

UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI
ISTITUTO MATEMATICO
"ULISSE DINI"

VIALE MORGAGNI, 87/A - TEL. 411.985 - 411.986
I 50134 FIRENZE



S.I.C. CASTELLO

Professor Ram K. Varma
Director
Physical Research Laboratory
Navrangpura
Ahmedabad Gujarat 380009
India

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Dear Professor Varma,

thank you for your sending me the paper
"Quantumlike theory etc", that I read with pleasure.

I think that your arguments about eq. (24)
are absolutely appropriate and the appearance of
second order eqs. like (29) ~~one~~ is totally consistent.
Indeed, consider an eq. of the following form

$$\partial f / \partial t + a(x) \partial f / \partial x + b(x) \partial f / \partial \phi = 0$$

and consider solutions f that are periodic in ϕ . Then
the Fourier coefficients $f_n(x, t) = (1/2\pi) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-in\phi} f(x, t, \phi) d\phi$
satisfy

$$\partial f_n / \partial t + a(x) \partial f_n / \partial x + i n b(x) f_n = 0 \quad (n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

an infinite system of first-order p.d.e. Suppose
 $a(x)$ & $b(x)$ are real-valued, and split f_n into
real and imaginary part: $f_n = u_n + i v_n$. We have

$$\begin{cases} \partial u_n / \partial t + a(x) \partial u_n / \partial x - \pi b(x) v_n = 0 \\ \partial v_n / \partial t + a(x) \partial v_n / \partial x + \pi b(x) u_n = 0, \end{cases}$$

a coupled system for $u_n = \operatorname{Re} f_n$ and $v_n = \operatorname{Im} f_n$.

The elimination of v_n (solve the first eq. for v_n and plug into the second eq.) gives:

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + 2a(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} + \left(a(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right\} u_n +$$

$$- a(x) \frac{b'(x)}{b(x)} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + a(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right\} u_n + \pi^2 b(x)^2 u_n = 0,$$

just a second-order p.d.e.

I enjoyed very much my stay in India and remember with pleasure the conversations we had in Bangalore. Hoping to meet you again in future, I remain

Yours sincerely
Giorgio Talenti