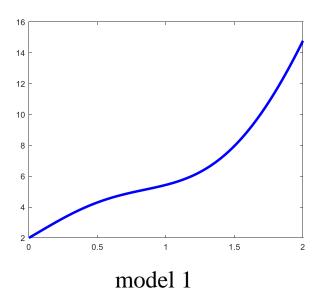
#### Toy Models:

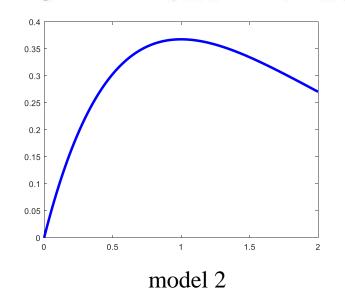
构造真实解 $f(x) = a_1 f_1(x) + a_2 f_2(x)$ 和对应的输入数据g(y),并对数据加误差得到误差数据  $g^{\delta}(y)$ ,以此来测试正则化方法的可靠性。

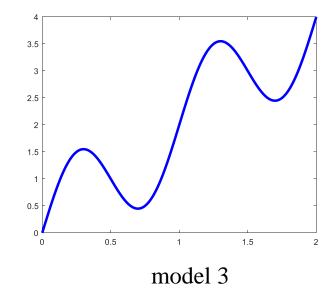
**Model 1**: a monotonic function as  $f_1(x) = \sin(\pi x)$ ,  $f_2(x) = e^x$ ;

**Model 2**: a simple non-monotonic function as  $f_1(x) = xe^{-x}$ ,  $f_2(x) = 0$ ;

**Model 3**: an oscillating function as  $f_1(x) = \sin(2\pi x)$ ,  $f_2(x) = x$ .

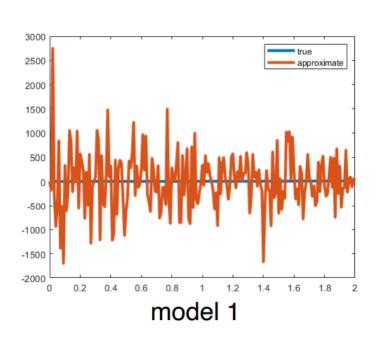


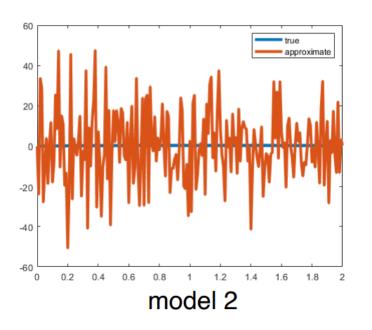


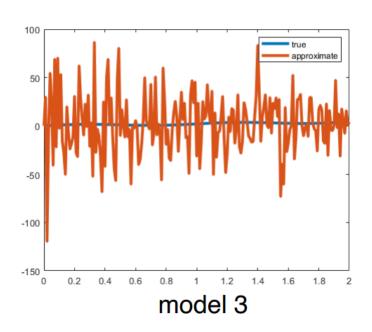




#### 使用经典方法的结果:







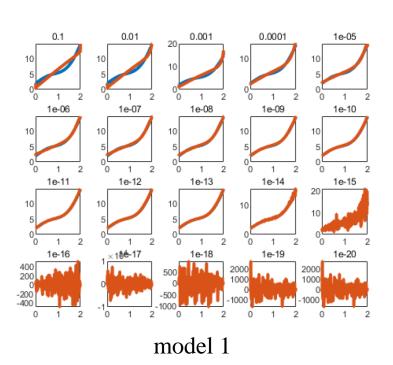
验证问题的不稳定性;

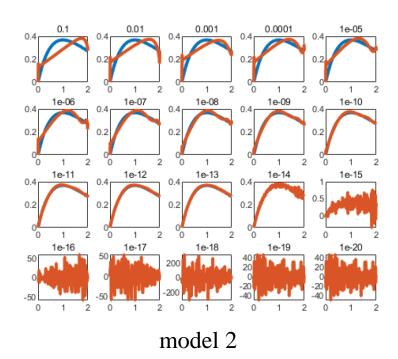
无法使用经典的方法求解, 必须要使用正则化方法。

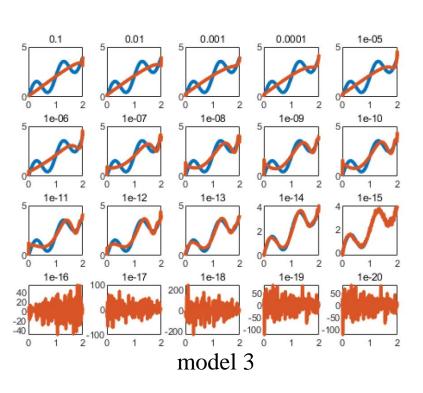




#### 对正则化参数进行遍历:





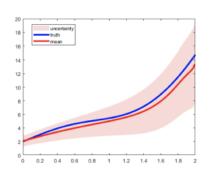


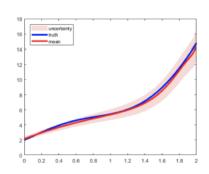
正则化参数α的选取比较重要;

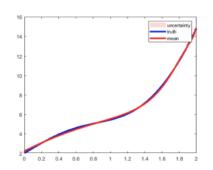
正则化方法可以很好地解决该反问题。



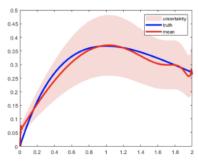
#### Tikhonov正则化方法和L-curve法的结果:

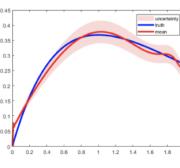


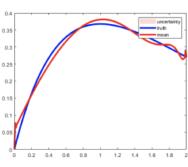


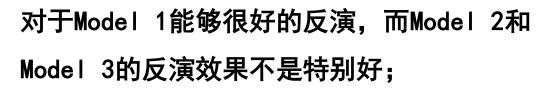


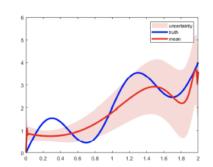


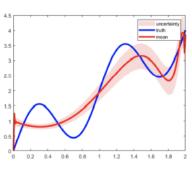


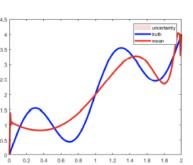












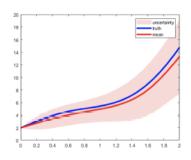
#### 积分方程将解磨平

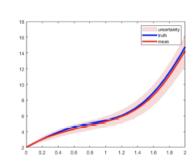
误差水平基本一致

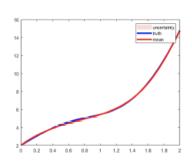
可对正则化方法进行改进,使得解变得更好。

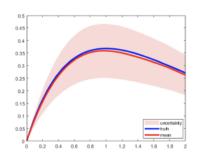


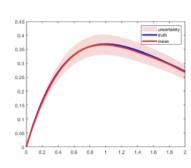
## 限制解的空间: $||f||_{L^2}^2 \rightarrow ||f||_{H^1}^2$

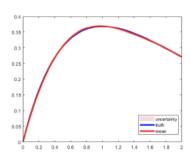


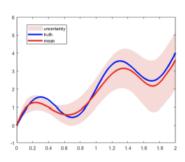


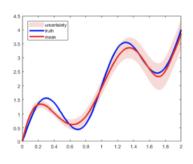


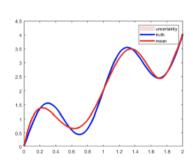






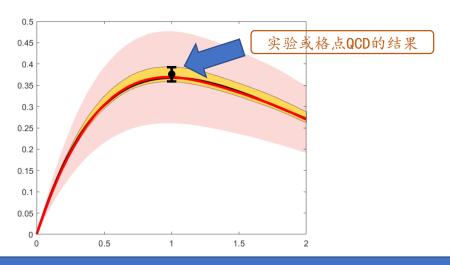






#### 反问题方法优势:

- 1. 基于严谨的数学框架;
- 2. 能够系统性地控制误差;
- 3. 不需要过大的计算资源;
- 4. 能够计算全部非微扰能区、激发态等;
- 5. 针对具体问题进行改进;
- 6. 可以与实验或格点QCD结合并互补;



## 总结与展望



### 总结:

- 计算非微扰量的新方法;
- 严格证明色散关系反问题的不适定性;
- 运用正则化方法将不适定问题转化为适定性问题;
- 数值试验验证正则化方法的有效性。

## 展望:

- 数学框架的进一步搭建;
- 物理问题的深入应用,解决重大基本问题;
- 寻找反问题方法运用的新方向。





# 谢谢大家的聆听!



