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Luigi Accardi and Ameer Dhahri

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Quadratic exponential vectors

Luigi Accardi^{a)} and Ameer Dhahri^{b)}

Volterra Center, University of Roma Tor Vergata, Via Columbia 2, 00133 Roma, Italy

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We give a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a quadratic exponential vector with test function in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. We prove the linear independence and totality, in the quadratic Fock space, of these vectors. Using a technique different from the one used by Accardi *et al.* [*Quantum Probability and Infinite Dimensional Analysis*, Vol. 25, p. 262, (2009)], we also extend, to a more general class of test functions, the explicit form of the scalar product between two such vectors. © 2009 American Institute of Physics.
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I. INTRODUCTION

Exponential vectors play a fundamental role in first order quantization. It is therefore natural to expect that their quadratic analogues, first introduced in Ref. 3(b), will play such a role in the only example, up to now, of nonlinear renormalized quantization whose structure is explicitly known: the quadratic Fock functor.

The canonical nature of the objects involved justifies a detailed study of their structure.

Let us emphasize that the nonlinearity introduces substantially new features with respect to the linear case so that, contrarily to what happens in the usual deformations of the commutation relations, quadratic quantization is not a simple variant of the first order one, but interesting new phenomena arise.

For example, usual exponential vectors can be defined for any square integrable test function, but this is by far not true for quadratic ones. This poses the problem to characterize those test functions for which quadratic exponential vectors can be defined. This is the first problem solved in the present paper (see Theorem 3).

Another problem is the linear independence of the quadratic exponential vectors. This very useful property, in the first order case, is a simple consequence of the linear independence of the complex exponential functions. In the quadratic case the proof is more subtle. This is the second main result of the present paper (see Theorem 5).

For notations and terminology we refer to the papers cited in the bibliography. We simply recall that the algebra of the renormalized square of white noise with test function algebra,

$$\mathcal{A} := L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d),$$

is the *-Lie-algebra, with self-adjoint central element denoted 1, generators,

$$\{B_f^+, B_h, N_g, 1; f, g, h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)\},$$

involution

$$(B_f^+)^* = B_f, \quad N_f^* = N_f^-,$$

and commutation relations,

^{a)}Electronic mail: accardi@volterra.uniroma2.it.

^{b)}Electronic addresses: ameur@volterra.uniroma2.it and adhahri@uc.cl.

$$[B_f, B_g^+] = 2c\langle f, g \rangle + 4N_{fg}^-, \quad [N_a, B_f^+] = 2B_{af}^+, \quad c > 0,$$

$$[B_f^+, B_g^+] = [B_f, B_g] = [N_a, N_{a'}] = 0$$

for all $a, a', f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Such algebra admits a unique, up to unitary isomorphism, *-representation (in the sense defined in Ref. 2) characterized by the existence of a cyclic vector Φ satisfying

$$B_h \Phi = N_g \Phi = 0 : g, h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)\}$$

(see Ref. 4 for more detailed properties of this representation).

II. FACTORIZATION PROPERTIES OF THE QUADRATIC EXPONENTIAL VECTORS

Recall from Ref. 3(b) that, if a quadratic exponential vector with test function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ exists, it is given by

$$\Psi(f) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{B_f^{+n} \Phi}{n!},$$

where by definition

$$\Psi(0) := B_f^{+0} \Phi := \Phi$$

(notice the absence of the square root in the denominator).

In this section, after proving some simple consequences of the commutation relations, we give a direct proof for the factorization property of the exponential vectors.

Lemma 1: For all $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, we have

$$[N_f, B_g^{+n}] = 2nB_g^{+(n-1)}B_{fg}^+, \tag{1}$$

$$[B_f, B_g^{+n}] = 2nc\langle f, g \rangle B_g^{+(n-1)} + 4nB_g^{+(n-1)}N_{fg}^- + 4n(n-1)B_g^{+(n-2)}B_{fg^2}^+. \tag{2}$$

Proof: The mutual commutativity of the creators implies that

$$[N_f, B_g^{+n}] = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_g^{+i} [N_f, B_g^+] B_g^{+(n-i-1)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_g^{+i} (2B_{fg}^+) B_g^{+(n-i-1)} = 2nB_g^{+(n-1)} B_{fg}^+,$$

which is (1). To prove (2) consider the identity

$$\begin{aligned} [B_f, B_g^{+n}] &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_g^{+i} [B_f, B_g^+] B_g^{+(n-i-1)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_g^{+i} (2c\langle f, g \rangle + 4N_{fg}^-) B_g^{+(n-i-1)} \\ &= 2nc\langle f, g \rangle B_g^{+(n-1)} + 4 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_g^{+i} N_{fg}^- B_g^{+(n-i-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

From (1) it follows that

$$N_{fg}^- B_g^{+(n-i-1)} = B_g^{+(n-i-1)} N_{fg}^- + 2(n-i-1) B_g^{+(n-i-2)} B_{fg^2}^+.$$

Therefore, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
 [B_f, B_g^{+n}] &= 2nc(f, g)B_g^{+(n-1)} + 4nB_g^{+(n-1)}N_{\bar{f}g} \\
 &\quad + 4 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_g^{+i}(2(n-i-1))B_g^{+(n-i-1)}B_{fg^2}^+ \\
 &= 2nc(f, g)B_g^{+(n-1)} + 4nB_g^{+(n-1)}N_{\bar{f}g} \\
 &\quad + 8 \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i-1) \right) B_g^{+(n-2)}B_{fg^2}^+ \\
 &= 2nc(f, g)B_g^{+(n-1)} + 4nB_g^{+(n-1)}N_{\bar{f}g} \\
 &\quad + 8 \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i-1) \right) B_g^{+(n-2)}B_{fg^2}^+ \\
 &= 2nc(f, g)B_g^{+(n-1)} + 4nB_g^{+(n-1)}N_{\bar{f}g} \\
 &\quad + 8 \left(n(n-1) - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right) B_g^{+(n-2)}B_{fg^2}^+ \\
 &= 2nc(f, g)B_g^{+(n-1)} + 4nB_g^{+(n-1)}N_{\bar{f}g} \\
 &\quad + 4n(n-1)B_g^{+(n-2)}B_{fg^2}^+.
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2: Let $f_1, \dots, f_k, g_1, \dots, g_h \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then, we have

$$B_{f_k} \cdots B_{f_1} B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi = 0 \quad \text{for all } k > h \geq 0.$$

Proof: It is sufficient to prove that

$$B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_1} B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi = 0, \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{3}$$

Suppose by induction that, for $h \geq 0$, (3) is satisfied. Then, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_1} B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi &= B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2} [B_{f_1}, B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+] \Phi \\
 &= B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2} \sum_{i=h}^1 B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_{i+1}}^+ (2c\langle f_1, g_i \rangle + 4N_{\bar{f}_1 g_i}) \\
 &\quad B_{g_{i-1}}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi \\
 &= 2c \sum_{i=h}^1 \langle f_1, g_i \rangle (B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2}) (B_{g_h}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{g_i}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+) \Phi \\
 &\quad + 4 \sum_{i=h}^1 (B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2}) (B_{g_h}^+ \cdots N_{\bar{f}_1 g_i} B_{g_{i-1}}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+) \Phi.
 \end{aligned}$$

By the induction assumption,

$$\sum_{i=h}^1 \langle f_1, g_i \rangle (B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2}) (B_{g_h}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{g_i}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+) \Phi = 0.$$

Therefore, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
 & B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_1} B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi \\
 &= 4 \sum_{i=h}^1 (B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2}) (B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_{i+1}}^+ N_{f_1 g_i}^- B_{g_{i-1}}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+) \Phi \\
 &= 4 \sum_{i=h}^1 (B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2}) \left(B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_{i+1}}^+ \sum_{m=i-1}^1 B_{g_{i-1}}^+ \cdots [N_{f_1 g_i}^-, B_{g_m}^+] \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \right) \Phi \\
 &= 4 \sum_{i=h}^1 B_{f_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2} B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_{i+1}}^+ \left(2 \sum_{m=i-1}^1 B_{g_{i-1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1 g_m}^- B_{g_{m-1}}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \right) \Phi \\
 &= 8 \sum_{i=h}^1 \sum_{m=i-1}^1 B_{g_{h+1}} \cdots B_{f_2} B_{g_h}^+ \cdots B_{g_{i+1}}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{g_m}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ B_{f_1 g_m}^- \Phi,
 \end{aligned}$$

which is equal to 0 by the induction assumption.

Lemma 3: Let $I, J \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $I \cap J = \emptyset$, and let $f_1, \dots, f_h, f'_1, \dots, f'_{h'}, g_1, \dots, g_k, g'_1, \dots, g'_{k'} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, such that

$$\text{supp}(f_i) \subset I, \quad \text{supp}(f'_i) \subset I, \quad \text{supp}(g_i) \subset J, \quad \text{supp}(g'_i) \subset J.$$

Then, for $h \neq h'$ or $k \neq k'$, we have

$$\langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f'_{h'}}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ B_{g'_{k'}}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi \rangle = 0.$$

Proof: Lemma 1 and the polarization identity imply that $[B_{f_h} \cdots B_{f_1}, B_{g'_k}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+] = 0$. Therefore, it is sufficient to prove the result for $h \neq h'$. Taking eventually the complex conjugate, we can suppose that $h > h'$. Under this assumption

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f'_{h'}}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ B_{g'_{k'}}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\
 &= \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{g'_{k'}}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ (B_{f_h} \cdots B_{f_1} B_{f'_{h'}}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+) \Phi \rangle,
 \end{aligned}$$

and the statement follows because, from Lemma 2, one has

$$B_{f_h} \cdots B_{f_1} B_{f'_{h'}}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ \Phi = 0.$$

For $I \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, denote \mathcal{H}_I the closed linear span of the set $\{B_f^{+n} \Phi, n \in \mathbb{N}, f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) \text{ such that } \text{supp}(f) \subset I\}$ and $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}^d}$. The space \mathcal{H} , denoted $\Gamma_2(L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))$, is called the *quadratic Fock space* with test function algebra $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Lemma 4: Let $I, J \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $I \cap J = \emptyset$, and let $f_1, \dots, f_h, f'_1, \dots, f'_{h'}, g_1, \dots, g_k, g'_1, \dots, g'_{k'} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, such that $\text{supp}(f_i) \subset I, \text{supp}(f'_i) \subset I, \text{supp}(g_i) \subset J$, and $\text{supp}(g'_i) \subset J$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f'_{h'}}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ B_{g'_{k'}}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\
 &= \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f'_{h'}}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ \Phi_I \rangle \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J, B_{g'_{k'}}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi_J \rangle. \tag{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof: By induction on h . For $h=1$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ (B_{f_1}^+ B_{f_1}^+) \Phi \rangle \\ &= 2c \langle f_1, f_1' \rangle \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= \langle B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I \rangle \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J, B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Let $h \geq 1$ and suppose that (4) holds true. Then, one has

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle B_{f_{h+1}}^+ B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ B_{f_{h+1}}^+ B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= \sum_{m=h+1}^1 \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, (B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+) (B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots [B_{f_{h+1}}^+, B_{f_m}^+] \cdots B_{f_1}^+) \Phi \rangle \\ &= 2c \sum_{m=h+1}^1 \langle f_{h+1}, f_m' \rangle \\ & \quad \times \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, (B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+) (B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_m}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+) \Phi \rangle \\ & \quad + 4 \sum_{m=h+1}^1 \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, (B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+) (B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_{m+1}}^+ N_{f_{h+1}f_m'}^- B_{f_{m-1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+) \Phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

By the induction assumption

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=h+1}^1 \langle f_{h+1}, f_m' \rangle \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_m}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= \sum_{m=h+1}^1 \langle f_{h+1}, f_m' \rangle \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_m}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I \rangle \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J, B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{f_{m+1}}^+ N_{f_{h+1}f_m'}^- B_{f_{m-1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=m-1}^1 \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_m}^+ \cdots [N_{f_{h+1}f_m'}^-, B_{f_i}^+] \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=m-1}^1 \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_m}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_i}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{f_{h+1}f_m'}^- B_{f_i}^+ \Phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Again by the induction assumption, this term is equal to

$$2 \sum_{i=m-1}^1 \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_m}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f_i}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{f_{h+1}f_m'}^- B_{f_i}^+ \Phi_I \rangle \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J, B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J \rangle.$$

Hence, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle B_{f_{h+1}}^+ B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi, B_{f'_{h+1}}^+ B_{f'_h}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ B_{g'_k}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi \rangle \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{m=h+1}^1 \left[2c \langle f_{h+1}, f'_m \rangle \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f'_{h+1}}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f'_m}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ \Phi_I \rangle \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + 8 \sum_{i=m-1}^1 \langle B_{f_h}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f'_{h+1}}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f'_m}^+ \cdots \hat{B}_{f'_i}^+ \cdots B_{f'_i}^+ B_{f_{h+1}f'_m f'_i}^+ \Phi_I \rangle \right] \right\} \\ & \quad \times \langle B_{g_k}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J, B_{g'_k}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi_J \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Since the term between square brackets is equal to

$$\langle B_{f_{h+1}}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f'_{h+1}}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ \Phi_I \rangle.$$

This completes the proof of the lemma. □

Lemma 5: Let $I, J \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $I \cap J = \emptyset$. Then, the operator

$$U_{I,J}: \mathcal{H}_{I \cup J} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_I \otimes \mathcal{H}_J$$

defined by

$$U_{I,J}(B_{f_n}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_m}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_{I \cup J}) = (B_{f_n}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I) \otimes (B_{g_m}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J),$$

where $\text{supp}(f_i) \subset I, \text{supp}(g_i) \subset J$, is unitary.

Proof: It is sufficient to prove that for all $f_n, \dots, f_1, f'_k, \dots, f'_1 \in \mathcal{H}_I; g_m, \dots, g_1, g'_h, \dots, g'_1 \in \mathcal{H}_J$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle B_{f_n}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ B_{g_m}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_{I \cup J}, B_{f'_k}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ B_{g'_h}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi_{I \cup J} \rangle \\ &= \langle B_{f_n}^+ \cdots B_{f_1}^+ \Phi_I, B_{f'_k}^+ \cdots B_{f'_1}^+ \Phi_I \rangle \langle B_{g_m}^+ \cdots B_{g_1}^+ \Phi_J, B_{g'_h}^+ \cdots B_{g'_1}^+ \Phi_J \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Note that Lemma 3 implies that (5) holds if $n \neq h$ or $m \neq h$. Moreover, if $n=k$ and $m=h$, then from Lemma 4, the identity (5) is also satisfied. This ends the proof. □

Theorem 1: Let $I_1, \dots, I_n \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $I_i \cap I_j = \emptyset$ for all $i \neq j$. Let

$$U_{I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_{k-1}, I_k}: \mathcal{H}_{\cup_{i=1}^k I_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\cup_{i=1}^{k-1} I_i} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{I_k}$$

be the operator defined by Lemma 5. Then, the operator

$$U_{I_1, \dots, I_n}: \mathcal{H}_{\cup_{i=1}^n I_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{I_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{H}_{I_n}$$

given by

$$\begin{aligned} U_{I_1, \dots, I_n} &= (U_{I_1, I_2} \otimes 1_{I_3} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_{I_n}) \circ (U_{I_1 \cup I_2, I_3} \otimes I_4 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_{I_n}) \\ & \quad \circ \cdots \circ (U_{I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_{n-2}, I_{n-1}} \otimes 1_{I_n}) \circ U_{I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_{n-1}, I_n} \end{aligned}$$

is unitary.

Proof: For all $k \in \{2, \dots, n\}$ $(I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_{k-1}) \cap I_k = \emptyset$. Therefore, the operator

$$U_{I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_{k-1}, I_k}: \mathcal{H}_{\cup_{i=1}^k I_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\cup_{i=1}^{k-1} I_i} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{I_k}$$

is unitary because of Lemma 5. In particular, U_{I_1, \dots, I_n} is a unitary operator. □

Theorem 2: (Factorization property of the quadratic exponential vectors) Let $I_1, \dots, I_n \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $I_i \cap I_j = \emptyset$, for all $i \neq j$, and let $U_{I_1}, \dots, U_{I_n}: \mathcal{H}_{\cup_{i=1}^n I_i} \rightarrow \otimes_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_{I_i} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{H}_{I_n}$ be the unitary operator defined by Theorem 1.

Then, for all $f \in L^2(\cup_{i=1}^n I_i) \cap L^\infty(\cup_{i=1}^n I_i)$, such that $\Psi(f)$ exists, we have

$$U_{I_1, \dots, I_n} \Psi(f) = \Psi(f_{I_1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes \Psi(f_{I_n})$$

where $f_{I_i} := f \chi_{I_i}$.

Proof: Denote $J_k = \cup_{i=1}^k I_i$. Then, $U_{I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_{k-1}, J_k} = U_{J_{k-1}, J_k}$ is a unitary operator from \mathcal{H}_{J_k} to $\mathcal{H}_{J_{k-1}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{I_k}$. Let $f \in L^2(\cup_{i=1}^n I_i) \cap L^\infty(\cup_{i=1}^n I_i)$ be such that $\Psi(f)$ exists. Since

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{I_i} = f_{J_{n-1}} + f_{I_n},$$

it follows that

$$B_f^{+m} = (B_{f_{J_{n-1}}}^+ + B_{f_{I_n}}^+)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k B_{f_{J_{n-1}}}^{+k} B_{f_{I_n}}^{+(m-k)},$$

where

$$C_m^k = \frac{m!}{(m-k)!k!}.$$

Therefore, one obtains

$$U_{J_{n-1}, J_n} (B_{f_{J_{n-1}}}^+ + B_{f_{I_n}}^+)^m \Phi = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k (B_{f_{J_{n-1}}}^{+k} \Phi_{J_{n-1}}) \otimes B_{f_{I_n}}^{+(n-k)} \Phi_{I_n}.$$

This gives

$$U_{J_{n-1}, I_n} \Psi(f) = \Psi(f_{J_{n-1}}) \otimes \Psi(f_{I_n}).$$

Now, one has

$$(U_{J_{n-2}, J_{n-1}} \otimes 1_{I_n}) \circ (U_{J_{n-1}, I_n}) \Psi(f) = (U_{J_{n-2}, J_{n-1}} \Psi(f_{J_{n-1}})) \otimes \Psi(f_{I_n}).$$

In the same way, we prove that

$$U_{J_{n-2}, J_{n-1}} \Psi(f_{J_{n-1}}) = \Psi(f_{J_{n-2}}) \otimes \Psi(f_{I_{n-1}}).$$

Hence, the following identity holds:

$$(U_{J_{n-2}, J_{n-1}} \otimes 1_{I_n}) \circ (U_{J_{n-1}, I_n}) \Psi(f) = \Psi(f_{J_{n-2}}) \otimes \Psi(f_{I_{n-1}}) \otimes \Psi(f_{I_n}).$$

Iterating this procedure one finds

$$\begin{aligned} & (U_{J_k, J_{k+1}} \otimes 1_{I_{k+2}} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_{I_n}) \circ (U_{J_{k+1}, J_{k+2}} \otimes 1_{I_{k+3}} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_{I_n}) \\ & \quad \circ \cdots \circ U_{J_{n-1}, I_n} \Psi(f) = \Psi(f_{J_k}) \otimes \Psi(f_{I_{k+1}}) \otimes \cdots \otimes \Psi(f_{I_n}) \end{aligned}$$

or equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} U_{I_1, \dots, I_n} \Psi(f) &= (U_{I_1, I_2} \otimes 1_{I_3} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_{I_n}) \circ (U_{J_2, J_3} \otimes 1_{I_4} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_{I_n}) \\ & \quad \circ \cdots \circ U_{J_{n-1}, I_n} \Psi(f) = \Psi(f_{I_1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes \Psi(f_{I_n}). \end{aligned}$$

□

III. CONDITION FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE QUADRATIC EXPONENTIAL VECTORS

When both $\Psi(f)$ and $\Psi(g)$ exist, the explicit form of their scalar product was determined in Ref. 3(b), for step functions in \mathbb{R} with bounded supports. We further prove that the sufficient condition for the existence of a quadratic exponential vector with a preassigned test function, given in Ref. 3(b), is also a necessary condition. Finally, using the factorization property of the quadratic exponential vectors and an approximation argument, we extend the formula for the scalar product to exponential vectors with arbitrary step functions. Due to the nonlinearity involved in this form of the scalar product, the approximation argument is not as straightforward as in the first order case. A different proof of this result was obtained in Ref. 3.

Proposition 1: For all $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, we have

$$\langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle = c \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{2k+1} \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-k-1)!)^2} \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-k-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k-1)}\Phi \rangle.$$

Proof: From Lemma 1 one knows that

$$B_f B_g^{+n}\Phi = 2nc \langle f, g \rangle B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi + 4n(n-1) B_{fg^2}^+ B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi.$$

This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle &= 2nc \langle f, g \rangle \langle B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle + 4n(n-1) \langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_{fg^2}^+ B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi \rangle \\ &= 2nc \langle f, g \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle + 4n(n-1) \langle B_{fg^2}^+ B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

But, one has

$$B_{fg^2}^+ B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi = 2(n-1)c \langle g^2, f^2 \rangle B_f^{+(n-2)}\Phi + 4(n-1)(n-2) B_{g^2f^3}^+ B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle &= 2 \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-1)!)^2} c \langle f, g \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle + 2^3 \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-2)!)^2} c \langle f^2, g^2 \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-2)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi \rangle \\ &\quad + 2^4 n(n-1)^2 (n-2) \langle B_{g^2f^3}^+ B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

In the same way, we prove that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B_{g^2f^3}^+ B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi \rangle &= \langle B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi, B_{g^2f^3} B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi \rangle \\ &= 2(n-2) \langle f^3, g^3 \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-3)}\Phi \rangle \\ &\quad + 4(n-2)(n-3) \langle B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi, B_{f^3g^4}^+ B_g^{+(n-4)}\Phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle &= 2 \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-1)!)^2} c \langle f, g \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle \\ &\quad + 2^3 \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-2)!)^2} c \langle f^2, g^2 \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-2)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-2)}\Phi \rangle \\ &\quad + 2^5 \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-3)!)^2} c \langle f^3, g^3 \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-3)}\Phi \rangle \\ &\quad + 2^6 n(n-1)^2 (n-2)^2 (n-3) \langle B_{f^3g^4}^+ B_f^{+(n-3)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-4)}\Phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We repeat this argument until to obtain the formula given in the above proposition. □

As a consequence of the Proposition 1, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of an exponential vector with a given test function.

Theorem 3: Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then, the quadratic exponential vector $\Psi(f)$ exists if and only if $\|f\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$.

Proof: Sufficiency. Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be such that $\|f\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$. From the above proposition, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \|B_f^{+n}\Phi\|^2 &= c \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 2^{2k+1} \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-k-1)!)^2} \|f^{k+1}\|_2^2 \|B_f^{+(n-k-1)}\Phi\|^2 \\ &= c \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 2^{2k+1} \frac{n!(n-1)!}{((n-k-1)!)^2} \|f^{k+1}\|_2^2 \|B_f^{+(n-k-1)}\Phi\|^2 + 2nc\|f\|_2^2 \|B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi\|^2 + 2nc\|f\|_2^2 \|B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi\|^2 \\ &= c \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} 2^{2k+3} \frac{n!(n-1)!}{(((n-1)-k-1)!)^2} \|f^{k+2}\|_2^2 \|B_f^{+(n-1-k-1)}\Phi\|^2 \leq (4n(n-1)\|f\|_\infty^2) \\ &\quad \times \left[c \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} 2^{2k+1} \frac{(n-1)!(n-2)!}{(((n-1)-k-1)!)^2} \|f^{k+1}\|_2^2 \|B_f^{+(n-1-k-1)}\Phi\|^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Note that

$$\|B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi\|^2 = c \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} 2^{2k+1} \frac{(n-1)!(n-2)!}{((n-1)-k-1)!)^2} \|f^{k+1}\|_2^2 \|B_f^{+(n-1-k-1)}\Phi\|^2.$$

This proves that

$$\|B_f^{+n}\Phi\|^2 \leq [4n(n-1)\|f\|_\infty^2 + 2n\|f\|_2^2] \|B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi\|^2. \tag{7}$$

Finally, one gets

$$\frac{\|B_f^{+n}\Phi\|^2}{(n!)^2} \leq \left[\frac{4n(n-1)\|f\|_\infty^2 + 2n\|f\|_2^2}{n^2} \right] \frac{\|B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi\|^2}{((n-1)!)^2}.$$

Hence, it is clear that if $4\|f\|_\infty^2 < 1$, then the series $\sum_{n \geq 0} \|B_f^{+n}\Phi\|^2 / (n!)^2$ converges.

Necessity. Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be such that $\|f\|_\infty \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Put

$$J = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d, |f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2}\}.$$

It is clear that $|J| > 0$. In fact, if $|J| = 0$, this implies that a.e $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $|f(x)| < \frac{1}{2}$ and $\|f\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$, against our hypothesis. It follows that

$$|f(x)| \geq \chi_J(x) |f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2} \chi_J(x) \tag{8}$$

for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Note that from Proposition 1, it is easy to show by induction that if

$$|h(x)| \geq |g(x)|, \quad a. e.,$$

then

$$\|B_h^{+n}\Phi\|^2 \geq \|B_g^{+n}\Phi\|^2. \tag{9}$$

Hence, the identities (8) and (9) imply that

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \|B_f^{+n}\Phi\|^2 \geq \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \|B_{(1/2)\chi_J}^{+n}\Phi\|^2.$$

But, from Proposition 1, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|B_{(1/2)\chi_J}^{+n}\Phi\|^2}{(n!)^2} &= \left(\frac{c|J|}{2n} + \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \frac{\|B_{(1/2)\chi_J}^{+(n-1)}\Phi\|^2}{((n-1)!)^2} \geq \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{\|B_{(1/2)\chi_J}^{+(n-1)}\Phi\|^2}{((n-1)!)^2} \geq \dots \\ &\geq \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n-2}{n-1} \dots \frac{1}{2} \|B_{(1/2)\chi_J}^+\Phi\|^2 = \frac{1}{n} \|B_{(1/2)\chi_J}^+\Phi\|^2 = \frac{1}{4n} |J|^2, \end{aligned}$$

which proves that the series $\sum_{n \geq 0} (1/(n!)^2) \|B_{(1/2)\chi_J}^{+n}\Phi\|^2$ diverges. It follows that also the series $\sum_{n \geq 0} (1/(n!)^2) \|B_f^{+n}\Phi\|^2$ diverges. \square

Theorem 3 implies that, whenever the quadratic exponential vectors are well defined, their scalar product

$$\langle \Psi(f), \Psi(g) \rangle$$

exists. More precisely the following results hold.

Theorem 4: For all $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, such that $\|f\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$ and $\|g\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$, then the integral

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds$$

exists. Moreover, one has

$$\langle \Psi(f), \Psi(g) \rangle = e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds}. \tag{10}$$

Proof: Proposition 1 implies that, for any pair of step functions $f = \rho\chi_I$, $g = \sigma\chi_I$, where $|\rho| < \frac{1}{2}$, $|\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$, and $I \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that its Lebesgue measure $|I| < \infty$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle &= c \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} 2^{2k+3} \frac{n!(n-1)!}{(((n-1)-k-1)!)^2} \langle f^{k+2}, g^{k+2} \rangle \langle B_f^{+((n-1)-k-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+((n-1)-k-1)}\Phi \rangle \\ &\quad + 2nc \langle f, g \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle \\ &= 4n(n-1)\bar{\rho}\sigma \left[c \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} 2^{2k+1} \frac{(n-1)!(n-2)!}{(((n-1)-k-1)!)^2} \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \langle B_f^{+((n-1)-k-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+((n-1)-k-1)}\Phi \rangle \right] \\ &\quad + 2nc\bar{\rho}\sigma |I| \langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle \\ &= [4n(n-1)\bar{\rho}\sigma + 2nc\bar{\rho}|I|] \langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

This gives

$$\frac{\langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle}{(n!)^2} = 4\bar{\rho}\sigma \left[\frac{c|I|}{2n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \right] \frac{\langle B_f^{+(n-1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-1)}\Phi \rangle}{((n-1)!)^2}. \tag{11}$$

On the other hand, if $I, J \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $|I| < \infty$, $|J| < \infty$ and $I \cap J = \emptyset$, then by factorization property (see Theorem 1), one has

$$\langle \Psi_{\rho\chi_{I \cup J}}, \Psi_{\sigma\chi_{I \cup J}} \rangle = \langle \Psi_{\rho\chi_I}, \Psi_{\sigma\chi_I} \rangle \langle \Psi_{\rho\chi_J}, \Psi_{\sigma\chi_J} \rangle. \tag{12}$$

Therefore, if we put

$$F(\rho, \sigma, |I|) := \langle \Psi_{\rho\chi_I}, \Psi_{\sigma\chi_I} \rangle$$

then from (11), it follows that

$$F(\rho, \sigma, |I| + |J|) = \langle \Psi_{\rho\chi_{I \cup J}}, \Psi_{\sigma\chi_{I \cup J}} \rangle$$

for all $I, J \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $|I| < \infty$, $|J| < \infty$, and $I \cap J = \emptyset$. Moreover, identity (12) implies that

$$F(\rho, \sigma, |I| + |J|) = F(\rho, \sigma, |I|)F(\rho, \sigma, |J|)$$

Thus, there must exist $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, such that

$$F(\rho, \sigma, |I|) = e^{|\xi|}$$

Put $t = |I|$. The number ξ is obtained by differentiating at $t = 0$. Using relation (11) one finds

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} \frac{\langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle}{(n!)^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} \left(4\bar{\rho}\sigma \left(\frac{ct}{2n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \cdots 4\bar{\rho}\sigma \left(\frac{ct}{2n} + 0 \right) \right) = \frac{c(4\bar{\rho}\sigma)^n}{2n}$$

Hence, we get

$$\xi = \frac{d}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0} F(\rho, \sigma, t = |I|) = \frac{c}{2} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(4\bar{\rho}\sigma)^n}{n} = -\frac{c}{2} \ln(1 - 4\bar{\rho}\sigma)$$

This proves that the identity (10) holds true for any step functions $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, such that $\|f\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$ and $\|g\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$.

By the factorization property (see Theorem 2), it is easy to show that, if $f = \sum_{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha} \chi_{I_{\alpha}}$, $g = \sum_{\beta} \rho_{\beta} \chi_{I_{\beta}} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, where $I_{\alpha} \cap I_{\alpha'} = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha \neq \alpha'$ and $|\rho_{\alpha}| < \frac{1}{2}$, $|\rho_{\beta}| < \frac{1}{2}$ for all α, β , then the equality (10) is also satisfied.⁵⁻⁷

Note that the set ν of functions $f = \sum_{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha} \chi_{I_{\alpha}}$ is a dense subset in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ equipped with the norm $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_\infty + \|\cdot\|_2$. Consider now two functions $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, such that $\|f\|_\infty, \|g\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$. Then, there exist $(f_j)_j, (g_j)_j \subset \nu$ and $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|f_j - f\| = 0, \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|g_j - g\| = 0,$$

$$\|f_j\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}, \quad \|g_j\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for all } j \geq j_0.$$

First step. Let us prove that, under the assumptions of the theorem, the integral

$$e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds}$$

exists and

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)) ds} = e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds}. \tag{13}$$

For $z, z' \in \mathbb{C}$, such that $|z| < \frac{1}{4}$, $|z'| < \frac{1}{4}$, we put

$$h(t) = \ln(1 - 4(tz + (1-t)z')), \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

It is clear that h is a derivable function on $[0, 1]$. Hence, one has

$$h(1) - h(0) = \int_0^1 h'(t) dt.$$

This gives

$$\ln(1 - 4z) - \ln(1 - 4z') = \left(\int_0^1 \frac{-4}{1 - 4(tz + (1-t)z')} dt \right) (z - z').$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
|\ln(1-4z) - \ln(1-4z')| &\leq \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \left| \frac{4}{1-4(tz + (1-t)z')} \right| |z - z'| \\
&\leq \frac{4}{1-4 \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |tz + (1-t)z'|} |z - z'| \\
&\leq \frac{4}{1-4 \sup(|z|, |z'|)} |z - z'|. \tag{14}
\end{aligned}$$

Note that if we take $z = \bar{f}(s)g(s)$ and $z' = 0$, it is clear that $|z| < \frac{1}{4}$ and $|z'| < \frac{1}{4}$. Hence, identity (14) implies that

$$|\ln(1-4\bar{f}(s)g(s))| \leq \frac{4}{1-4 \sup(|\bar{f}(s)g(s)|, 0)} |\bar{f}(s)g(s)| \leq \frac{4}{1-4\|f\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty} |\bar{f}(s)g(s)|.$$

This yields

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1-4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds \right| \leq \frac{4}{1-4\|f\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\bar{f}(s)g(s)| ds \leq \frac{4}{1-4\|f\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty} \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2.$$

Then, under the assumptions of the above theorem, the right hand side term of equality (10) exists.

Now, take $z = \bar{f}(s)g(s)$ and $z' = \bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)$ for $j \geq j_0$. Then, it is easy to show that $|z| < \frac{1}{4}$ and $|z'| < \frac{1}{4}$. Moreover, from (14), one has

$$\begin{aligned}
|\ln(1-4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) - \ln(1-4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s))| &\leq \frac{4}{1-4 \sup(|\bar{f}(s)g(s)|, |\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)|)} |\bar{f}(s)g(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)| \\
&\leq \frac{4}{1-4 \sup(\|f\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty, \|f_j\|_\infty\|g_j\|_\infty)} |\bar{f}(s)g(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)| \\
&\leq \frac{4}{1-4 \sup(\|f\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty, \sup_{j \geq j_0} (\|f_j\|_\infty\|g_j\|_\infty))} |\bar{f}(s)g(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)| \\
&\leq \frac{4}{1-4 \sup(\|f\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty, \sup_{j \geq j_0} (\|f_j\|_\infty\|g_j\|_\infty))} |\bar{f}(s)g(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)| \leq K |\bar{f}(s)g(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)|
\end{aligned}$$

for all $j \geq j_0$, where

$$K = \frac{4}{1-4 \sup(\|f\|_\infty\|g\|_\infty, \sup_{j \geq j_0} (\|f_j\|_\infty\|g_j\|_\infty))}.$$

Therefore, for all $j \geq j_0$, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
|\ln(1-4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) - \ln(1-4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s))| &\leq K |\bar{f}(s)g(s) - \bar{f}(s)g_j(s) + \bar{f}(s)g_j(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)| \\
&\leq K (|\bar{f}(s)(g(s) - g_j(s))| + |\bar{f}(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)| |g_j(s)|).
\end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\ln(1 - 4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) - \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s))) ds \right| \\
& \leq K \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\bar{f}(s)| |g(s) - g_j(s)| ds + K \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\bar{f}(s) - \bar{f}_j(s)| |g_j(s)| ds \\
& \leq K(\|f\|_2 \|g - g_j\|_2 + \|g_j\|_2 \|f - f_j\|_2)
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

for all $j \geq j_0$. Note that it is clear that the term on the right hand side of (15) converges to 0, when j tends to ∞ . Thus, one gets

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)) ds = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds.$$

This proves that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)) ds} = e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - 4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds}.$$

Second step. The following identity holds:

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle \Psi(f_j), \Psi(g_j) \rangle = \langle \Psi(f), \Psi(g) \rangle. \tag{16}$$

In fact,

$$\langle \Psi(f_j), \Psi(g_j) \rangle = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(n!)^4} \langle B_{f_j}^{+n} \Phi, B_{g_j}^{+n} \Phi \rangle$$

for all $j \geq j_0$. Therefore, in order to prove (16) it suffices to prove that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle B_{f_j}^{+n} \Phi, B_{g_j}^{+n} \Phi \rangle = \langle B_f^{+n} \Phi, B_g^{+n} \Phi \rangle \tag{17}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let us prove (17) by induction.

For $n=1$, one has

$$\langle B_{f_j}^+ \Phi, B_{g_j}^+ \Phi \rangle = c \langle f_j, g_j \rangle.$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
|\langle B_{f_j}^+ \Phi, B_{g_j}^+ \Phi \rangle - \langle B_f^+ \Phi, B_g^+ \Phi \rangle| &= c |\langle f_j, g_j \rangle - \langle f, g \rangle| \\
&= c |(\langle f_j, g_j \rangle - \langle f, g_j \rangle) + (\langle f, g_j \rangle - \langle f, g \rangle)| \\
&\leq c \|f - f_j\|_2 \|g_j\|_2 + c \|g - g_j\|_2 \|f\|_2,
\end{aligned}$$

which converges to 0, when j tends to ∞ .

Let $n \geq 1$, suppose that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle B_{f_j}^{+n} \Phi, B_{g_j}^{+n} \Phi \rangle = \langle B_f^{+n} \Phi, B_g^{+n} \Phi \rangle.$$

From Proposition 1, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B_{f_j}^{+(n+1)}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+(n+1)}\Phi \rangle - \langle B_f^{+(n+1)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n+1)}\Phi \rangle &= c \sum_{k=0}^n 2^{2^{k+1}} \frac{(n+1)!n!}{(n-k)!} [\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle \langle B_{f_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} &|\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle \langle B_{f_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle - \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle \langle B_f^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle| \\ &= |\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle [\langle B_{f_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle - \langle B_f^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle] \\ &\quad + \langle B_f^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle [\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle - \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle]| \\ &\leq |\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle| |\langle B_{f_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle - \langle B_f^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle| \\ &\quad + |\langle B_f^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle| |\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle - \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle|, \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

and from the induction assumption it follows that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle B_{f_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle = \langle B_f^{+(n-k)}\Phi, B_g^{+(n-k)}\Phi \rangle \tag{19}$$

for all $k=0, 1, \dots, n$. Now, let us prove that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle = \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle \tag{20}$$

One has

$$\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle - \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle = \langle f_j^{k+1} - f^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle + \langle f^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} - g^{k+1} \rangle.$$

This gives

$$|\langle f_j^{k+1}, g_j^{k+1} \rangle - \langle f^{k+1}, g^{k+1} \rangle| \leq \|g_j^{k+1}\|_2 \|f_j^{k+1} - f^{k+1}\|_2 + \|f^{k+1}\|_2 \|g_j^{k+1} - g^{k+1}\|_2.$$

Notice that

$$f_j^{k+1} - f^{k+1} = (f_j - f)v_j,$$

where $v_j \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is a function on \mathbb{R}^d , which depends on f and f_j , such that

$$\sup_j \|v_j\|_\infty < \infty.$$

It follows that

$$\|f_j^{k+1} - f^{k+1}\|_2 \leq \sup_j \|v_j\|_\infty \|f_j - f\|_2,$$

which converges to 0, when j goes to ∞ . Thus, the relation (20) holds true. Using all together (18)–(20), we have proven that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow 0} \langle B_{f_j}^{+n}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+n}\Phi \rangle = \langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This implies that there exists $j_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$|\langle B_{f_j}^{+n}\Phi, B_{g_j}^{+n}\Phi \rangle - \langle B_f^{+n}\Phi, B_g^{+n}\Phi \rangle| \leq \frac{1}{j}$$

$\forall j \geq j_1$. Hence, for all $j \geq \max(j_0, j_1)$, one obtains

$$|\langle \Psi(f_j), \Psi(g_j) \rangle - \langle \Psi(f), \Psi(g) \rangle| \leq \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(n!)^4} |\langle B_{f_j}^{+n} \Phi, B_{g_j}^{+n} \Phi \rangle - \langle B_f^{+n} \Phi, B_g^{+n} \Phi \rangle| \leq \frac{1}{j} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(n!)^4},$$

which converges to 0, when j tends to ∞ .

In conclusion, from (13) and (16), we deduce that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1-4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)) ds} = e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1-4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds},$$

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle \Psi(f_j), \Psi(g_j) \rangle = \langle \Psi(f), \Psi(g) \rangle.$$

But, for all $j \geq j_0$

$$\langle \Psi(f_j), \Psi(g_j) \rangle = e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1-4\bar{f}_j(s)g_j(s)) ds}.$$

This implies that

$$\langle \Psi(f), \Psi(g) \rangle = e^{-(c/2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1-4\bar{f}(s)g(s)) ds}.$$

IV. LINEAR INDEPENDENCE OF THE QUADRATIC EXPONENTIAL VECTORS

The following lemma is an immediate consequence of the Schur lemma.

Lemma 6: If $A=(a_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq N}$ be a positive matrix. Then, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the matrix $((a_{i,j})^n)_{1 \leq i,j \leq N}$ is also positive. In particular, $(e^{a_{i,j}})_{1 \leq i,j \leq N}$ is a positive matrix.

Now, we prove the following.

Lemma 7: Let f_1, \dots, f_N be functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Suppose that for all $i, j=1, \dots, N$, there exists a subset $I_{i,j}$ of \mathbb{R}^d such that $|I_{i,j}| > 0$ and $f_i(x) \neq f_j(x)$ for all $x \in I_{i,j}$. Suppose that $|\text{supp}(f_i)| > 0$ for all $i=1, \dots, N$. Then, the identity

$$\lambda_1(f_1(x))^n + \dots + \lambda_N(f_N(x))^n = 0 \tag{21}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and for almost any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ implies that $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_N = 0$.

Proof: By induction. If $N=2$, then one has

$$\lambda_1(f_1(x))^n + \lambda_2(f_2(x))^n = 0, \quad a.e. x \in \mathbb{R}^d. \tag{22}$$

Suppose that $\lambda_1 \neq 0$. We can assume that there exists $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, such that $|f_1(x_0)| > |f_2(x_0)|$. From (22), it is clear that $\lambda_2 \neq 0$ and $f_2(x_0) \neq 0$. Hence, one gets

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{f_2(x_0)}{f_1(x_0)} \right)^n = 0.$$

This yields that $\lambda_1 = 0$, which is impossible by assumption.

Let $N \geq 2$. Let f_1, \dots, f_N in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, which satisfy the hypotheses of the lemma. Suppose that if identity (21) holds, then $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_N = 0$. Now, consider f_1, \dots, f_N, f_{N+1} in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, which satisfy the hypotheses of the lemma and assume that

$$\lambda_1(f_1(x))^n + \dots + \lambda_N(f_N(x))^n + \lambda_{N+1}(f_{N+1}(x))^n = 0 \tag{23}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and for almost any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Because the hypotheses satisfied by f_1, \dots, f_N, f_{N+1} , there exists $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^d$, such that for some $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, N+1\}$, one has

$$|f_{i_0}(x)| > |f_i(x_0)|$$

for all $i \in \{1, \dots, N+1\}$ and $i \neq i_0$. Without loss of generality suppose that $i_0 = N+1$. So, identity (23) implies that

$$\lambda_{N+1} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\lambda_1 \left(\frac{f_1(x_0)}{f_{N+1}(x_0)} \right)^n + \dots + \lambda_N \left(\frac{f_N(x_0)}{f_{N+1}(x_0)} \right)^n \right] = 0.$$

Hence, one gets $\lambda_{N+1} = 0$ and, by the induction assumption, one can conclude that $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_N = 0$. \square

As a consequence of Lemmas 6 and 7, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 5: Let f_1, \dots, f_N be functions in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, such that $\|f_i\|_\infty < \frac{1}{2}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$. Suppose that for all $i, j = 1, \dots, N$, there exists a subset $I_{i,j}$ of \mathbb{R}^d , such that $|I_{i,j}| > 0$ and $f_i(x) \neq f_j(x)$ for all $x \in I_{i,j}$. Then, the quadratic exponential vectors $\Psi(f_1), \dots, \Psi(f_N)$ are linearly independent.

Proof: Let $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^N$, where

$$a_{i,j} = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - \bar{f}_i(x)f_j(x)) dx.$$

Then, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j a_{i,j} &= - \sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - \bar{f}_i(x)f_j(x)) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j (\bar{f}_i(x))^n (f_j(x))^n \right] dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} |\lambda_1(f_1(x))^n + \dots + \lambda_N(f_N(x))^n|^2 dx \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

Thus A is positive definite. Now, let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N$ be scalars such that

$$\lambda_1 \Psi(f_1) + \dots + \lambda_N \Psi(f_N) = 0. \tag{25}$$

Then, identity (25) holds if and only if

$$\|\lambda_1 \Psi(f_1) + \dots + \lambda_N \Psi(f_N)\|^2 = 0.$$

That is,

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j \langle \Psi(f_i), \Psi(f_j) \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j b_{i,j} = 0, \tag{26}$$

where

$$b_{i,j} = e^{a_{i,j}} = e^{-\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \ln(1 - \bar{f}_i(x)f_j(x)) dx} = \langle \Psi(f_i), \Psi(f_j) \rangle.$$

Note that identity (26) implies that

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} \left[\sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j (a_{i,j})^n \right] = 0. \tag{27}$$

Recall that A is a positive matrix. Then, Lemma 6 implies that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the matrix $((a_{i,j})^n)_{1 \leq i,j \leq N}$ is also positive. So, from (27), one has

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j (a_{i,j})^n = 0$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. In particular,

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^N \bar{\lambda}_i \lambda_j a_{i,j} = 0$$

Therefore, from (24), one gets

$$\lambda_1(f_1(x))^n + \dots + \lambda_N(f_N(x))^n = 0 \tag{28}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and for almost everywhere $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

First case. For all $i, j = 1, \dots, N$, there exists a subset $I_{i,j}$ of \mathbb{R}^d , such that $|I_{i,j}| > 0$, $f_i(x) \neq f_j(x)$ for all $x \in I_{i,j}$ and $|\text{supp}(f_i)| > 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$. Then, identity (28) and Lemma 7 imply that $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_N = 0$.

Second case. There exists $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, such that $f_{i_0} = 0$, a.e. From the assumptions of the above theorem, it is clear that $|\text{supp}(f_i)| > 0$ for all $i \neq i_0$. Without loss of generality, suppose that $i_0 = N$. Then, identity (28) becomes

$$\lambda_1(f_1(x))^n + \dots + \lambda_{N-1}(f_{N-1}(x))^n = 0$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and for almost everywhere $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Moreover, the functions f_1, \dots, f_{N-1} satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 7, which implies that $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_{N-1} = 0$. Now, taking account of (25), one obtains that $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_N = 0$. This ends the proof. \square

V. PROPERTY OF THE FAMILY SET OF QUADRATIC EXPONENTIAL VECTORS

In this section, we prove that the set of the quadratic exponential vectors is a total set in the quadratic Fock space.

Theorem 6: *The set of the quadratic exponential vectors is a total set in the quadratic Fock space. Moreover, one has*

$$B_f^{+n} \Phi = \left. \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \right|_{t=0} \Psi(tf) \tag{29}$$

for all $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Proof: If $\|f\|_\infty = 0$ then (29) is clearly verified. Therefore, we can assume that $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, such that $\|f\|_\infty > 0$. Consider $0 \leq t < \delta$ with

$$\delta < \frac{1}{2\|f\|_\infty}.$$

Recall that for all $0 \leq t < \delta$, one has

$$\Psi(tf) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{t^m}{m!} B_f^{+m} \Phi.$$

Then, for all $m > n$ one has

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} \left(\frac{t^m}{m!} B_f^{+m} \Phi \right) = \frac{t^{m-n}}{(m-n)!} B_f^{+m} \Phi.$$

It is obvious that for all $0 \leq t < \delta$ the quadratic exponential exists and one has

$$\left\| \frac{t^{m-n}}{(m-n)!} B_f^{+m} \Phi \right\| \leq \frac{\delta^{m-n}}{(m-n)!} \|B_f^{+m} \Phi\| =: U_m.$$

But, from identity (7), one has

$$\|B_f^{+m} \Phi\|^2 \leq [4m(m-1)\|f\|_\infty^2 + 2m\|f\|_2^2] \|B_f^{+(m-1)} \Phi\|^2.$$

This proves

$$U_m \leq \frac{\sqrt{4m(m-1)\|f\|_\infty^2 + 2m\|f\|_2^2}}{m-n} \delta U_{m-1}.$$

This yields

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_m}{U_{m-1}} \leq 2\|f\|_\infty \delta < 1.$$

Then, the series $\sum_m U_m$ converges. Therefore, one gets

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} \left(\sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{t^m}{m!} B_f^{+n} \Phi \right) = \sum_{m \geq n} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} \left(\frac{t^m}{m!} B_f^{+m} \Phi \right) = \sum_{m \geq n} \frac{t^{m-n}}{(m-n)!} B_f^{+m} \Phi.$$

Finally, by taking $t=0$ the result of the above theorem holds. □

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