

Definice: K.11 ... operátor s nekomp. koef.

$$A: u(x) \mapsto \sum_{j=0}^m a_j(x) u^{(j)}(x)$$

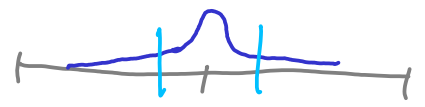
Př.

(11.1)  $u' + \underbrace{x} a(x) u = 0 \quad x \in (-L, L)$

$u = 0 \quad x = \pm L \dots$  *velké*

$\Rightarrow u(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$\tilde{u}(x) = e^{-x^2/2}$



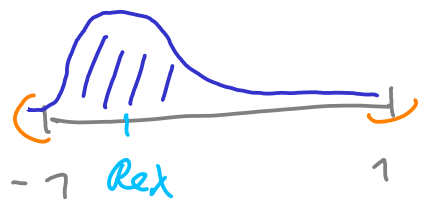
škálování:  $h = \frac{1}{L} \dots$  *malé*

$x \leftrightarrow \frac{x}{h}$

lokalizace  
v okolí  
 $x^* = \text{Re} \lambda, \xi^* = -\text{Im} \lambda$

$\Rightarrow h u' + x u = \lambda u, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$

$u = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$



$u(x) = e^{-\frac{(x-\lambda)^2}{2h}}$

$\mathcal{F}$   
 $\swarrow$

$= C \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\frac{(x-\text{Re} \lambda)^2}{2h}}}_{\text{wave packet}} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\frac{i x \text{Im} \lambda}{h}}}_{\text{oscillatory}}$

$\tilde{u}(z) = C e^{-\frac{(z+\text{Im} \lambda)^2}{2h}}$

wave packet  
("obnově klusko")

Pozn.  $\hat{u}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{i\xi x} u(x) dx$

$$\check{u}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ix\xi} u(\xi) d\xi$$

pozn.:  $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}}$

$$[u(x) e^{i\xi x}]^{\wedge}(\xi) = \hat{u}(\xi + \xi)$$

$$[u(x-a)]^{\wedge}(\xi) = \hat{u}(\xi) \cdot e^{-ia\xi}$$

? roble ověření:  $u' + a(x)u = 0, \quad x \in (-L, L)$   
 $u = 0 \quad x = \pm L$

pozn.:  $a(x) \approx x$  v okolí 0

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

Obecné řešení:  $D_h = h \frac{d}{dx}, \quad h > 0$  malé

$$a_j(x) \in C([a, b]), \quad j=0, \dots, n$$

$\{A_h\}_{h>0} \dots$  operátory

$$(A_{\hbar n})(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n \underbrace{a_j(x)} \underbrace{(D_{\hbar}^j u)}(x)$$

$x \in (a, b)$

ansatz:  $v(x) = e^{-\frac{i\epsilon x}{\hbar}}$

$$\Rightarrow (A_{\hbar v})(x) = f(x, \epsilon) v(x)$$

$$f(x, \epsilon) = \sum_{j=0}^n \underbrace{a_j(x)} (-i\epsilon)^j$$

Symbol op.

$A_{\hbar}$  (wobei  $x$ )

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Potenz:  $A \dots$  konst. beif. (X. 10)

$$Au \xrightarrow{F} \underline{f(\epsilon) \tilde{u}(\epsilon)}$$

ndd:  $A_{\hbar n} \xrightarrow{\cancel{F}} \underline{f(x, \epsilon) \tilde{u}(\epsilon)}$

Dd:  $I(\underline{f}, x, \lambda) \dots$  index  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$   
 $t \mapsto f(x, t) \tilde{u} \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

Def. Twist condition: Příklad, ře symbol

$f = f(x, z)$  splňuje (T.C.) v bodě  $(x^*, z^*)$ ,

jestliže

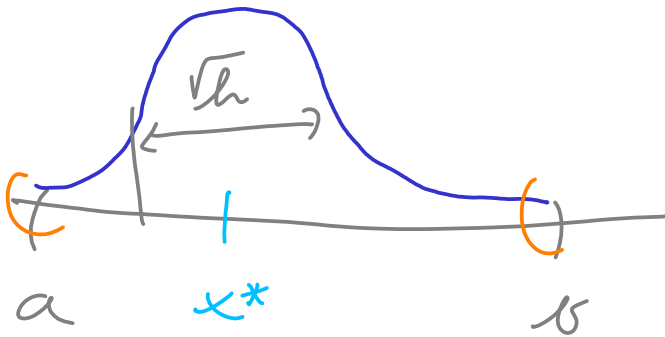
$$\text{Im} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \middle| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) > 0 \quad (11.11)$$

Něky 11.1 a 11.2

$$A_h v - \lambda v = \mathcal{O}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(h^N)$$
$$\mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{c}{h}})$$

$$\lambda = f(x^*, z^*)$$

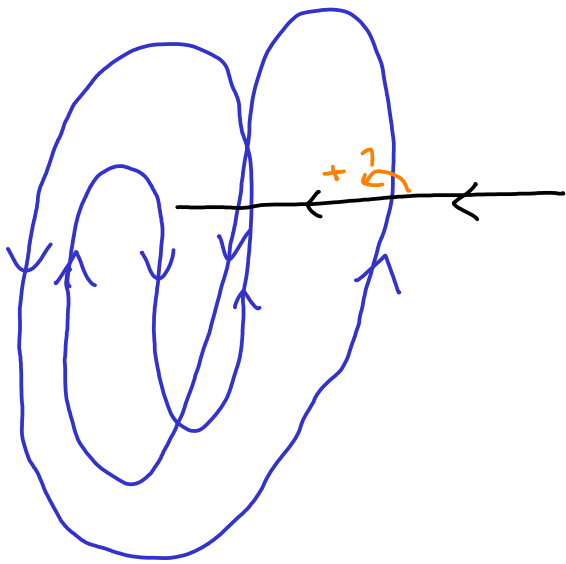


BÚNO:  $\|v^{(h)}\| = 1 \quad (11.12)$

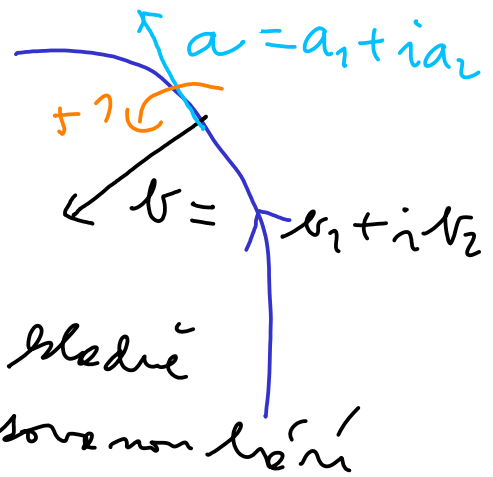
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Pozn. ad podmínky (11.11) - heuristika

1) maticové řešení:



oběvěji:



$a, b$  -- mají stejnou  
orientovanou hodnotu

$(\Rightarrow) +1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$\parallel \operatorname{Im}(\bar{a}b), \quad \bar{a} = \frac{|a|^2}{a}$$

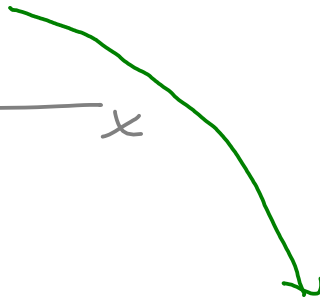
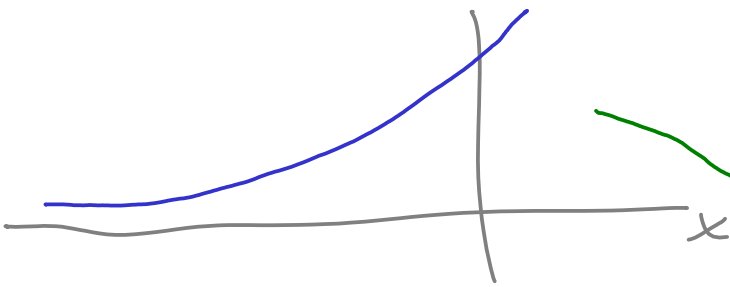
$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Im}(b/a) > 0}$$

$$a = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

$$b = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}$$

Pozn.: význam  $I(f, x, \lambda)$ :

počet řešení  $(f(x, z) - \lambda) \sim \{\operatorname{Re} z > 0\}$



d- I (f(x, λ)) ...  $\text{max}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda \in \{\mathbb{R}^m\}}$

