

Priloga B1

$$T_1 : C^1([0,1]) \rightarrow C_0 \quad T_1 f(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 f(\epsilon) e^{i\epsilon t} d\epsilon$$

• T_1 je do C_0 :

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 f(\epsilon) e^{i\epsilon t} d\epsilon \right| &\leq \frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 |f(\epsilon) e^{i\epsilon t}| d\epsilon = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 |f(\epsilon)| d\epsilon = \\ &= \frac{1}{t} \|f\|_1 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

linearna je sredina zdefinisana z linearnim integralom.

$$\|T_1 f\| \leq \sup_t \left(\frac{1}{t} \|f\|_1 \right) \leq \|f\|_1 \Rightarrow \|T_1\| \leq 1$$

$$\bullet T_1' : (C_0)^* \rightarrow (C^1([0,1]))^*$$

$(C_0)^* \approx \ell^1$, $(C^1([0,1]))^* \approx C^0([0,1])$ alle $t \in T$ & oddat t_1
II-4

Reprezentivne T_1' jako operator $\in \ell^1$ do $C^0([0,1])$:

$$(x_n) \in \ell^1, \quad f \in C^1([0,1])$$

$$T_1'((x_n))(f) = (x_n)(T_1 f) = (x_n) \left(\frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 f(\epsilon) e^{i\epsilon t} d\epsilon \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \int_0^1 f(\epsilon) e^{i\epsilon t} d\epsilon = \int_0^1 f(\epsilon) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n e^{i\epsilon t} \right) d\epsilon$$

$$\text{Lebessguomova } x_{t_1} : |f(\epsilon) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n e^{i\epsilon t}| \leq$$

$$\leq \|f\|_1 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n| \in \mathcal{L}^1$$

Teod $T_1'((x_n))$ je funkcional na $C^1([0,1])$ reprezentovany

$$\text{funkci } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{t} e^{i\epsilon t} \in C^0([0,1])$$

(vzda konv. s konverenci)

$$\text{V danih smyslu } T_1'((x_n)) \in C^0([0,1]) \text{ je } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{t} e^{i\epsilon t}, \quad t \in [0,1], \quad (x_n) \in \ell^1$$

$$T_2: L^2([0,1]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad T_2 f(n) = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 f(t) e^{i n t} dt$$

• T_2 je do \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$|T_2 f(n)| = \left| \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 f(t) e^{i n t} dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n} \left(\int_0^1 |f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\int_0^1 1^2 \right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{n} \|f\|_2$$

Cauchy-Schwarz

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |T_2 f(n)|^2 \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \|f\|_2^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \|f\|_2^2$$

$$\text{Teď } T_2 f \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \|T_2 f\|_2 \leq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}} \|f\|_2$$

Proč T_2 je zřejmě lineární, $\|T_2\|_2 \leq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}}$, T_2 je spgg b. op

• $T_2^*: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow L^2([0,1])$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_2^*(x_n), f \rangle &= \langle (x_n), T_2 f \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \cdot \overline{T_2 f(n)} = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \overline{\int_0^1 f(t) e^{-i n t} dt} = \int_0^1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{n} \overline{f(t)} \cdot e^{-i n t} dt = \end{aligned}$$

Lebesgue, $\sum \left| \frac{x_n}{n} \overline{f(t)} e^{-i n t} \right| \leq$

$$\leq |f(t)| \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x_n|}{n} = \|f\|_2 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x_n|}{n} < \infty \quad \text{pro } f \in L^2([0,1]) \subset L^1([0,1])$$

$$= \left\langle \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{n} e^{-i n t}, f \right\rangle \Rightarrow T_2^*(x_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{n} e^{-i n t}$$

Pro tohle je $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x_n|}{n} < \infty$ pro $f \in L^2([0,1])$, ona je data o ∞ (L^2)

Príklad B2: $X = e^{2z}(z)$

$$T_x(n) = c^n x(n-1), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad x \in X$$

(a) $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$:

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |T(x)(n)|^2 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |c^n + (n-1)|^2 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |x(n-1)|^2 =$$

$$= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \|x\|_2^2 = \|x\|_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pro } x \in X \text{ je } T x \in X, \quad \|T x\| = \|x\|$$

T je zplnne lineárna, preto $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$, $\|T\| \leq 1$

(b) Vyššie sme už zrad. $\|T x\| = \|x\|$, T je teda izometria.

Naučte sa: $y \in X \Rightarrow \text{ex. } x \in X \quad T x = y$

$$y(n) = c^n x(n-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(n-1) = (c-c)^n y(n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(n) = (c-c)^{n+1} y(n+1), \quad \|x\| = \|y\| \text{ podľa (a)}$$

$$T^{-1}(y)(n) = (c-c)^{n+1} y(n+1)$$

(c) T nenáhodný: dle (b) je $T(B_x) = B_x$, x je náhodný

dimenze, $\text{kg } B_x$ nemá rozpočet.

(d) $S \in \mathcal{L}(Y)$ invertovateľ, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow (\lambda \sigma(S) \Leftrightarrow \lambda^{-1} \sigma(S^{-1}))$

$\lambda \notin \sigma(S) \Rightarrow (\lambda I - S)$ je invertovateľ. oзначи T inverzi

$$(\lambda I - S)T = T(\lambda I - S) = I$$

$$I = (\lambda I - S)T = (\lambda S^{-1}S - S)T = (\lambda S^{-1} - I)ST = \\ = (S^{-1} - \lambda^{-1}I) \lambda ST$$

$$\text{Podobne } \lambda TS (S^{-1} - \lambda^{-1}I) = T(\lambda I - S) = I$$

$\Rightarrow S^{-1} - \lambda^{-1}I$ má inverz i pravou inverzi, je kg invertovateľ

$$(T_1 U = U T_2 = I \Rightarrow T_1 = T_2)$$

$$[T_1 = T_1 I = T_1 U T_2 = I T_2 = T_2]$$

$$\text{f\"ur } \lambda^{-1} \notin \sigma(S^{-1})$$

Probe $(S^{-1})^{-1} = S$, *plausibel durch impl. & c.*

$$(e) \sigma_p(T) \text{ \& } \sigma(T):$$

$$\|T\| = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma(T) \subset B(0,1)$$

$$\|T^{-1}\| = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma(T^{-1}) \subset B(0,1) \stackrel{(a)}{\Rightarrow} \sigma(T) \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus U(0,1)$$

Daher $\sigma(T) \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$

$$\sigma_p(T): \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, |\lambda| = 1 \quad Tx = \lambda x$$

$$i^n x(n-1) = \lambda \cdot x(n) \Rightarrow x(n) = e \frac{i^n}{\lambda} x(n-1)$$

Speziell *plausibel* $|x(n)| = |x(n-1)|$ *pro* $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

To *speziell* *plausibel* 0

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_p(T) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{kg je } \lambda I - T \text{ na: } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, |\lambda| = 1$$

$$y \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \text{ -- beliebig } x \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}), \quad \lambda x - Tx = y$$

$$\lambda x(n) - i^n x(n-1) = y(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{\lambda} y(n) + \frac{i^n}{\lambda} x(n-1)$$

$$\text{insgesamt f\"ur: } y(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(n) = \frac{i^n}{\lambda} x(n-1) \text{ pro } n < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |x(n)| = |x(n-1)| \text{ pro } n < 0 \Rightarrow x(n) = 0$$

pro $n < 0$

$$\text{Daher, } x(0) = \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{i^n}{\lambda} x(n-1) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \text{ pro } n > 0 \text{ je } x(n) = \frac{i^n}{\lambda} x(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pro } n > 0 \text{ je } |x(n)| = |x(n-1)|, \text{ kg } |x(n)| = \frac{1}{|\lambda|} = 1 \text{ pro } n \geq 0.$$

pro $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Priklad B3 Nachl $X = D'(\mathbb{R})$

(a) $c_n \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{D} $\mu_n \Rightarrow \mu$ in $X \Rightarrow c_n \mu_n \rightarrow 0$ in X :

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow (c_n \mu_n)(\varphi) = c_n \mu_n(\varphi) \rightarrow 0 \cdot \mu(\varphi) = 0$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $0 \quad \mu(\varphi)$

(b) FCC X μ $\text{severny}'$ ν zlozen & zovvreny . $\mu \in X \Rightarrow \text{spe}_3(FU\{t\})$ provozny $\neq \mathbb{R}$

$\mu_n \in \text{spe}_3(FU\{t\})$, $\mu_n \rightarrow \mu \in X$. Ekano sh. Zee $\mu \in \text{spe}_3(FU\{t\})$

$\mu_n = \nu_n + c_n X$ provozny $\nu_n \in F$, $c_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$\mu - \nu_n = c_n X$ omezn., μ zlozen zovvreny μ_n , $c_n X \rightarrow 0$

Par $\mu - \nu_n = c_n X \rightarrow 0 \stackrel{(a)}{\Rightarrow} (c_n X - c) + c \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow c_n X \rightarrow c$

Par $\nu_n = \nu_n - c_n X \rightarrow \mu - cX$ a publ. to do F (provozny $\nu_n \in F$)
a Par $\mu = (\mu - c) + cX \in \text{spe}_3(FU\{t\})$

Nem. c_n omezn. μ zlozen zovvreny μ provozny $c_n \rightarrow \infty$

Par $\frac{1}{c_n} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{dla}$ (a) je $\frac{1}{c_n} \mu_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow X + \frac{1}{c_n} \nu_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c_n} \nu_n \rightarrow -X$$

$\frac{1}{c_n} \nu_n \in F \Rightarrow -X \in F = -X \in F$

(c) endur dla dina ze (provozny μ zlozen zovvreny μ provozny (s))

Nidno , $\mu \in \text{spe}_3(FU\{t\})$ μ zlozen zovvreny μ provozny μ zlozen zovvreny

(d) $\mu \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ její rovnice $\mu'' + \mu = 0$

(h_j) a protinukla-protinukla, $\mu_j := \mu * h_j$.

Přes: $\mu_j \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $\mu_j'' = \mu'' * h_j$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mu_j'' + \mu_j &= (\mu'' * h_j + \mu * h_j) * h_j = (\mu'' + \mu) * h_j = \\ &= 0 * h_j = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(e) Necht μ splývá $\mu'' + \mu = 0$,

vezmeme $\mu_j = \mu * h_j \stackrel{(d)}{\Rightarrow} \mu_j \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $\mu_j'' + \mu_j = 0$.

log $\mu_j \in \text{span} \{ \cos, \sin \}$

musí $\mu_j \Rightarrow \mu \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$.

$\stackrel{(d)}{\Rightarrow} \mu = \alpha \cdot \cos + \beta \cdot \sin$.