

Matematika pro fyziky III

1.10.2014

- Temata:
1. Fourierova transformace a konvoluce
 2. Základy teorie distribucí
 3. Základy parciálních diferenciálních rovnic
 4. PDR v geometrických situacích
 5. Dodatek

Zkouška písemná a ústní 2. den

Opakování

a) pre-Hilbertův prostor

1. Cauchy-Schwarz $|(f, g)| \leq \|f\| \|g\|$
2. trojúhelníková nerovnost $\|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$
3. Pythagorova věta $2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2 = \|u-v\|^2 + \|u+v\|^2$
4. konvergence v pre-Hilbert. prostoru $(v_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \in H$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (v_n) = v \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|v_n - v\| = 0 \quad (\iff \forall \varepsilon \exists m \forall n, m \geq m_0 \|v_n - v_m\| < \varepsilon)$

b) Hilbertův prostor

1. def.: = úplný pre-Hilb. $((v_n)_{n=1}^{\infty})$ Cauchyovské, $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall m, n \geq m_0 \|v_m - v_n\| < \varepsilon$
konverguje ve smyslu 4.)
2. vlnová: dle budeme uvažovat jen separabilní H.p. $\iff \exists$ úONS, který je spočítatelný
3. Besselova nerovnost $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(f, u_n)|^2 \leq \|f\|^2 \quad (u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ CN systém}$
4. Parseval $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(f, u_n)|^2 = \|f\|^2 \quad (u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ úONS}$
5. $L^2(X, \lambda) = L^2(X, \lambda) / \simeq$ kde $\simeq$ je rovnost s.v., je Hilbertův prostor (dle jin pre-Hilb.)
 $L^2(X, \lambda) = \{f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\} \mid \int |f(x)|^2 d\lambda < +\infty\}$
 $\uparrow \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\} \quad \uparrow$
 Lebesgueova míra Lebesgueův integrál
 $\lambda([0,1]) = 1$

Pre-Hilb. $\Leftarrow$ Young, Hölder, Minkowski $(f+g) \in L^2$
 $f \in L^2, g \in L^2$

$$\|f+g\|_2^2 \leq \|f\|_2^2 + \|g\|_2^2$$

$(e^{\frac{2\pi i x}{a}})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ a $\{1, \sin(\frac{2\pi x}{a} n), \cos(\frac{2\pi x}{a} n)\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ je úplný OS-systém $L^2([a, a+1])$

Průřezový integrál $L^2([0, 2\pi])$ Parsevalova rovnice

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (= \|x\|^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90} \quad (= \|x^2\|^2)$$

$$\left(\int \frac{x^3}{e^{-cx} + 1} dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^3 e^{-cnx} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int x^3 e^{-cnx} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left. \frac{x^3}{-cn} e^{-cnx} \right|_0^{\infty} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \right) \tilde{c}$$

3x Per partes

$$\int dE_w = \sigma T^4 \quad \sigma = \frac{5670}{90}$$

Planckin pyroelektrický zákon

c. Banachovy prostory

1. prostory s normou, které jsou úplné
2. každý slabě konvergentní posloupnost má limitu (indukční charakterizace konvergence)
3. $\nu: X \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$:
 - $\nu(x, y) \leq \nu(x) + \nu(y)$
 - $\nu(cx) = |c| \nu(x) \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$
 - $\nu(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

4. úplnost prostory s normou

$(v_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq X$ Cauchyovská $\Rightarrow$ konv.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall m, n \geq n_0 \nu(v_n - v_m) < \varepsilon \quad \exists v \in X \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(v_n - v) = 0$$

Příklad 1. $L^2(X, \mu)$ Hilbert $\int fg d\mu = (f, g)$

2. V konečné dimenzi $\Rightarrow$ V má slabě konvergentní posloupnost

$$D_k: \exists (a_i)_{i=1}^k \text{ báze } (v, w) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^k d_j e_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i d_i$$

Snadno, vlastnosti skalárního součinu:

- lineární
- symetrie
- poz. def. $(x, x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

- úplnost $\varphi: V \cong \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i e_i\right) = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \quad \varphi \text{ je spoj. vln. } \|\cdot\|_V = \sqrt{(\cdot, \cdot)} \text{ a } \|(x_1, \dots, x_n)\|_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2}$$

inv. φ je spoj. b

$$\mathbb{R}^n \text{ kdy je úplný? } \Leftrightarrow \text{konv. po složkách} \Leftrightarrow (a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ konv. } \Leftrightarrow (a_i)_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{ konv. } \forall i=1, \dots, n$$

$(a_n) = (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^1, \dots, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Konvergence po složkách $\Rightarrow$ konv. v $\mathbb{R}$

Bolzano-Weierstraß: $\forall \varepsilon \exists n_0 \forall m, n \geq n_0$

$$|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \exists a \in \mathbb{R} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$$

3. Buď $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ kompaktní interval ($=$ omezený a uzavřený). Uvažujme prostor $X = C(I) = \{f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid f \text{ sp. na } I\}$

$$V(f) = \sup\{|f(x)|, x \in I\} \quad \text{Je to maximum na } X? \quad \bullet \quad V: X \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{co když } \sup\{|\cdot|\} = +\infty$$

Nemůže být $+\infty$, máb spojitě na kompaktní množině maximum

a $\exists$ -l maximum $\Rightarrow$ je rovné supremu (zú/mu)

sp. na komp. (1. sem. sp. na uz. a om. int.)

$$\bullet \text{ dle 1. bodu: } V(f) = \max\{|f(x)|, x \in I\}$$

$$V(f+g) \leq V(f) + V(g)$$

$$\text{dodáme } \max\{|f(x) + g(x)|, x \in I\} = \alpha$$

$$\text{přidáme } \max\{|f(x)|, x \in I\} = \beta \quad \max\{|g(x)|, x \in I\} = \gamma$$

$$\alpha = |f(x_0) + g(x_0)| \quad \exists x_0$$

$$\beta = |f(x_1)| \quad \exists x_1$$

$$\gamma = |g(x_2)| \quad \exists x_2$$

$$|f(x_0) + g(x_0)| \stackrel{\text{troj. } V \subset \mathbb{C}}{=} |f(x_0)| + |g(x_0)| \leq |f(x_1)| + |g(x_2)| = \beta + \gamma$$

$$V(cf) = \max\{|c||f(x)|, x \in I\} = |c| \max\{|f(x)|, x \in I\}$$

$$V(f) = 0 \Rightarrow \max\{|f(x)|, x \in I\} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq |f(x)| \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in I$$

$$|f(x)| = 0 \quad \forall x \in I$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in I, 0 \in X$$

Je $\mathcal{E}(I)$ úplný? Ano

Důk: $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ Cauchyovská $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall m, n \geq m_0$

$$V(f_n - f_m) < \varepsilon \quad \forall x_0 \in I \quad f_n(x_0) \xrightarrow{?}$$

$$V(f_n - f_m) = \max\{|f_n(x) - f_m(x)|, x \in I\} < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f_n(x)| = |f_n(x) - f_m(x) + f_m(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| + |f_m(x)| \leq \varepsilon + |f_m(x)| \quad \forall x \in I$$

Elv. formulee
Cauchyovskost $|f_{m+p}(x)| \leq \varepsilon + |f_{m_0}(x)| \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad m = m_0 + p$

$$m = m_0$$

$$\hookrightarrow |f_{m+p}(x)| \leq M \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ omezené } \forall x$$

$$|f_{m_0}(x_0)| \leq M$$

Z každé omezené posloupnosti lze vybrat monotónní podposloupnost $(|f_{q_j}(x_0)|)$

$$a_q \text{ vybráno } a_1 < a_2 < \dots$$

$\uparrow$ monotónní a omezená (Weierstrass)

$$\Rightarrow \exists a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} |f_{q_j}(x_0)| = a(x_0) \quad x_0 \rightarrow a(x_0), x \in I$$

Třídím $x_0 \rightarrow a(x)$ p. každého x na limitu

$$\text{Dk: } |a - f_m| = |a - f_{q_j} + f_{q_j} - f_m| \leq \underbrace{|a - f_{q_j}|}_{\leq \varepsilon} + \underbrace{|f_{q_j} - f_m|}_{\leq \varepsilon} \leq 2\varepsilon \quad \square$$

● Metoda: $\mathcal{E}(I)$ je Banachův

Dk: ... (obtěžně)

$h(x)$ je bodová limita, $(f_n)_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ Cauchyovské, $|f_n - f_m| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$\sup_{x \in I} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in I \quad |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \exists m_0, \forall m, n \geq m_0$$

$$|f_n(x) - h(x)| = |f_n(x) - f_{m_x}(x) + f_{m_x}(x) - h(x)| < |f_n(x) - f_{m_x}(x)| + |f_{m_x}(x) - h(x)| = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$m_x = \max\{m_0, N_x\} \text{ kde } N_x \text{ k } \forall p > N_x \quad |f_p(x) - h(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad (\exists m_0 \text{ k } h \text{ je bodová limita})$$

$$\text{Vidíme: } \exists m_0 \forall m \geq m_0 \forall x \quad |f_m(x) - h(x)| < \varepsilon$$

Ali to je definice stejnoměrné konvergence

● Věta: limita spojitých $(f_n \in \mathcal{E})$ stejnoměrně konvergentních fcní je spojitá (3. sámsok)

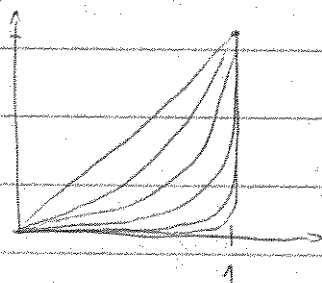
$$\rightarrow h \in \mathcal{E}(I)$$

$$(f_n)_{n=1}^{+\infty} \in \text{Cauchyovské posl. v } \mathcal{E}(I) \Rightarrow \text{má lim. } h \in \mathcal{E}(I) \quad \mathcal{E}(I) \text{ je Banachovský} \quad \square$$

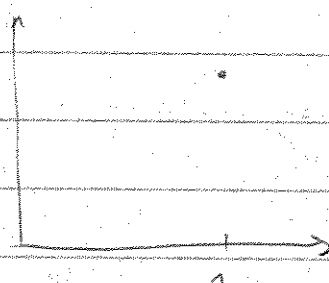
§ $\mathcal{E}(I)$ s konvergenční definicí bodové, tj. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall x \in I$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x), \text{ má-li u každé } x$$

$$\text{Neb. } (X^n)_{n=1}^{+\infty} \text{ má } [0,1]$$



$\Rightarrow$



$\notin \mathcal{E}$

1. Fourierova transformace

Umluva: Všechny Hilbertovy prostory pp. bít separabilní (spojitý úONS)

$$\text{Bylo: } L^2((a, a+1)) \rightarrow \{(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mid a_n \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

$$f \mapsto (a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{a+1} f(x) \exp(-2\pi i n x) dx)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

F koeficienty f je to zobrazení f do prostupnosti

Nym: Fourierova transformace

$$F: L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

pořadujeme unitaritu $(Ff, Fg) = (f, g)$

- problém je definice $F \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$



Definice 1.1 SCHWARTZŮV PROSTOR

Schwartzův prostor (na $\mathbb{R}^n$) je prostor fci $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, které splňují:

1 $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (pau libovolně a diferencovatelná)

2 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ je $\|f\|_{\alpha, \beta} := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha D_\beta f(x)| < +\infty$

Zmnožina $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ↑ normace

Poznámka:

1 $x^\alpha = x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$, $x_m^{\alpha_m}$, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ multiindex

$D_\beta = \frac{\partial^{|\beta|}}{\partial x_1^{\beta_1} \dots \partial x_n^{\beta_n}}$, $|\beta| = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i$, $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$

2 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ubývá velmi rychle, $|x|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$. Můžeme ji přenásobit libovolným polynomem a stejné existuje její sup

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (|x|^{2k} f(x)) = C (< +\infty)$$

3 $\|\cdot\|_{\alpha, \beta}$ seminormy. Pěti: $v(x) + v(y) \geq v(x+y)$

$$v(cx) = |c| v(x)$$

$\hookrightarrow v(0) = v(0x) = |0| v(x) = 0$ ALE nepořadují obdobně,

$$v(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

Proč? • $f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $\|f+g\|_{\alpha, \beta} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha D_\beta (f+g)(x)| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha D_\beta f(x) + x^\alpha D_\beta g(x)| \leq$
 $\leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (|x^\alpha D_\beta f(x)| + |x^\alpha D_\beta g(x)|) \leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |(\dots)| + \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |(\dots)| = \|f\|_{\alpha, \beta} + \|g\|_{\alpha, \beta}$
 $\Delta v \in \mathbb{R}$ subaditivita ($\Delta v \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\bullet x^\alpha D_\beta 0 = 0 = \|0\|_{\alpha, \beta} \quad \|cf\|_{\alpha, \beta} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha D_\beta cf| = |c| \left(\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha D_\beta f| \right) = |c| \|f\|_{\alpha, \beta}$$

$$\bullet \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\alpha D_\beta f| = 0$$

mopi $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1, m-1$ $\sup |D_\beta f| = 0$ pp.

$$\sup |f'| = 0 \quad f = 1 \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$f' = 0$$

$\sup = 0$ ale $f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \|\cdot\|_{\alpha, \beta}$ není normy [na $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$]

● 4. na $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $\|\cdot\|_{0,1}$ norme je, n.b. $0 = \|f\|_{0,1} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f'(x)| \Rightarrow |f'(x)| = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f = \text{konst.} \notin \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, polud konst. $\neq 0$ nebat

$$\|f\|_{1,0} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |xf| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |x \cdot \text{konst.}| = +\infty \neq +\infty \Rightarrow \text{konst.} \neq 0 \notin \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Ozmoceni:

$f \in F(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C})$ je funkcija

$$1. M_\varphi: F(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}), (M_\varphi f)(x) = \varphi(x)f(x)$$

multiplicativni operatori:

$$[Qf = xf, Q = M_x]$$

2. $(\mathbb{R}^n, +, 0)$ je komutativna grupa, $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad A_a b = a + b \quad \forall b$

$$A_a: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ translacija}$$

3. orientirani zachodivajici rotace $SO(n) = \{A \mid A^T A = 1_n, \det A = 1\}$

specialne ortogonalne matice

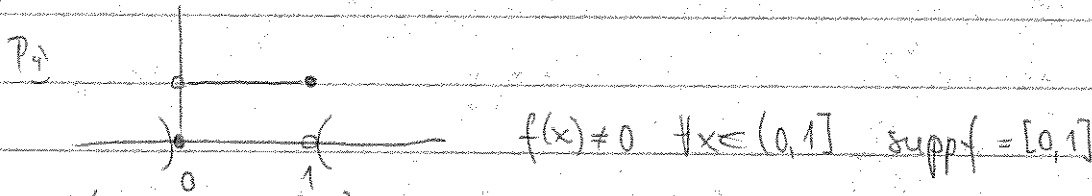
$$\pi_A(b) := Ab, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in SO(n), \pi_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

4. dilatace $(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, \cdot, 1)$

$$\text{dil}_c(b) = cb \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}^n, b \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{dil}_c: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Definice 1.2

$f \in F(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C})$, definuj masic $\text{supp}(f) = \overline{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid f(x) \neq 0\}}$
(support)



ozn. $x \notin \text{supp} f \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$

Lemma 1.1

$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ je $\neq \emptyset$, $e^{-\|x\|^2} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, kde $\|x\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

3. každá hladká fce s komp. nosičem je z $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

3. $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ je v.p.

4. $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ je komutativní algebra, tj. $f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow fg = gf \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

5. $\forall r \in \mathbb{N}_0 \quad x^r \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), D_r \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$M_{x^r}: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Dk: 1. Vezmemo $m=1$, $e^{-x^2} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$?

$$Df_m = f^{(m)} \quad x^m D_m e^{-x^2} = x^m D_{m-1} (D e^{-x^2}) = x^m D_{m-1} (-2x e^{-x^2}) = x^m D_{m-1} (2x e^{-x^2} + 4x^3 e^{-x^2}) = \\ = x^m D_{m-1} ((-2 + 4x^2) e^{-x^2}) = \dots = x^m q(x) e^{-x^2}, \text{ kde } q \text{ je nijaký polynom (formulár)}$$

indukciou podľa m

$$\|e^{-x^2}\|_{m,m} = \sup |x^m D_m e^{-x^2}| = \sup |x^m q(x) e^{-x^2}| < +\infty$$

$$a) \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} |x^m q(x) e^{-x^2}| = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists R > 0 \forall x (|x| > R \Rightarrow |x^m q(x) e^{-x^2}| < \varepsilon)$$

b) čo sa deje $\overline{D(0,R)}$? Foe $x^m q(x) e^{-x^2} \in \overline{D(0,R)}$ je spojitá a $D(0,R)$ je kompaktná

maximálna $\Rightarrow x^m q(x) e^{-x^2}$ je ohraničená $\Rightarrow | \cdot | < C$

$$a) \wedge b) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ je } |x^m q(x) e^{-x^2}| < \max\{\varepsilon, C\} \Rightarrow \sup < \max\{\varepsilon, C\} \checkmark$$

3. dlh. fce s kompaktn. nosičom

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp } f \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f|_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp } f} = 0 \quad f|_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp } f} \text{ je nulová}$$

$$\text{no ot. maximálna} \Rightarrow D^m f = 0 \text{ na } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp } f$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp } f : |x^m D^m f| = 0$$

$$x \in \text{supp } f : |x^m D^m f| \leq C, \text{ nebol } \text{supp } f \text{ je komp. dle pp.}$$

$$\sup |x^m D^m f(x)| \leq C$$

$$(x \in \text{supp } f) (= x \in \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ odtud } \|f\|_{m,m} < +\infty$$

3. $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ v.p., $f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$$\|f+g\|_{\alpha,\beta} = \sup |x^\alpha D_\beta (f+g)| = \sup |x^\alpha (D_\beta f + D_\beta g)| = \sup |x^\alpha D_\beta f| + \sup |x^\alpha D_\beta g| \stackrel{\Delta \vee R}{=} \\ \leq \sup (| \cdot | + | \cdot |) \leq \sup (| \cdot |) + \sup (| \cdot |) = \|f\|_{\alpha,\beta} + \|g\|_{\alpha,\beta} < +\infty + (+\infty) = +\infty$$

Tj. $f+g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ má hovorú seminormu + hovorú - je v $\mathcal{S}$

$$f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), c \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow cf \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ je algebra (komutatívna)}) \quad f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} fg \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \begin{matrix} / \sup \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{S} \\ \in & \in \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{S} \end{matrix}$$

$$x^\alpha D_\beta (fg) = x^\alpha \left(\sum_{\delta \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\delta} D_\delta f D_{\beta-\delta} g \right) = \sum_{\delta \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\delta} (x^\alpha D_\delta f) (D_{\beta-\delta} g) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \sum_{\delta \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\delta} \|f\|_{\alpha,\delta} \|g\|_{\beta-\delta} < +\infty$$

multi Leibnitzov vzorec

$\delta \leq \beta \iff \delta_i \leq \beta_i \quad \text{a} \quad \binom{\beta}{\delta} = \binom{\beta_1}{\delta_1} \cdots \binom{\beta_n}{\delta_n}$

normovaný

$$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) \quad \text{z toho je uvažujeme bodov množinu}$$

$$5. f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad M_x r f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\|x^r f\|_{\alpha,\beta} = \sup |x^\alpha D_\beta (x^r f)| = \sup |x^\alpha \sum_{\delta \leq \beta} \binom{\beta}{\delta} (x^r)^{(\delta)} f^{(\beta-\delta)}(x)| < +\infty$$

$$D_\beta f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \|D_\beta f\|_{r,\beta} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^r D_\beta (D_\beta f)(x)| = \sup |x^r D_{\beta+\beta} f| = \|f\|_{r,\beta+\beta} < +\infty$$

Literature: Kopelář IV. (F. t.)

Čihák a kol.

Přehledy - Kopelář, Grych

Treves Fromeols - Topological vector spaces, Distributions and kernels
- Basic PDE's

Věta 1.2

Polud $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, pak $(Ff)(\eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i(x, \eta)} dx$ je dobře definováno! fce na $\mathbb{R}^n$.
sk. sáucim na $\mathbb{R}^n$

Dl:

$f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, neboť $f|_K$ kde K je kompaktní v $\mathbb{R}^n$: $f|_K \in C$

• vna $K(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus K)$

$$(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{\frac{(m+E)^2}{2}} f(x) = |x|^{2(m+E)} f(x) / \sup$$

$$\sup |f(x)(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{m+E}| = \sum_j \|f\|_{j,0} < +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq \frac{C}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{m+E}} \text{ kromě } (0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{C}{(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{m+E}} dx \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} f \in L^1 \text{ Lebesgueova věta o domínovní konvergenci}$$

$$(f_m) \rightarrow f \quad |f_m| \leq g \in L^1 \quad f_m = f \quad \forall m \quad f \leq g = \frac{C}{(\dots)^{m+E}}$$

faborn povuik' lebes. vity

$$\int \frac{C R^{m-1} d\eta}{r^{2m+2E}} \int_0^r \sin^{m-1} d\vartheta_1 \dots \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \dots d\vartheta_{m-1} = \int \frac{C d\eta}{r^{m+1+2E}} = C \left[\frac{r^{-m+2E}}{m+2+2E} \right]_0^{+\infty} = 0 - C \frac{k^{-m+2E}}{m+2+2E} < +\infty$$

$$k = \sup \{ |x-y| \mid x,y \in K \} > 0$$

$$K = D(0, R), k = R > 0$$

neboť K duti nelly

$$\text{na } \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus K) \\ f \leq C \text{ na } K \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \in L^1$$

Lebesgueova věta o domínovní konvergenci $\Rightarrow$ vna $jiz f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad |f e^{-2\pi i(x, \eta)}| = |f|$
 $\forall j \quad Z^j(x)$ lebesgueovsky integratelný
 $[Z_m^j(x) := Z^j(x) + \frac{1}{m} \mid Z_m^j \rightarrow Z^j(x), |Z^j(x)| \leq |f| = (g^{lebes.})]$

$$T_j \int Z^j(x) dx \quad \exists \forall j \text{ a je konvergen}$$

POZNÁMKA: multiplmat se metkouoi!

Definice 1.3 Fourierova transformace

$F: f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \mapsto \hat{f}$ se nazývá Fourierova transformace.

Pozn:

$$1) \text{ Vím, že } F: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}), f \mapsto (\hat{f}), y \mapsto (\hat{f})(y), y \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ a } (\hat{f})(y) = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx \text{ viz V1.2}$$

2) V1.2 je tvrzení existence F.t. na $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Příklad: Jde se chová F.t. vůči intervalu se zobrazeními t_a, r_a dle a násobením fci M_q

1) translace:

$$A_a: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad T_a: \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$(T_a f)(x) = f(-a+x) = f(x-a)$$

$$[(FT_a)f](y) = \int (T_a f)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = \int f(x-a) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{subst.} \\ z = x-a \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \text{tedy vel.} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$T_a f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$= \int f(z) e^{-2\pi i(z,y)} e^{-2\pi i(-a,y)} dz = M_{e^{-2\pi i(-a,y)}}(\hat{f})(y) \Leftrightarrow FT_a = M_{e^{-2\pi i(-a,y)}} \hat{f}$$

2) rotace:

$$\pi_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, v \mapsto Av = \pi_A(v) \quad R_A: \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C})$$

$$(R_A f)(x) = f(A^{-1}x) \quad \text{tedy by } (R_A f)(x) = f(Ax), (R_A(R_B f))(x) = (R_B f)(Ax) = f(BAx) =$$

$$= (R_{BA} f)(x) \quad \text{Chceme: } R_A R_B = R_{AB}$$

$$(FR_A f)(y) = \int (R_A f)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = \int f(A^{-1}x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx \left| \begin{array}{l} z = A^{-1}x \\ x = Az \\ dx = Adz \end{array} \right| = \int f(z) e^{-2\pi i(Az,y)} dz$$

tu lze f i dz v jindy srovn.

$$|\det A| dz = \int f(z) e^{-2\pi i(z, A^T y)} dz = (\hat{f})(A^T y) = (\hat{f})(A^{-1} y) = [R_A(\hat{f})](y)$$

$$FR_A = R_A \hat{f} \text{ na } \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

spec. unitární

$$A \in O(n) = \{A \mid A^T A = \mathbb{1}\}$$

$$SO(n) = \{A \mid A^T A = \mathbb{1} \text{ a } \det A = 1\}$$

orientec: zachování os. grupy

$$A^T A = \mathbb{1} / A^{-1}$$

$$A^T = A^{-1}$$

$$A^T A = \mathbb{1} / \det$$

3) dilatace: dome

$$\text{rychlost: } F \text{ dilatace } \frac{1}{a^n} \text{ dil}_a \hat{f} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ na } \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$(\det A)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \det A \in \{-1, 1\}$$

● - FT se dělá kvůli rození PDR

- Fourierův integrál pro novici rození tepla

Úloha 1.3

Na $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ platí následující identity: 1. $FT_a = M_{e^{-2\pi i x a}} F$

$$2. FR_A = R_A F \quad \forall A \in O(n)$$

$$3. F \text{dil}_a = a^{-n} \text{dil}_{a^{-1}} F$$

smadní dílečky

$$4. T_a F = F M_{e^{-2\pi i x a}}$$

$$5. \text{dil}_a F = F(a^{-n} \text{dil}_{a^{-1}}).$$

● Dk.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. (FT_a f)(y) &= \int (T_a f)(x) e^{-2\pi i (x, y)} dx = \int f(t-a) e^{-2\pi i (x, y)} dx = \int f(t-a) e^{-2\pi i (x, y)} dx = \\ &= \int f(z) e^{-2\pi i (z, y) - 2\pi i (a, y)} dz = \int f(z) e^{-2\pi i (z, y)} dz e^{-2\pi i (a, y)} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= (Ff)(y) M_{e^{-2\pi i (a, y)}} \quad (\text{bylo})$$

3. viz výše (výpočet)

3. d.c.v.

$$4. \text{vím } FT_a = M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}} F / \cdot T_a$$

$$FT_a T_a = M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}} F T_a$$

$$FT_{a-a} = FT_0 = F = M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}} F T_a / M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}}.$$

$$F M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}} = FT_{-a} \Rightarrow F M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}} = F T_a / T_a.$$

$$T_a F = T_a M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}} F T_{-a} = \underbrace{T_a M_{e^{-2\pi i (x, a)}}}_{\uparrow} M_{e^{2\pi i (x, a)}} F = T_a F \quad \text{to je asi nepomůže}$$

$$M_\varphi f = f M_\varphi \quad ((M_\varphi f)(x) = \varphi(x) f(x) = f(x) \varphi(x) = (f M_\varphi)(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (T_a F)(y) &= T_a \left[\int f(x) e^{-2\pi i (x, y)} dx \right] = \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i (x, y-a)} dx = \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i (x, y)} e^{2\pi i (a, x)} dx = \\ &= \left[F M_{e^{2\pi i (a, x)}} f(x) \right](y) = (F M_{e^{2\pi i (a, x)}})(y) \end{aligned}$$

5. analogicky jako 3



$$\text{ozn. } M_{e^{2\pi i (x, a)}} = M_{e^{2\pi i (x, a)}} \leftarrow x$$

$$\mathbb{C} \leftarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Věta 1.4

$F: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ je lineární zobrazení, tj.

$$\bullet F(cf) = cF(f)$$

$$\bullet F(f+g) = Ff + Fg$$

Dk: $\bullet F(f+g)(y) = \int (f+g)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = \int (f(x) + g(x)) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx +$
 $+ \int g(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = (Ff)(y) + (Fg)(y) \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow F(f+g) = Ff + Fg$
 aditivita zob. $\nearrow$ lineární

$$\bullet F(cf) \text{ stejní}$$



Pozn: Nyní analyticky vypočítáme F transformace $D_x^\alpha X^\alpha$

Věta 1.5

Pro $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ platí na $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ identity:

$$1) F D_x^\alpha = (2\pi i)^\alpha \gamma^\alpha F, \text{ kde } (2\pi i)^\alpha = (2\pi i)^{|\alpha|}$$

$$2) D_y^\alpha F = (-2\pi i)^\alpha F x^\alpha$$

$$3) \gamma^\alpha F = (2\pi i)^{-\alpha} F D^\alpha$$

$$4) F x^\alpha = (-2\pi i)^{-\alpha} D^\alpha F$$

Dk: $3) \Rightarrow 4)$

$3) \Rightarrow 1)$ dělením číslem $(2\pi i)^\alpha$

$$1) (F D^\alpha f)(y) = \int (D^\alpha f)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = \int (D_{x_1} D_{x_2} \dots D_{x_n} f)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx =$$

$$= \int D_{x_1} (D_{x_2} \dots D_{x_n} f)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = \int (D_{x_2} \dots D_{x_n} f)(x) D_{x_1} (e^{-2\pi i(x,y)}) dx = \left[(D_{x_1} f)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -$$

$$- \int (D_{x_1} f)(x) (2\pi i y_1) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = 0 - 0 =$$

viz Dk. Tvrzení 1.2

$$1 \leq p \leq \infty$$

$$- (2\pi i y_1) \int (D_{x_1} f)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = 2\pi i y_1 (F(D_{x_1} f))(y) = (2\pi i y_1)^\alpha (Ff)(y)$$

$$2) ((D^\alpha F)f)(y) = D_y^\alpha [(Ff)(y)] = D_y^\alpha \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx =$$

$$= \int D_y^\alpha (f(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)}) dx = \int f(x) (-2\pi i x)^\alpha e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx = F(f(-2\pi i x)^\alpha) = (-2\pi i)^\alpha F(f x^\alpha)$$

Pozn: $D_x^{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)} e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} = D_x^{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)} e^{-2\pi i(x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)} = \frac{\partial^2}{(\partial x_1)^{\alpha_1} (\partial x_2)^{\alpha_2}} e^{-2\pi i x_1 y_1} e^{-2\pi i x_2 y_2} =$
 $= (-2\pi i y_1)^{\alpha_1} \frac{\partial^{\alpha_1-1}}{(\partial x_1)^{\alpha_1-1}} (-2\pi i y_2)^{\alpha_2} \frac{\partial^{\alpha_2-1}}{(\partial x_2)^{\alpha_2-1}} =$ indukcí

- Minule: vlastnosti F. t. vůči transformacím r, d, l, T, M a vůči D^α a M_x

Věta 1.6

Fourierova transformace $F: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C})$ je $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(hledat rychlé ukázkami)

Dk: $\int (\mathcal{F}f)(y) = \int e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} f(x) dx$

$$(\mathcal{D}^\beta \mathcal{F}f)(y) = \int [\mathcal{D}_y^\beta e^{-2\pi i(x,y)}] f(x) dx = \int p(x) e^{-2\pi i \sum x_j y_j'} f(x) dx \stackrel{?}{=} 1(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

vot x ∈ ℝⁿ

Ano, to je přímě z věty o spojitosti vůči ~~parametru~~ parametru (ž. int. $\int f(x, \alpha) dx$ je sp. v. α , pokud f je sp. a dts. v. $x + \forall \alpha, f(x, -)$ má i. $|f(x, \alpha)| \leq f(x)$ (majoranta) $\forall \alpha \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}^\infty$)

2) $y^\alpha \mathcal{D}_y^\beta (\mathcal{F}f)(y) = y^\alpha \mathcal{F}((-2\pi i x)^\beta f) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}_x^\alpha \frac{(-2\pi i x)^\beta}{(2\pi i)^\alpha} f)(y) = \int e^{-2\pi i x y} \mathcal{D}_x^\alpha \frac{(-2\pi i x)^\beta}{(2\pi i)^\alpha} f(x) dx =$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$= \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\pi i x y} \mathcal{D}_x^\alpha \frac{(-2\pi i x)^\beta}{(2\pi i)^\alpha} f(x) \frac{(1+|x|^2)^n}{(1+|x|^2)^n} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow |y^\alpha \mathcal{D}_y^\beta (\mathcal{F}f)(y)| = \left| \int \dots \right| \leq \int \left| e^{-2\pi i x y} \mathcal{D}_x^\alpha \frac{(-2\pi i x)^\beta}{(2\pi i)^\alpha} f(x) \frac{(1+|x|^2)^n}{(1+|x|^2)^n} \right| dx \leq (*)$$

$$(*) \leq \int K \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^n} dx =$$

$$\leq K \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \leftarrow \underbrace{M_x \mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{S}}_{\mathcal{D}^\alpha \mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{S}}$$

$$= K \int \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^n} dx \leq K \int_0^{r^{m-1}} \frac{dr d\vartheta_1 \dots d\vartheta_{m-1}}{(1+r^2)^n} = K(\pi) \dots (2\pi) \leq (**)$$

$\Rightarrow$ to celk. $\leq K$

Integrál přes úhel

$m=0 \dots \int_1^D \frac{1}{D} = (0, L)$

$< +\infty = L$

$$m=+\infty \int_L^{+\infty} r^{-m-1} dr = \left[\frac{r^{-m}}{-m} \right]_L^{+\infty} = + \frac{L^{-m}}{m} < +\infty \checkmark$$

$$(**) \leq K \pi \dots 2\pi \left(L + \frac{L^{-m}}{m} \right) < +\infty$$

Schwarzův pr. zaručí konečnost všech momentů



Pozn: $F: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \lim_{|y| \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{F}f)(y) = 0$

1. hod. byt ne Schwarz. $\Rightarrow$ ukázat rychle $(x^2 f) \leq K \Rightarrow |f| \leq \frac{K}{x^2} / \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$

Ambice jsou řídit na PDR: $\mathcal{F}D \approx xF$

stabilita

$\rightarrow$ chceme aby F bylo injektivní a surjektivní, tedy bijekce

Z def. $\tilde{F}f = \tilde{F}g \Rightarrow f = g \Leftrightarrow \tilde{F}(f-g) = 0 \Rightarrow f-g = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{F}h = 0 \Rightarrow h = 0$

$$? 0 = \int f(x) e^{-2\pi i x y} dx \xrightarrow{? \text{inj.}} f(x) = 0$$

$$i) f(x) \sin 2\pi x y + f(x) \cos(2\pi x y) = 0 \Rightarrow \int f(x) \sin(2\pi x y) dx = 0 \text{ a } \int f(x) \cos(2\pi x y) dx = 0 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

Definice 1.4 Zpětná Fourierova transformace

$$\tilde{F}: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}), \tilde{F}: f \mapsto (\tilde{F}f: x \mapsto (\tilde{F}f)(x) = \int e^{+2\pi i x y} f(y) dy)$$

Pozn: 1) Kvalitnost $(\exists \tilde{F}f)$ stejné jako u $\tilde{F}f$, jediným se liší:

$$\tilde{F}f: |f(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx| \quad \tilde{F}f: |f(y) e^{2\pi i(x,y)} dy|$$

$$|e^{2\pi i x y}| = |e^{-2\pi i x y}| \Rightarrow \text{stejný dk.}$$

2) vlastnosti $\tilde{F}$ vůči $R, T, dila, D^\alpha, M_{2\pi i x}^\alpha$ nebo jen x^β jsou velmi podobné, až mo-
žná změna v případi $D^\alpha, M_{2\pi i x}^\alpha$

MŮŽE BÝT UŽK: $D\tilde{F} = \dots$

Definice 1.5 Konvergence v $\mathcal{S}$

Rěku, že posloupnost $(\varphi_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ konverguje k $\varphi \in \mathcal{S} \Leftrightarrow \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^n \quad \|\varphi_n - \varphi\|_{\alpha, \beta} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow +\infty$ ($\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall n \geq m_0 \|\varphi_n - \varphi\|_{\alpha, \beta} < \varepsilon$)

Pozn: 1) Je třeba konvergovat ve Schwartzovi

$$\exists \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \text{ bodově } (\varphi_n)_n \subseteq \mathcal{S}, \varphi \in \mathcal{S} \Leftrightarrow \varphi_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} \varphi$$

konv. bodově $|\varphi_n(x) - \varphi(x)| \rightarrow 0$. Konvergovat v $\mathcal{S} \Rightarrow$ konv. vůči všem α, β , sp.

$$\text{vůči } ((0, \dots, 0), (0, \dots, 0)) \quad \|\varphi_n - \varphi\|_{0,0} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi_n(x) - \varphi(x)| \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow +\infty$$

trivialně!

konv. v $\mathcal{S} \Rightarrow$ konv. stejnoměrně

Definice 1.6

$A: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ nazývá spojitá v $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Leftrightarrow \forall (f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ jdoucí k f je $Af_n \rightarrow Af$.

Oboje ve smyslu konvergence v $\mathcal{S}$.

● Pozn.: $\text{idolac} \equiv f_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} f, m \rightarrow +\infty$

$$Af_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Af \equiv Af_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Af$$

$$\bullet Af_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} Af \equiv \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} Af_m = Af$$

$$f_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} f \equiv \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} Af_m = A \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m \quad \text{operator komutuje s lim}$$

problem funkcionalni analizy $\rightarrow$ existuju li medu zobozreni jet nejacu spojiti

Věta 1.4

$\tilde{F}: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ a $\tilde{F}: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ jsou navzájem inverzní, tj.

$$\tilde{F} \circ \tilde{F} = \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \text{ a } \tilde{\tilde{F}} \circ \tilde{F} = \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (\Rightarrow \tilde{\tilde{F}}: \tilde{F} \text{ jsou bijektivní})$$

● Důk.

$$n=1, I_\varepsilon(x) := \tilde{\tilde{F}}(e^{-\varepsilon y^2}(\tilde{F}f)(y))(x) = \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

zhledem k před (modifikaci)

$$\int_y \int_z \dots = \int_z \int_y \dots = \dots$$

$$= \int_y \left(e^{2\pi i x y} e^{-\varepsilon y^2} \int_z e^{-2\pi i y z} f(z) dz \right) dy = \int_y \left(e^{2\pi i x y - \varepsilon y^2} \int_z e^{-2\pi i y z} f(z) dz \right) dy \quad \begin{matrix} \mathcal{S} \text{ je algebra} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Fubini} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \int_z f(z) \left(\int_y e^{-\varepsilon y^2 + 2\pi i x y - 2\pi i y z} dy \right) dz = \int_z f(z) \left(\int_y e^{-\varepsilon y^2 + 2\pi i y(x-z)} dy \right) dz =$$

napetost krouže toho modifikaci, $1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$$= \int_z f(z) \tilde{\tilde{F}}(e^{-\varepsilon y^2})(x-z) dz = \int_z f(z) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}(x-z)^2} dz$$

● $\tilde{\tilde{F}}$ a $\tilde{F}$ minimum $z \in \mathbb{R}(z-x)$

$$\text{Dále } I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x) = \int_z f(z) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}(x-z)^2} dz - f(x) = \int_{z-x=y} f(x+y) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy - f(x) \cdot 1 =$$

$$= \int_y f(x+y) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy - f(x) \int_y \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy = \int_y [f(x+y) - f(x)] \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy \quad f \in \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \text{log. vas}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int f'(\xi_{xy}) (x+y-x) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy$$

$$\exists \xi_{xy} \in (x, x+y)$$

$$(x+y, x)$$

● Nakonec $|I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| \leq \int |f'(\xi_{xy}) y| \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy = \sup_y |f'(\xi_{xy}) y| \int \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy =$

$$= \sup_y |f'(\xi_{xy})| \int \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} y e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2} dy = \sup_y |f'(\xi_{xy})| \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} \int (e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{\varepsilon}y^2}) \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) dy = \|f'\|_{0,1} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\varepsilon}} \frac{-\varepsilon}{2\pi^2} \left[-\frac{1}{2}\right] =$$

$$= \|f\|_{C_1} \sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

$\searrow$

$$\rightarrow (\tilde{F}f(x)) = f(x)$$

$$\text{VOS: } |I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0 \quad I_\varepsilon(x) = (\tilde{F}^* e^{-\varepsilon \tilde{L}} \tilde{F} f)(x) \rightarrow f(x)$$

□

● Odhad: $\rightarrow 0$ (použijeme 2 minule)

Připomenutí: $I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\xi_{xy}) y e^{-\frac{|\xi_{xy}|^2}{\varepsilon}} \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} dy$

$\xi_{xy} \in \langle x, x+y \rangle$

$$|I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f'(\xi_{xy})| |y| e^{-\frac{|\xi_{xy}|^2}{\varepsilon}} \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} dy \leq \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} |f'(\xi_{xy})| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |y| e^{-\frac{|\xi_{xy}|^2}{\varepsilon}} \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} dy$$

$$= \|f\|_{0,1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |y| e^{-\frac{|\xi_{xy}|^2}{\varepsilon}} \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} dy = 2 \|f\|_{0,1} \int_0^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{\varepsilon}} \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} dy = 2 \|f\|_{0,1} \left(e^{-\frac{y^2}{\varepsilon}} \right)' \frac{1}{(-2)} \frac{1}{\pi^2} \varepsilon dy =$$

$$= -\|f\|_{0,1} \frac{\pi^{1/2}}{\varepsilon} \left[e^{-\frac{y^2}{\varepsilon}} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \|f\|_{0,1} \pi^{-3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} 0 \quad \text{/. } \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+}$$

$$\int fg \leq \sup f \int g$$

$$f, g \geq 0$$

$$\int f(-1) \leq \sup f \int (-1) = \sup f (-106 + 100) = \sup f (-6)$$

● $|I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| \rightarrow 0, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ obzřeme: $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} |I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| \leq \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \|f\|_{0,1} \pi^{-3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon} = 0$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} |I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| = 0 \implies \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)] = 0$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} I_\varepsilon(x) = 0 \implies \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f_\varepsilon(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} I_\varepsilon(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x) + f(x)) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (I_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)) + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 + f(x) = f(x)$$

Co jsme zjistili?

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [\tilde{F}(e^{-\varepsilon \Delta} (Ff)(y))](x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\tilde{F}$ je sp.

$$\tilde{F} \left[\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (e^{-\varepsilon \Delta} (Ff)(y)) \right](x) = f(x) \quad (\tilde{F}Ff)(x) = f(x) \text{ ze pp. sp. } \tilde{F}$$

Analogicky $\tilde{F}\tilde{F}f = f$ $I_\varepsilon(x) = \tilde{F}e^{-\varepsilon \Delta} \tilde{F}^{-1}f$ a provedu totéž

Pozn.: $\tilde{F}\tilde{F}f = f$ a $\tilde{F}\tilde{F}f = f \implies$ z def. inverzního zobrazení $\tilde{F} = \tilde{F}$

• $AB = \text{id}$ a $BA = \text{id} \implies A, B$ jsou bijektivní

injektivita A : $Ax_1 = Ax_2$ a $BA = \text{id} \implies B(Ax_1) = B(Ax_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$

$$BAx_1 = x_1 \implies BAx_1 = BAx_2$$

$$BAx_2 = x_1 \quad \text{id } x_1 = \text{id } x_2 \implies x_1 = x_2$$

injektivita B : $Bx_1 = Bx_2$ a $AB = \text{id}$ stejní

surjektivita B : y libovolný je $B?$, y libovolný y . $BA = \text{id}$

$$B(Ay) = y$$

B libovolný $y \vee x = Ay$ sur. A st.

• V dk. věty o inverzi $\tilde{F}^{-1} = \tilde{F}$ přímě pp. $\tilde{F}(a F \dots I_2)$ jasně spojit!

Věta 1.8

$\tilde{F}: \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ a $\tilde{F}: \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ jsou spojit!

Důk:

1) zobr. $(\varphi_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} \varphi_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} F\varphi_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} F\varphi_0) \Leftarrow (\varphi_m \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow F\varphi_m \rightarrow 0) \quad + \varphi_m \in \mathcal{G}$
 $m \rightarrow +\infty$

$\varphi_m \rightarrow \varphi_0 \Rightarrow \varphi_m - \varphi_0 \rightarrow 0, m \rightarrow +\infty$ (aritmetický limit)

$$0 \stackrel{(*)}{\Leftarrow} F(\varphi_m - \varphi_0) = F\varphi_m - F\varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\text{ar. lim}} F\varphi_m \rightarrow F\varphi_0$$

(obstírně: $F\varphi_m = (F\varphi_m - F\varphi_0) + F\varphi_0 \xrightarrow{(*)} 0 + F\varphi_0 = F\varphi_0$)

2) $\varphi_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} 0 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} F\varphi_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}} 0$

Def ($\xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}}$): $\|F\varphi_m\|_{\alpha, \beta} \rightarrow 0, m \rightarrow +\infty \quad \forall \alpha, \beta$

$$\|F\varphi_m\|_{\alpha, \beta} = \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\eta^\alpha D_\eta^\beta (F\varphi_m)(\eta)| = \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\eta^\alpha (-2\pi i)^\beta F(x^\beta \varphi_m)| = \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} [(2\pi)^{|\beta|} |F(x^\beta \frac{D_x^\alpha \varphi_m}{(2\pi i)^{|\alpha|}})|]$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)^{|\beta|}}{(2\pi)^{|\alpha|}} \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} |F(x^\beta D_x^\alpha \varphi_m)| = (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\int x^\beta D_x^\alpha \varphi_m(x) e^{-2\pi i x \eta} dx| \leq$$

(vlastně o zobrazení $F \circ D$)

$$\leq (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\beta D_x^\alpha \varphi_m(x) e^{-2\pi i x \eta}| dx \leq (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \sup_{\eta} \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\beta D_x^\alpha \varphi_m(x)| dx =$$

$$= (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} \underbrace{\int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x^\beta D_x^\alpha \varphi_m(x)| (1+|x|^2)^n \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^n} dx}_{\leq K} = (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \sup_{\eta \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{k=0}^m x^\beta (|x|^2)^{n-k} \binom{m}{k}.$$

$$(D_x^\alpha \varphi_m)(x) \frac{dx}{(1+|x|^2)^n} = (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \int \sum_{k=0}^m \|\varphi_m\|_{\beta + (2(m-k), \dots, 2(m-k)), \alpha} \binom{m}{k} \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^n} \leq$$

$$\leq (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \sup \sum_k \|\varphi_m\|_{\beta + 2(m-k), \alpha} \binom{m}{k} \underbrace{\int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^n} dx}_{\bar{C} < +\infty} \leq$$

$$\leq (2\pi)^{|\beta| - |\alpha|} \bar{C} \sum_{k=0}^m \|\varphi_m\|_{\beta + 2(m-k), \alpha} \binom{m}{k}$$

Ab pp. $\varphi_m \rightarrow 0$ n $\mathcal{G} \Rightarrow$ jde do 0.

$$+\infty: \frac{r^{m-1}}{(1+r^2)^n} \rightarrow \frac{r^{m-1}}{r^{2n}}$$

$$= r^{-m-1} \int_{\tilde{k}}^{+\infty} r^{-m-1} dr = \left[\frac{r^{-m}}{-m} \right]_{\tilde{k}}^{+\infty}$$

konečnost $\bar{C}$

Pozn:

Věta 8 je dk. věta 7 (o inverzi). Je to dk. takto obzvláště potřeba Fubini: zde mohl být požadavek $D \in \int$ bez obzvláštěho faktoru

● Věta 1.9

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad [\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)]$$

↑
máptesuv

Dk: $f \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow \int f$? už de facto bylo v jidnom z pīdelov d dk

$$\begin{aligned} \int |f| dx &= \int |f(x)| (1+|x|^2)^{-n} \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^{-n}} dx \leq \sup_x |f(x)| (1+|x|^2)^{-n} \int \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^{-n}} dx = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|f\|_{(2^{(n-k)}, 0)} \binom{n}{k} \int \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^{-n}} dx < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

Lebesgueuv integrál je abs. konvergentní $|f| \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{L}$ $f \in \mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{L} = \{f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid$

$$\bullet f \in \mathcal{L}. \quad |f| < +\infty$$



Pozn:

1 Schwarz. fce jsou integratelné

$$3 \int f \exists \iff \exists \int f_+ \text{ a } \exists \int f_-$$

$$f_+ = \max\{f, 0\} \geq 0$$

$$f_- = \max\{-f, 0\} \geq 0$$

$$f = f_+ - f_-$$

Další charakteristiky $\mathcal{S}$:

1 $(\mathcal{S}, \|\cdot\|_{\alpha, p})$ je metrizovatelný tj. $\exists d(f, g)$ $[d: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}]$, je komv. v d

se kryje s komv. $\|\cdot\|_{\alpha, p}$

$$tj. f_n \xrightarrow{d} f \iff f_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} f \quad (f_n \xrightarrow{d} f \neq g \quad d(f_n - f, g) \rightarrow 0)$$

$$d(f, g) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \frac{\|f-g\|_k}{1+\|f-g\|_k}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\|h\|_k = \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq k} \|h\|_{\alpha, p}$$

3 $(\mathcal{S}, d)$ je úplný, tj. Cauchyovské p. jsou konvergentní, tj. $\exists m_0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall m, n \geq m_0$

$$d(f_m, f_n) < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \exists f_0, \text{ z } f_m \xrightarrow{d} f_0 \quad \|h_1\| \leq \|h_2\| \leq \dots \quad 1+2 \iff \text{Frucht}$$

● Bylo $\mathcal{S} \subset L^1$

Pozn: 1) metrizovatelnost

2) úplnost

3) $\frac{1}{|x|} \notin \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ není def.

$$\left(\frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{\text{new}} = \begin{cases} p, & x=0 \\ \frac{1}{|x|}, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \end{cases} \quad \text{máme definováno v mluvě}$$

$$x^\alpha = x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \|x^\alpha\|_{(0,0)} = +\infty \quad \alpha \neq 0$$

$$1 \notin \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

● Věta 1.10 Plancherelova formule

$$\forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ platí: } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f} g \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \widehat{g} \, dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dk: } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} dx g(y) dy &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \underbrace{e^{-2\pi i(x,y)}}_{\text{Fubini}} \underbrace{g(y)}_{\in \mathcal{S}} dy dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} g(y) dy \right) dx = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) (\widehat{g})(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \widehat{g} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} g(y)$ musí být $\in L^1$ aby jsme mohli použít $\mathcal{S} \subset L^1$

Důležitá Plancherelova formule a věty o inverzi:

$$1) \int \widehat{f} \widehat{g} = \int f g = \int \widehat{\widehat{f}} \widehat{\widehat{g}} = \int \widehat{f} \widehat{g} \quad \text{je to mělo být}$$

$$\int (\widehat{f})(\widehat{\widehat{f}g}) \stackrel{\text{change}}{=} \int (\widehat{\widehat{f}})(fg) = \int fg$$

$$\text{výpočty: } f \in \mathcal{S} \quad \widetilde{f}(x) := f(-x)$$

$$1) (\widehat{\widetilde{f}})(y) = \int e^{-2\pi i x y} \widetilde{f}(x) dx = \int e^{-2\pi i x y} f(-x) dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x' = -x \\ J = -1 \\ |det J| = (-1)^n \end{matrix} \right| = \int e^{+2\pi i x' y} f(x') dx' = (\widehat{f})(y)$$

$$2) (\widehat{f})(y) = \int e^{-2\pi i(x,y)} f(x) dx = \int e^{2\pi i(x,y)} \underbrace{f(-x)}_{\widetilde{f}(x)} dx = (\widehat{\widetilde{f}})(y)$$

$$3) \exists \pm 1 \text{ a } 2, \quad \widehat{\widehat{f}} = f \quad \widehat{\widehat{\widetilde{f}}} = \widetilde{f}$$

$$4) \widehat{\widehat{\widehat{f}}} = \widehat{\widehat{\widehat{\widehat{f}}}} = \widehat{\widehat{\widetilde{f}}} = \widetilde{f} \quad \text{to je id.}$$

Věta 1.11 vlastní číslo F .

†. vlastní číslo Fourierovy transformace $F: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ je množina $\{1, i, -1, -i\}$.

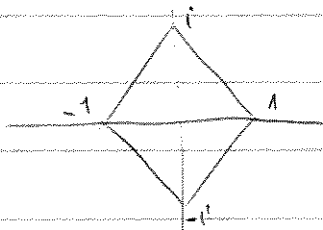
Dk: λ je vlastní číslo $\Rightarrow \exists f_0 \neq 0 \quad Ff_0 = \lambda f_0$ (f_0 je reálná) / F^3

$$1f_0 = F^3 Ff_0 = F^3(\lambda f_0) = \lambda F^3 f_0 = \lambda F^2(Ff_0) = \lambda F^2(\lambda f_0) = \lambda^2 F^2 f_0 = \lambda^2 F Ff_0 =$$

Pozn. bod 4, F je lin. zob.

$$= \lambda^2 F(\lambda f_0) = \lambda^3 Ff_0 = \lambda^4 f_0 \Rightarrow f_0 = \lambda^4 f_0 \quad / f_0(x) \neq 0$$

$$1 = \lambda^4$$



$$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$$

(pp. že λ existují)

□

Pozn: vlastní číslo $A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$

$$(-1)^n \lambda^n \pm \dots \pm A \lambda^{n-1} \pm \dots \pm \det A = 0$$

nad tělesem pro $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ (těleso komplexních čísel)

$$\text{v } \mathbb{R}^2: \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}}_{R_\varphi} v = \lambda v$$

$$(v, v) = (R_\varphi v, R_\varphi v) = (\lambda v, \lambda v) = \lambda^2 (v, v) \quad /: (v, v) \neq 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1$$

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi_0 & -\sin \varphi_0 \\ \sin \varphi_0 & \cos \varphi_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \varphi = 0, 2\pi \quad b) \varphi = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \nexists R_\varphi \text{ pro } \varphi \notin [k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}] \text{ nemají vlastní číslo!}$$

$$\text{v } \mathbb{R}^n \quad \underbrace{A}_{\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n} \underbrace{v}_{\mathbb{R}^n} = \underbrace{\lambda}_{\in \mathbb{C}} \underbrace{v}_{\mathbb{R}^n} \quad \text{nemůže nastat, musí být } v \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

Pozn: $\bullet$ H je n -rozměrný reálný komplexní vektorový prostor

$A: H \rightarrow H$ lineární operátor

A nemusí mít vlastní číslo. Uvedeme příklady.

$\bullet$ pletí $Fh_m = (-1)^m h_m$ kde h_m jsou Hermityovy fu

$$h_m(x) = H_m(x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\bullet Fh_\alpha = (-1)^{|\alpha|} h_\alpha \quad h_\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_n) = h_{\alpha_1}(x_1) \dots h_{\alpha_n}(x_n)$$

Novic:

← zuplnim $\sum_{|\alpha|=i} c_\alpha h_\alpha$

$$\bullet L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \lambda_{\text{Leb}}) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{+\infty} \left[\bigoplus_{|\alpha| \leq i} L([h_\alpha | \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n, |\alpha| = i]) \right]$$

$$L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) = Ch_{(0,0,0)} \oplus (Ch_{(1,0,0)} \oplus Ch_{(0,1,0)} \oplus Ch_{(0,0,1)}) \oplus \dots$$

$n=1$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & i & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & i \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & i \\ & & & & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= [F]_{h_n}^{h_n} \Rightarrow \text{izometricky } [F]_{h_n}^{h_n} [F]_{h_n}^{h_n} = \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

Plomelani zapsany v matici

Definice 1.4 Konvoluce

Nechť $f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $(f * g)(y) = \int f(y-x)g(x)dx$ označím jako konvoluce, $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

"je nějaká zkratka, která definuje $f * g$ "

Věta 1.12 Korelnost konvoluce

$f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $f * g$ je definováno korelně

Dk:

$$f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad T_y \tilde{f} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ a } g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$\mathcal{S}$ je algebra (bylo)

$$\hookrightarrow T_y f(-x) = f(t_y(-x)) = f(y-x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(y-x)g(x)$$

translace vektoru o jiny vektor

$$(T_y \tilde{f})(x)$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{L}' \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y-x)g(x)dx \quad \exists$$



Věta 1.13

$(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), *)$ je komutativní algebra.

Dk:

Definice: algebra = vektorový prostor nad tělesem K $(V, +, \cdot)$ (groupa) a operace

$$\cdot : V \times V \rightarrow V$$

$$\cdot (N_1, N_2) =: N_1 \cdot N_2 \quad \text{že platí } 1. \quad V_1 \cdot (V_2 \cdot V_3) = (V_1 \cdot V_2) \cdot V_3 \quad \forall V_1, V_2, V_3 \in V$$

$$2. \quad (cV_1) \cdot V_2 = V_1 \cdot (cV_2) \quad \forall c \in K, \forall V_1, V_2 \in V$$

$$3. \quad (V_1 + V_2) \cdot V_3 = V_1 \cdot V_3 + V_2 \cdot V_3 \quad \text{distr.} \quad \forall V_1, V_2, V_3 \in V$$

$$4. \quad V_1 \cdot (V_2 + V_3) = V_1 \cdot V_2 + V_1 \cdot V_3$$

$$5) (ab) \cdot v_1 = a \cdot (b \cdot v_1) \quad \forall a, b \in K$$

$$6) (a+b) \cdot v_1 = a \cdot v_1 + b \cdot v_1 \quad \forall v_1 \in V$$

7) kommutativität (kommutativ alg. := modic $v \cdot w = w \cdot v \quad \forall v, w \in V$)

$$(f * g)(y) = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(y-x) g(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x' = y-x \\ dx' = -1 dx \\ \det(-1) = (-1)^n \end{array} \right| = \int f(x') g(y-x') dx' = \int g(y-x') f(x') dx' =$$

$\uparrow$
C ist kommutativ

$$= (g * f)(y) \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$8) 3) (cf * g)(y) = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (cf)(y-x) g(x) dx = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} cf(y-x) g(x) dx = c \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(y-x) g(x) dx = c(f * g)(y)$$

9) 4) 2 kommutativität steel 3)

$$[(f+g) * h](y) = \int (f+g)(y-x) h(x) dx = \int [f(y-x) + g(y-x)] h(x) dx =$$

$$= \int [f(y-x) h(x) + g(y-x) h(x)] dx = \int \dots + \int \dots = (f * h)(y) + (g * h)(y)$$

6) 2 3 a 3)

5) talu

$$1) ((f * g) * h)(a) = \int_{b \in \mathbb{R}^n} [(f * g)(-b+a)] h(b) db = \left| \begin{array}{l} f(y-x) = \\ f(-x+y) \end{array} \right| = \int \int_{\substack{b \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ c \in \mathbb{R}^n}} f(-c-b+a) g(c) h(b) dc db =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} -c-b = -t \\ -dc = -dt \end{array} \right| = \int \int_{b, c} f(-t+a) g(-b+t) h(b) dc db = \left| \begin{array}{l} c=t \\ b=c \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \int \int f(-c+a) g(-b+c) h(b) dc db$$

$$(f * (g * h))(a) = \int_c f(-c+a) (g * h)(c) dc = \int_c \int_b f(-c+a) g(-b+c) h(b) db dc =$$

Fubini

$$= \int_b \int_c f(-c+a) g(-b+c) h(b) dc db$$



● $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow$ vlastnosti $(\| \cdot \|_{op}, \sim d(f,g), e^{-x^2} \in \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}$ je v.p. $\mathcal{F}$ je algebra vůči $(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \quad \mathcal{F}' = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$\mathcal{F} \text{ např.: } \mathbb{R}, d, \delta, T, D^\alpha, M_x^\alpha (=x^\alpha) \quad [R_A, \mathcal{F}] = 0, \mathcal{F}D = \pm X\mathcal{F}^*$$

$$[A, B] := A \circ B - B \circ A, \quad A: U \rightarrow U, B: U \rightarrow U$$

$$[A, B] := A \circ B - B \circ A$$

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q^i} \quad \text{Poissonovy zátvory} \quad f, g: \mathbb{R}^{2m} [q^1, \dots, q^m, p_1, \dots, p_m] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

(dif. formy)

Komutator souvisí s $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}^{\text{Pois}}$

● $\{f, g\}^{\text{Pois}} = -\{g, f\}^{\text{Pois}}$

$$[A, B] = -[B, A] = -(B \circ A - A \circ B) = A \circ B - B \circ A$$

$$A \circ B - B \circ A$$

$$\{f, \{g, h\}\}^{\text{Pois}} + \{h, \{f, g\}\}^{\text{Pois}} + \{g, \{h, f\}\}^{\text{Pois}} = 0 \quad \text{Jacobiho identita}$$

$$[A, [B, C]] + [C, [A, B]] + [B, [C, A]] = 0, \text{ neboť } [A, (BC - CB)] + [C, (AB - BA)] + [B, (CA - AC)] =$$

$$= ABC - ACB - BCA + CBA + CAB - CBA - ABC + BAC + BCA - BAC - CAB + ACB = 0$$

Byla konvoluce: $\ast: \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\ast(f, g) = f \ast g \quad (+)(f, g) = f + g$$

$(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \ast)$ je (asociativní) algebra

Věta 1.14

$\mathcal{F}: (\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \ast) \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \cdot)$ je homomorfismus algebry. $\mathcal{F}(f \ast g) = \mathcal{F}f \cdot \mathcal{F}g \quad \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}$.

otázka:

homomorfismus $\nu: L(u+v) = L(u) + L(v)$

$$L(cu) = cL(u)$$

algebra je vektorový prostor

$$L: V \rightarrow V$$

Důk: $[\mathcal{F}(f \ast g)](\eta) = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (f \ast g)(x) e^{-2\pi i(x, \eta)} dx = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(-z+x) g(z) e^{-2\pi i(x, \eta)} dz dx =$

Fubini $\rightarrow$ možná, $\mathcal{F} \in L^1$ bylo

$$= \int g(z) \left[\int f(-z+x) e^{-2\pi i(x, \eta)} dx \right] dz = \left| \begin{matrix} u = -z+x \\ du = dx \end{matrix} \right| =$$

$$= \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} g(z) \int_{u \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(u) e^{-2\pi i(u+z, y)} du dz = \int_z g(z) e^{-2\pi i(z, y)} \underbrace{\int_u f(u) e^{-2\pi i(u, y)} du}_{= (Ff)(y)} dz =$$

$$= \int_u f(u) e^{-2\pi i(u, y)} du \int_z g(z) e^{-2\pi i(z, y)} dz = (Ff)(y) (Fg)(y) \stackrel{\int dz \rightarrow \text{důležitý termín}}{=} (Ff \cdot Fg)(y)$$

Pozn: $\bullet (fg)(x) := f(x) \cdot g(x)$
 $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 násobení fci násobení v $\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}$

$$\bullet \mathcal{C}^0 \times \mathcal{C}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^0 \quad \text{bodové násobení}$$

$$\bullet \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

$\bullet f$ je dokonce izomorfismus algebry, tj. je to homomorfismus (V 1.14) + izomorfismus v.p. (všude o inverzi)

Lemma 1.15

$\tilde{F}: (\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n), *) \rightarrow (\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^n), \cdot)$ je homomorfismus algebry.

Důk: Stejně $[\tilde{F}(f+g)](y) = \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (f+g)(x) e^{+2\pi i(x, y)} dx = \iint_{x, z} f(-z+x) g(z) dz e^{2\pi i(x, y)} dx =$ Fubini

$$= \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} g(z) \int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(-z+x) e^{2\pi i(x, y)} dx dz = \left| \begin{matrix} u = -z+x \\ du = dx \end{matrix} \right| = \int_u f(u) e^{2\pi i(u, y)} du \int_z g(z) e^{2\pi i(z, y)} dz =$$

$$= (\tilde{F}(f))(y) (\tilde{F}(g))(y)$$

Pozn:

$$\tilde{F}(f \cdot g) = \tilde{F}f * \tilde{F}g \quad ? \quad / \tilde{F}$$

$$f \cdot g = \tilde{F}(\tilde{F}f * \tilde{F}g) = f \cdot g \quad \text{nic ...}$$

1) G je konečná grupa, $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$, $\mathbb{C}[G] = \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{C}}(\{\delta_{g_1}, \dots, \delta_{g_n}\})$, kde

$$\delta_h: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \delta_h(g) = \begin{cases} 1 & g=h \\ 0 & g \neq h \end{cases} \quad (i \neq j \Rightarrow g_i \neq g_j)$$

Tedy $\mathbb{C}[G] = \left\{ \sum_{g \in G} c_g \delta_g, c_g \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$ $f \in \mathbb{C}[G]$ napiš $f = \delta_e$ a je neutrální prvek
 fundament $(\delta_{g_1} + \delta_{g_2})(h) = \delta_{g_1}(h) + \delta_{g_2}(h)$

$\mathbb{C}[G]$ je grupová algebra grupy G , je to v.p. na $\mathbb{C}$ (+ posíl. níže nřže)

● $(c \cdot f)(g) := c f(g) \quad (f+g)(h) = f(h) + g(h) \quad (g: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}) \in \mathbb{C}[G]$

$\rightarrow \dim \mathbb{C}[G] = k = \#G$ neboť $\{\delta_{g_1}, \dots, \delta_{g_k}\}$ je báze, neboť g generuje

$$\sum_i c_{g_i} \delta_{g_i}(g_j) = 0$$

$$\sum_i c_{g_i} \delta_{g_i} g_j = 0$$

klasický Kronecker

$$c_{g_j} = 0 \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, k \Rightarrow c_{g_1} = \dots = c_{g_k} = 0$$

Jediná triviální lineární kombinace je nulová

● $\rightarrow$ násobení na $\mathbb{C}[G]$:

$$g_i \delta_g * \delta_h = \delta_{gh}$$

g_i dělá násobení, tzv. bodový

$$\sum_g c_g \delta_g \sum_h d_h \delta_h = \sum_g c_g d_g \delta_g$$

$$f * g = \sum_{\tilde{g} \in G} c_{\tilde{g}} \delta_{\tilde{g}} * \sum_{h \in G} d_h \delta_h = \sum_{\tilde{g}, h \in G} c_{\tilde{g}} d_h \delta_{\tilde{g}} * \delta_h = \sum c_{\tilde{g}} d_h \delta_{\tilde{g}h}, c_{\tilde{g}}, d_h \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(f * g)(k) = \sum_{\tilde{g}, h \in G} c_{\tilde{g}} d_h \delta_{\tilde{g}h}(k) = \sum_h c_{kh^{-1}} d_h$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \tilde{g}h = k \dots 0 \\ 2 & \tilde{g}h = k \dots 1 \rightarrow \tilde{g} = kh^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \mathbb{C}(k-h) \tilde{d}(h) dh \quad \text{komplexní}$$

$\rightarrow$ Fourier na $\mathbb{C}[G]$ (neboli pro konečnou grupu)

g $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ rozvrhne reprezentaci grupy G , polínek V je v.p. a ρ je

homomorfismus grup, tj. $\rho(g_1 \cdot g_2) = \rho(g_1) \cdot \rho(g_2)$

sledovnímistic $A: V \rightarrow V, B: V \rightarrow V$ násobení/m

b ρ je (reducibilní, polínek $W \subseteq V, \rho(g)W \subseteq W \Rightarrow W=0 \vee W=V, \forall g \in G$

př $\rho: \text{SO}(3) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$$\rho(g)v := gv, g = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SO}(3) \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

je (reducibilní z názoru

(polínek je více invariantní vůči působení grupy, tak je to triviální, nebo celý ten prostor)

př $\rho: \text{SO}(2) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{R}^3) = \{\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \text{bijekce}\}$

$$\rho(g)(N) = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rotace kolem osy z}$$

invariantní podprostor je osa $z \Rightarrow$ není irreducibilní, neb $W = \hat{z} = \mathcal{L}(\{(0,0,1)^T\})$

$$\rho \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c \end{pmatrix} \in \hat{z} = \mathcal{L}(\{(0,0,1)^T\})$$

další invariantní podprostor je rovina $\hat{x}_y = \mathcal{L}(\{e_1, e_2\})$, neboť $\rho(g) \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{z} & \nabla & 0 \\ g & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{z}c + \nabla d \\ \cdot c + 0d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{L}(\{e_1, e_2\})$$

Definice (množina)

Nechť G je konečná grupa a ρ je její reprezentace, $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ a mod $f \in \mathbb{C}[G]$.

Pak $(f\rho)(\rho) = \sum_{g \in G} f(g)\rho(g)$, $f\rho: R^G \rightarrow R^G$, $(f\rho)(\rho) = \sum_g f(g)\rho(g)$, kde R^G je prostor všech reprezentací grupy G .