

Kofa IV.25

- (a) $U, V \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$, V mit komp. msc.

$$U * V (\varphi) = (U * (V * \tilde{\varphi})) (0) = U (V * \varphi)$$

• durch defnition: V mit komp. msc. $\Rightarrow V * \tilde{\varphi} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d)$
 $V * \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$U * (V * \tilde{\varphi})(0) = U(y \mapsto V * \tilde{\varphi}(0-y)) = U(V * \tilde{\varphi})$$

Prüfen $V * \tilde{\varphi} = V * \varphi$

$$(V * \tilde{\varphi})(x) = V * \varphi(-x) = V(y \mapsto \varphi(-x-y)) = V(y \mapsto \varphi(-x+y))$$

$$= V(y \mapsto \varphi(-y+x)) = V * \varphi(x)$$

Teil operat. $((U * (V * \tilde{\varphi}))(0) = U(V * \varphi))$

je te distribution:

• linear + sigma

• Spiegelat:

• V mit komp. msc. $\Rightarrow \exists N_1, C_1 \text{ s. } |V(\varphi)| \leq C_1 \|\varphi\|_{N_1}$
pro $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

• $K \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ kompakt $\Rightarrow L := \text{spur } V + k \text{ ist kompakt}$

a. $\text{spur } \varphi \subset K \Rightarrow \text{spur } (V * \varphi) \subset L$

z. $N_2, C_2 \text{ s. } |U(\varphi)| \leq C_2 \|\varphi\|_{N_2} \text{ pro } \varphi \in \mathcal{D}_L(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}_K(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow V * \varphi \in \mathcal{D}_L(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow |(U * V)(\varphi)| = |U(V * \varphi)| \leq C_2 \|V * \varphi\|_{N_2}$
 $|x| \leq N_2 \Rightarrow |D^\alpha (V * \varphi)(x)| = |(V * D^\alpha \varphi)(x)| = |V(y \mapsto D^\alpha \varphi(x-y))| =$
 $= |V(y \mapsto D^\alpha \varphi(x+y))| \leq C_1 \|y \mapsto D^\alpha \varphi(x+y)\|_{N_1} \leq C_1 \|\varphi\|_{N_1+N_2}$
 $\Rightarrow |U(\varphi)| \leq C_2 \cdot C_1 \cdot \|\varphi\|_{N_1+N_2}$

$$V \star U(\varphi) = V(\varphi, (\check{U} * \varphi)) , \text{ take } \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d), \varphi = 1 \text{ on a small neighborhood}$$

of $y_0 \in \text{supp } V$

$$\text{P.w. } V \star U = U \star V$$

$$\begin{aligned} V \star U(\varphi) &= V(x \mapsto \varphi(x) \cdot (\check{U} * \varphi)(x)) = V(x \mapsto \varphi(x) \check{U}(y \mapsto \varphi(x+y))) \\ &= V(x \mapsto U(y \mapsto \varphi(x) \varphi(x+y))) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma(x, y) \mapsto \varphi(x) \varphi(x+y) \text{ per every } \varphi$$

and hence, $\forall x \in \text{supp } \varphi$

$$x+y \in \text{supp } \varphi \Rightarrow y \in \text{supp } \varphi - x \subset \text{supp } \varphi - \text{supp } \varphi$$

$$\text{T 23 } \Rightarrow \text{per to in } \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &= U(y \mapsto V(x \mapsto \varphi(x) \varphi(x+y))) = U(y \mapsto V(x \mapsto \varphi(x+y))) \\ &= U(y \mapsto V(x \mapsto \varphi(y-x))) = U(V * \varphi) = U \star V(\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad U * \lambda_\varphi(\psi) &= U(\lambda_\varphi * \psi) = U(\lambda_\varphi + \psi) - U(\lambda_\varphi * \psi) = \\
 &= U(x \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \underbrace{\tilde{\varphi}(x-y)}_{\in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)} \psi(y) dy) = U(x \mapsto \lambda_1(y \mapsto \tilde{\varphi}(x-y) \psi(y))) = \\
 &\stackrel{T23}{=} \lambda_1(y \mapsto U(x \mapsto \tilde{\varphi}(x-y) \psi(y))) = \\
 &\quad \text{where } x \in \mathbb{R}^d, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \\
 &\quad y \in \text{supp } \varphi, \\
 &\quad x-y \in \text{supp } \tilde{\varphi} = -\text{supp } \varphi \\
 &\quad x \in y - \text{supp } \varphi \subset \text{supp } \varphi - \text{supp } \varphi] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi(y) \cdot U * \varphi(y) dy = \lambda_{U * \varphi}(\psi)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \quad f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d), \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow \lambda_f * \lambda_\varphi = \lambda_{f * \varphi}$$

$$\int \lambda_f * \lambda_\varphi \stackrel{(5)}{=} \lambda_{f * \varphi} = \lambda_{f * \varphi} \quad \square$$

$$(d) \quad \text{supp}(U * V) \subset \text{supp } U + \text{supp } V$$

Para V una función

$$\begin{aligned}
 U * V(\varphi) \neq 0 &\Rightarrow U(V * \varphi) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \\
 \text{supp}(V * \varphi) \cap \text{supp } U &\neq \emptyset \Rightarrow (\text{supp } V + \text{supp } \varphi) \cap \text{supp } U \neq \emptyset \\
 &\quad (-\text{supp } V + \text{supp } \varphi)
 \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto $\text{supp } \varphi \cap (\text{supp } U + \text{supp } V) \neq \emptyset$. A continuación.

$$(e) \quad D^\alpha(U * V) = D^\alpha U * V = U * D^\alpha V$$

Para V una función

$$D^\alpha(U * V)(\varphi) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} U * V(D^\alpha \varphi) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} U(V * D^\alpha \varphi) \stackrel{(4)}{=}$$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha|} U(D^\alpha(V * \varphi)) = D^\alpha U(V * \varphi) = (D^\alpha U * V)(\varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) &= (-1)^{|\alpha|} U(D^\alpha V * \varphi) = U((-1)^{|\alpha|} D^\alpha V * \varphi) = U(\widetilde{D^\alpha V} * \varphi) = \\
 &= U * D^\alpha V(\varphi) \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

- (f) $U = U * 1_{\delta_0}$, $D^{\alpha}U = U * D^{\alpha}1_{\delta_0}$
- $(U * 1_{\delta_0})(\varphi) = U(1_{\delta_0} * \varphi) = U(1_{\delta_0} * \varphi) = U(\varphi)$
 - $1_{\delta_0} * \varphi (+) = 1_{\delta_0}(y \mapsto \varphi(+ - y)) = \varphi (+ - 0) = \varphi (+)$
 - $U * D^{\alpha}1_{\delta_0} = D^{\alpha}U * 1_{\delta_0} = D^{\alpha}U$

(g) V mit Rang. messbar $\Rightarrow U * (V * W) = (U * V) * W$

Prinzip 1: V mit Rang. messbar. Daß

$$\begin{aligned} U * (V * W)(\varphi) &= U(V * W * \varphi) = U((V * W) * \varphi) \\ (U * V) * W(\varphi) &= (U * V)(W * \varphi) = U(V * (W * \varphi)) \end{aligned}$$

Stützbed.: V, W mit Rang. messbar, $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow (V * W) * \varphi = V * (W * \varphi)$

$$\begin{aligned} (V * W) * \varphi (+) &= V * W(y \mapsto \varphi(x - y)) = V(W * (y \mapsto \varphi(+ - y))) = \\ &= V(y \mapsto W(z \mapsto \varphi(+ - (y - z)))) = V(y \mapsto W(z \mapsto \varphi(+ - y - z))) \\ V * (W * \varphi)(+) &= V(y \mapsto W * \varphi(+ - y)) = V(y \mapsto W(z \mapsto \varphi(x - y - z))) \end{aligned}$$

Vergleiche sign.

Prinzip 2 U mit Rang. messbar. Symmetrische Kombination:

$$\begin{aligned} U * (V * W)(\varphi) &= (V * W) * U(\varphi) = V * W(U * \varphi) = V * W * (U * \varphi) \\ (U * V) * W(\varphi) &= U * V(W * \varphi) = V * U(W * \varphi) = V(U * (W * \varphi)) \end{aligned}$$

Die Prinzip 1 ist $W * (U * \varphi) = (W * U) * \varphi = U * (W * \varphi) = U * (W * \varphi)$.