

一类广义差商的 Leibniz 公式与 Green 函数的递推关系*

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摘 要

本文研究具有幂基解组的微分算子所定义的广义差商的 Leibniz 公式及其格林(Green)函数的递推关系.

一、引 言

定义 1 如果微分算子

$$L(D) = D^m + a_{m-1}(x)D^{m-1} + \dots + a_1(x)D + a_0(x)D^0 \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $a_i(x) \in C^1[a, b]$ ($i=0, 1, \dots, m-1$), 有一个基解组 $\Phi_m = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 满足

$$\varphi_k(x) = (\varphi_2(x))^{k-1} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (1.2)$$

则称 $L(D)$ 为具有幂基解组的微分算子. △

例 1 $L(D) = D^m$ 是具有幂基解组

$$1, x, \dots, x^{m-1} \quad (1.3)$$

的微分算子.

例 2 $L(D) = D(D-1)\dots(D-m+1)$ 是具有幂基解组

$$1, e^x, e^{2x}, \dots, e^{(m-1)x} \quad (1.4)$$

的微分算子.

引理 1 设 $L(D)$ 是具有幂基解组 $\{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 的微分算子, 则

i) $\varphi_1(x) = 1$ (1.5)

ii) $\varphi_i(x)\varphi_j(x) = \varphi_{i+j-1}(x) \quad (i+j-1 \leq m)$ (1.6)

iii) $\varphi_i^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^k C_k^j \varphi_{i-1}^{(j)}(x) \varphi_2^{(k-j)}(x)$ (1.7)

证明

i) 由 (1.2) 显然有 $\varphi_1(x) = 1$

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$$\text{ii) } \varphi_i(x)\varphi_j(x) = (\varphi_2(x))^{i-1}(\varphi_2(x))^{j-1} = (\varphi_2(x))^{i+j-2} = \varphi_{i+j-1}(x)$$

$$\text{iii) } \varphi_i(x) = \varphi_{i-1}(x)\varphi_2(x) \quad \triangle$$

给定 $[a, b]$ 中的一组点 $\{t_i\}_{i=1}^m$,

$$a \leq t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_m \leq b \quad (1.8)$$

或者记为

$$a \leq \underbrace{x_1 = \dots = x_1}_{m_1} < \dots < \underbrace{x_k = \dots = x_k}_{m_k} \leq b, \quad \sum_{i=1}^k m_i = m \quad (1.9)$$

令 $X_m = \text{span}\{\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_m(x)\}$, $f(x) \in C^{\max\{m_i\}-1}[a, b]$.

定义 2 如果 $H(x) \in X_m$, 满足

$$H^{(j)}(x_i) = f^{(j)}(x_i) \quad (j=0, 1, \dots, m_i-1; i=1, 2, \dots, k) \quad (1.10)$$

则称 $H(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的 m 阶广义 Hermite 插值.

定义 3 如果 $\Phi_m(x) = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的 ECT 系统, 称 $f(x)$ 的 m 阶广义 Hermite 插值 $H(x)$ 的 $\varphi_m(x)$ 的系数为 $f(x)$ 在 t_1, \dots, t_m 点上的 $m-1$ 阶广义差商. 记为 $[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_m} f$.

引理 2^[1] 若 $\Phi_m = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的 ET 系统, 则广义 Hermite 插值问题 (1.10) 的解存在且唯一, 若 $\Phi_m = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的 ECT 系统, 则

$$H(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m \psi_j(x) [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\Phi_m} f \quad (1.11)$$

其中

$$\psi_j(x) = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1, \dots, t_{j-1}, x \\ \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{j-1}, \varphi_j \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1, \dots, t_{j-1} \\ \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{j-1} \end{pmatrix}}, \quad \Phi_j = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^j \quad (1.12)$$

\triangle

引理 3 设 $\{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 和 $\{\psi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 都是 $[a, b]$ 上的 ECT 系统, 存在 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times m}$, $\det A \neq 0$, 使得

$$\varphi = A\psi \quad (1.13)$$

其中, $\varphi = (\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_m(x))^T$, $\psi = (\psi_1(x), \dots, \psi_m(x))^T$. 令

$$\Phi_i = \{\varphi_k(x)\}_{k=i}^m, \quad \Psi_i = \{\psi_k(x)\}_{k=i}^m \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} [t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Psi_m} f &= [t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\Phi_m} f \sum_{j=1}^m a_{jm} a_{mj} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \{[t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\Phi_i} f \cdot a_{im} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{m-1} [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\Phi_j} f a_{ji} a_{im}\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

其中

$$a_{ji} = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1, \dots, t_{j-1} \\ \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{i-1}, \varphi_{i+1}, \dots, \varphi_j \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1, \dots, t_{j-1} \\ \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{j-1} \end{pmatrix}} \quad (1.15)$$

证明 由于 $\varphi = A\psi$ 且 $\det A \neq 0$, 所以

$$\text{span}\{\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_m(x)\} = \text{span}\{\psi_1(x), \dots, \psi_m(x)\} = X_m$$

设 $H(x) \in X_m$ 且满足 (1.10), 由引理 2, 有 (1.11), 即

$$H(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\varphi} f(\varphi_j(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_{ji} \varphi_i(x)) \quad (1.16)$$

由 $\varphi = A\psi$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} H(x) &= \sum_{j=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\varphi} f\left(\sum_{k=1}^m a_{jk} \psi_k(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_{ji} \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} \psi_k(x)\right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\varphi} f \sum_{k=1}^m a_{jk} \psi_k(x) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\varphi} f a_{ji} \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} \psi_k(x) \end{aligned}$$

由插值问题 (1.10) 解的唯一性, 有

$$H(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\psi} f\left(\psi_j(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \tilde{a}_{ji} \psi_i(x)\right)$$

其中

$$\tilde{a}_{ji} = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{j-1} \\ \psi_1 & \dots & \psi_{i-1}, \psi_{i+1}, \dots, \psi_j \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{j-1} \\ \psi_1 & \dots & \psi_{j-1} \end{pmatrix}}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} [t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\varphi} f &= \sum_{j=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\varphi} f a_{jm} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\varphi} f a_{ji} a_{im} \\ &= [t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\varphi} f \sum_{j=1}^m a_{jm} a_{mj} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \left\{ [t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\varphi} f a_{im} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=i+1}^{m-1} [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\varphi} f a_{ji} a_{im} \right\} \quad \triangle \end{aligned}$$

二、Leibniz 公式

定理! 设 $L(D)$ 的基解组 $\Phi_m = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的 ECT 系统且满足 (1.2), $f(x), g(x) \in C^{\max\{m_i\}-1} [a, b]$, 则

$$[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_m}(fg) = \sum_{i=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\phi_i} f [t_i, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_{m-i+1}} g \quad (2.1)$$

证明 考察函数

$$p(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m u_j(x) [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\phi_j} f \sum_{j=1}^m v_j(x) [t_j, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_{m-i+1}} g$$

其中

$$u_j(x) = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{j-1} & x \\ \varphi_1 & \dots & \varphi_{j-1} & \varphi_j \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_{j-1} \\ \varphi_1 & \dots & \varphi_{j-1} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$v_j(x) = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_{j+1} & \dots & t_m & x \\ \varphi_1 & \dots & \varphi_{m-j} & \varphi_{m+1-j} \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_{j+1} & \dots & t_m \\ \varphi_1 & \dots & \varphi_{m-j} \end{pmatrix}}$$

我们约定: i) 如果 $t_1 = \dots = t_m$, 则 $p(t_i) := p^{(i-1)}(t_i)$;

ii) 如果 $t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_{i-\mu-1} < t_{i-\mu} = \dots = t_i \leq t_{i+1} \leq \dots \leq t_m$, 则 $p(t_i) := p^{(\mu)}(t_i)$.

令
$$H_f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m u_j(x) [t_1, \dots, t_j]_{\phi_j} f$$

$$H_g(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m v_j(x) [t_j, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_{m-i+1}} g$$

由引理2知 $H_f(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的 m 阶广义 Hermite 插值, $H_g(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的 m 阶广义 Hermite 插值. 所以

$$p^{(j)}(x_i) = \sum_{b=0}^j C_b^j H_f^{(b)}(x_i) H_g^{(j-b)}(x_i) = \sum_{b=0}^j C_b^j f^{(b)}(x_i) g^{(j-b)}(x_i)$$

$$= (f(x)g(x))^{(j)} \Big|_{x=x_i} \quad (j=0, 1, \dots, m_i-1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k)$$

但是

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m u_i(x) v_j(x) [t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\phi_i} f [t_j, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_{m-i+1}} g$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^j + \sum_{i=j+1}^m \right) u_i(x) v_j(x) [t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\phi_i} f [t_j, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_{m-i+1}} g$$

由于
$$(u_i(x)v_j(x))^{(j)} \Big|_{x=x_i} = \sum_{b=0}^j C_b^j u_i^{(b)}(x_i) v_j^{(j-b)}(x_i) = 0$$

$$(v=0, 1, \dots, m_i-1; i=1, 2, \dots, k; l=j+1, \dots, m)$$

记
$$H(x) = \sum_{i=1}^j u_i(x)v_j(x)[t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\phi} f[t_j, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_{m-i+1}} g$$

则

$$H^{(j)}(x_i) = (f(x_i)g(x_i))^{(j)} \quad (j=0, 1, \dots, m_i-1, i=1, 2, \dots, k)$$

注意到

$$u_j(x) = \varphi_j(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \alpha_{jl} \varphi_l(x), \quad v_j(x) = \varphi_{m-j+1}(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{m-j} \beta_{jl} \varphi_l(x)$$

其中

$$\beta_{jl} = (-1)^{m+l+1-j} \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_{j+1}, & \dots, & t_m \\ \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{l-1}, \varphi_{l+1}, \dots, \varphi_{m-j+1} \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} t_{j+1}, & \dots, & t_m \\ \varphi_1, & \dots, & \varphi_{m-j} \end{pmatrix}}$$

所以, 对 $i=1, 2, \dots, j$, 由引理1

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x)v_j(x) &= \varphi_{m+i-j}(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{m-j} \beta_{jl} \varphi_{i+l-1}(x) + \sum_{l=1}^{i-1} \alpha_{il} \varphi_{l+m-j}(x) \\ &+ \sum_{l=1}^{i-1} \sum_{k=1}^{m-j} \alpha_{il} \beta_{jk} \varphi_{k+l-1}(x) \in X_{i+m-j} \subseteq X_m \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由引理2, $H(x)$ 是 $f(x)g(x)$ 的 m 阶广义 Hermite 插值, 由差商的定义3, 便得到 (2.1).

△

注 取 $L(D) = D^m$, 定理1的(2.1)式就是一般重节点差商的 Leibniz 公式, 因此, 定理1是通常的重节点差商的 Leibniz 公式的推广.

定理2 设 $L(D)$ 是具有幂基解组的微分算子, $\Phi_m = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 是 $L(D)$ 的幂基解组, $\Psi_m = \{\psi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^m$ 是 $L(D)$ 的另一基解组, Φ_m 和 Ψ_m 均是 $[a, b]$ 上的 ECT 系统且 $\{\varphi_1(x), \dots, \varphi_k(x)\}$ 与 $\{\psi_1(x), \dots, \psi_k(x)\}$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, m$) 等价, 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_m \end{pmatrix} \quad (a_{ii} \neq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

则对于 $\forall f(x), g(x) \in C^{\max\{m, \dots\}-1} [a, b]$ 有

$$[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_m]_{\psi_m}(fg) = a_{mm} \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ii}^{-1} a_{m-i+1, m-i+1}^{-1} [t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\psi_i} f[t_i, \dots, t_m]_{\psi_{m-i+1}} g \tag{2.2}$$

证明 由引理3,

$$[t, \dots, t_m]_{\psi_m}(fg) = a_{mm} [t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\phi_m}(fg)$$

由定理1,

$$[t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\varphi_m}(fg) = a_{mm} \sum_{i=1}^m [t_1, \dots, t_i]_{\varphi_i} f [t_1, \dots, t_m]_{\varphi_{m-i+1}} g$$

从而得到(2.2).

△

三、格林 (Green) 函数的递推关系

定理3 设 $L_k(D)$ 是具有幂基解组 $\Phi_k = \{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=1}^k (k=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 的微分算子, $G_k(x, t)$ 是 $L_k(D)$ 的 Green 函数, 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} G_1(x, t) &= (x-t)_+^0 \\ G_k(x, t) &= G_{k-1}(x, t) \frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t)} \quad (k=2, 3, \dots, m) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

证明 显然 $G_1(x, t) = (x-t)_+^0$

设 $F_k(x, t) = G_{k-1}(x, t) \frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t)}$, 我们证明 $F_k(x, t)$ 满足 $L_k(D)$ 的 Green 函数定义的条件. 对任意指定的 $t \in [a, b]$, 有:

- i) $F_k(x, t) = 0 \quad (a \leq x < t)$
- ii) $L_k(D)F_k(x, t) = L_k(D)G_{k-1}(x, t) \frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t)}$

$$= L_k(D) \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(t) & \varphi_2(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}(t) \\ \varphi_1'(t) & \varphi_2'(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}'(t) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \varphi_1^{(k-2)}(t) & \varphi_2^{(k-2)}(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}^{(k-2)}(t) \end{vmatrix} \frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t)} \frac{\varphi_1(x) \quad \varphi_2(x) \quad \dots \quad \varphi_k(x) - \varphi_2(t) \varphi_{k-1}(x)}{\det(W(\varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_{k-1}(t)))}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}(t) \\ \varphi_1'(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}'(t) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \varphi_1^{(k-2)}(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}^{(k-2)}(t) \end{vmatrix} L_k(D)\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t) L_k(D)\varphi_1(x) \quad \dots \quad L_k(D)\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_2(t) L_k(D)\varphi_{k-1}(x)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t) \det(W(\varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_{k-1}(t)))}$$

= 0 $(t \leq x < b)$

iii) $D_+^j F_k(x, t)|_{x=t} = \left[\frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t)} D_+^j G_{k-1}(x, t) + G_{k-1}(x, t) \frac{\varphi_2^{(j)}(x)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t)} \right]_{x=t}$

= 0 $(j=0, 1, \dots, k-2)$

$$D_+^{k-1} F_k(x, t)|_{x=t} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}(t) \\ \varphi_1'(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}'(t) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \varphi_1^{(k-3)}(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}^{(k-3)}(t) \end{vmatrix} \varphi_2^{(k-1)}(t) - \varphi_2(t) \varphi_1^{(k-1)}(t) \quad \dots \quad \varphi_k^{(k-1)}(t) - \varphi_2(t) \varphi_{k-1}^{(k-1)}(t)}{(k-1)\varphi_2'(t) \det(W(\varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_{k-1}(t)))}$$

由引理1中iii),

$$\varphi_i^{(k-1)}(t) = \varphi_i(t) \varphi_i^{(k-1)}(t) + (k-1) \varphi_i'(t) \varphi_i^{(k-2)}(t) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} C_{k-1}^j \varphi_i^{(j)}(t) \varphi_i^{(k-1-j)}(t)$$

所以

$$D_+^{k-1} F_k(x, t) |_{x=t} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}(t) \\ \varphi_1'(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}'(t) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \varphi_1^{(k-1)}(t) & \dots & \varphi_{k-1}^{(k-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix}}{(k-1) \varphi_1'(t) \det(W(\varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_{k-1}(t)))} = 1 \quad \Delta$$

定理4 在定理3的条件下,

$$G_k(x, t) = \frac{(x-t)_+^0}{(k-1)_!} \left[\frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{\varphi_2'(t)} \right]^{k-1} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (3.2)$$

证明 由定理3, $G_1(x, t) = (x-t)_+^0$, 定理对 $k=1$ 成立. 设定理对 $k=m-1$ 成立, 即

$$G_{m-1}(x, t) = \frac{(x-t)_+^0}{(m-2)_!} \left[\frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{\varphi_2'(t)} \right]^{m-2}$$

当 $k=m$ 时, 由定理3,

$$G_m(x, t) = G_{m-1}(x, t) \frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{(m-1) \varphi_2'(t)} = \frac{(x-t)_+^0}{(m-1)_!} \left[\frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{\varphi_2'(t)} \right]^{m-1} \quad \Delta$$

推论1 算子 D^k 的 Green 函数为

$$G_k(x, t) = \frac{(x-t)_+^{k-1}}{(k-1)_!} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (3.3)$$

Δ

推论2 算子 $L_k(D) = D(D-1)\dots(D-k+1)$ 的 Green 函数

$$G_k(x, t) = \frac{(x-t)_+^0 (e^{x-t} - 1)^{k-1}}{(k-1)_!} \quad (3.4)$$

Δ

推论3 $L_m^*(D)y(t) = 0$ 的一基解组为

$$\frac{\partial^j}{\partial x^j} G_m(x, t) |_{x=b} = \frac{1}{(m-1)_!} \left. \frac{\partial^j}{\partial x^j} \left[\frac{\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_2(t)}{\varphi_2'(t)} \right]^{m-1} \right|_{x=b} \quad (3.5)$$

其中 $L_m^*(D)$ 是 $L_m(D)$ 的共轭算子. Δ

我们知道, 有了 $L_m(D)$ 的 Green 函数, 又有了 $L_m^*(D)$ 的基解组, 那么 $L_m(D)$ 的 B 样条函数实际上就给出了.

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**Leibniz' Formula of Generalized Difference with Respect
to a Class of Differential Operators and Recurrence
Formula of Their Green's Function**

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Abstract

In this paper, Leibniz' formula of generalized divided difference with respect to a class of differential operators whose basic sets of solutions have power form has been considered. The recurrence formula of Green function about the operators has also been given.