

PMM, 11.5.2021

## 6. LIN. DIFER. OPERÁTOŘ

6.1. Význam v daném j. mazu

Métinge

$$L(y) = \sum_{k=0}^m p_k(x) y^{(k)}, \quad y \in C^{(m)}(a, b)$$

$y = y(x)$

$$-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$$

$$p_k \in C(a, b)$$

$$p_m \neq 0 \text{ na } (a, b)$$

• To bude LDV (lin. dif.-význam)

málokrát různ.

•  $y, p_k$  cest. fce

• Lin. diferenciální operator (LDO)

{

LDV & def. obor:  $D(L) = \{y \in C^{(m)}(a, b) \mid \text{meco}\}$

- 2 -

Typický  $D(L) = C^{(\sim)}(a, b) \cap$  obr. první  
ma  $(a, b)$

obr. post - hodnoty

~ hodnoty der.

~ limity

~ rychlost pololesen

Polem

LDO:

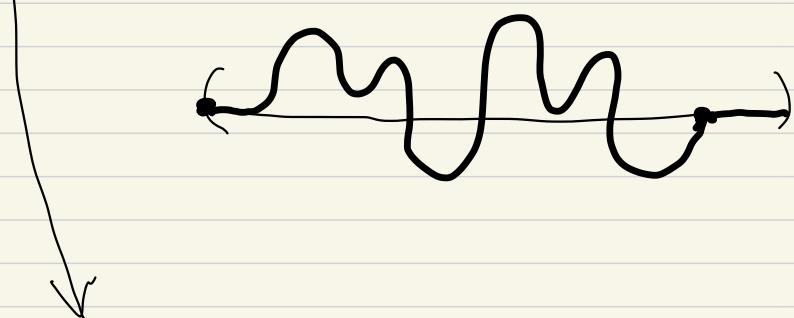
$$L = l / D(L)$$

$C_{cpt}^\infty(a, b)$

$C_K^\infty(a, b)$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\quad}$

$\{f \in C^\infty(a, b), \exists k \subset (a, b) | f=0 \text{ na } (a, b) \setminus k\}$



poznáš: ~ per partes

Def: Definizione der  $\ell(y)$  neu.

adjungieren LDV ( $\ell(y)$ )

$$\ell^*(y) := \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \left( \overline{p_k(x)} y^{(k)} \right)$$

Lemma

$\ell$  domäne LDV  $\ell(y)$  ist  $\overline{y}$

definieren LDV  $\ell^*(y)$  gleiches LDV,

mit  $\overline{y}$

$$(\ell(y), z) = (y, \ell^*(z))$$

$$\forall y, z \in C_K^\infty(a, b)$$

da  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  ist sk. inneres  $\rightarrow L^2(a, b)$

PNR:  $C_K^\infty(a, b) \subset \mathcal{D}(L) = C^{m+1}(a, b) + 0.P.$

① Rörmel = per partes:

$$(\ell(y), z) = \sum_{k=0}^m \int_a^b p_k(x) y^{(k)} \overline{z(x)} dx =$$

$$P.P. = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1) \int_a^b (p_k(x) \overline{z(x)})' y^{(k-1)} dx =$$

$$\text{b-kw\ddot{a}t p.p.} = \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \underbrace{\left( p_k(x) \overline{z(x)} \right)^{(k)}}_a \underbrace{y(x)}_b - \overline{\left( \overline{p_k(x)} z \right)^{(k)}}$$

$$= (y, \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \underbrace{\left( \overline{p_k(x)} z \right)^{(k)}}_a )$$

$$= \lambda^*(z)$$

Jedermannen: mehr über den dualen Rahmen:

$$(\lambda(y), z) = (y, \lambda^*(z)) = (y, \tilde{\lambda}(z))$$

$\forall y \in C_k^\infty$  (perme(z))

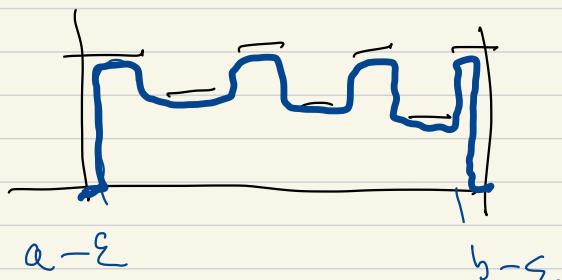
$$\lambda^*(z) = \tilde{\lambda}(z)$$

$$\forall z \in C_k^\infty$$

$$\lambda^* = \tilde{\lambda}$$

CBD

$\cap$  ... helle /  
 $L^2(a, b)$



- Falsi / mali / podmínka samosadu gramovaní.

$$\lambda = \lambda^*$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{+} \quad & \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^n p_k y^{(k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (\overline{p_k} y)^{(k)} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} \overline{p_k}^{(k-j)} y^{(j)} \right. 
 \end{aligned}$$

viz  $(f \cdot g)^{(k)} = \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} f^{(k-j)} g^{(j)}$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (fg)'' &= f''g + \underbrace{f'g'}_{f'g} + \underbrace{fg'}_{fg} + fg'' \\
 &= f''g + 2f'g + fg'' 
 \end{aligned}$$

Srov. koef u  $y^{(m)}$  ve  $\textcircled{+}$ :

$$P_m(x) = (-1)^m \binom{m}{m} \overline{P_m}(x)$$

$$P_m = (-1)^m \overline{P_m}$$

m Reale':  $p_m = \bar{p}_m \Leftrightarrow p_m \text{ & reell}$

m dille':  $p_m = -\bar{p}_m$

$$\underbrace{p_m + \bar{p}_m}_{=0}$$

$$2 \operatorname{Re} p_m = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} p_m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p_m = i a_m$$

Svar. koef u  $y^{(n-1)} \dots y^{(1)}$   $a_n$  reell

Cihák & Kol.: MA II, str. 210

Veta	$\lambda(y) = \lambda^*(y) \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{C}_K^\infty(a, b)$
------	---



$\lambda$  je konečně dim. homogenního elem.

Kteréch dif. vývratů, které jsou všechny

$$E_{2k} = (-1)^k (py^{(k)})^{(k)}$$

$$E_{2k-1} = \frac{i}{2} \left[ (py^{(k-1)})^{(k)} + (py^{(k)})^{(k-1)} \right]$$

kde  $p \dots$  reálné číslo

(1)

$E_1, E_2$

$$E_1 = \frac{i}{2} \left( (py)^\dagger + py \right) = \frac{i}{2} (py + 2py^\dagger)$$

$$= i py^\dagger + \frac{i}{2} p^\dagger y \quad (hbar = p = 1)$$

$$E_1 = iy^\dagger$$

$$E_2 = -(py^\dagger)^\dagger$$

dif. n̄gvan 2. rāden

↔ Sammeling van

$$\Rightarrow (\ell(y), z) = (y, \ell(z)) \quad \forall y, z \in C_v^*(a, b)$$



$$\ell = \sum x_k E_k$$

"↔ Sammeling van"

P62N:  $\sim 1D \quad E_2 = -(py^\dagger)^\dagger$

$\sim nD \quad E_L = -\text{dir}(p \cdot \nabla y)$

X

6.2. Orthogonální řádce v  $L_p^2$ , složené z  
polynomů

$$H = L_p^2(a, b) := \left\{ f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} ; \int_a^b |f|^p < \infty \right\}$$

kde  $p: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  je m. váha (hustota)  
symetrická  $p > 0$ ,  $p \in \mathbb{L}^1$ , ( $p \in \mathbb{C}$ )

Je užíváno  $L_p^2(a, b)$  je Hilbertov

$$(f, g)_{2,p} = \int_a^b p f \bar{g} \Rightarrow \|f\|_{2,p}^2 = \int_a^b p |f|^2$$

Pozn: Proč  $L_p^2$ ?

Chceme-li, aby  $P \in L_p^2(a, b)$  pro  $f$  --- polynom.

a pravou pravidlostí, kde  $-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$

$L^2(-\infty, \infty)$  nebo  $L^2(0, \infty)$  nebo žádat  
polynom

Definice

$P \in L_{e^{-x^2}}^2(-\infty, \infty)$   $\nmid P$  polynom.

neboť  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} |P|^2 < \infty \quad \nmid P$  polynom

Pon: "Požadujme, zda má operátor  $T$  nějakou vlastnost"

Def:  $T: D(T) \subseteq L_p^2(a,b) \rightarrow L_p^2(a,b)$ , kde  $a, b$ .

$$C^{(m)} \subset D(T)$$

$$\overline{D(T)} = L_p^2(a,b)$$

$T$  symetrický

Def: vl. číslo a vl. lce op.  $T$  je reálné

Existuje  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ , že  $\exists y \neq 0, y \in L_p^2$

$$Ty = \lambda \rho y$$

$\xrightarrow{\quad}$

$$(Ty, z)_2$$

ber výhled

Tez:

y... vl. lce  $T$  je reálné

$$(Ty, y)_2 = (\lambda \rho y, y)_2 = \lambda (\rho y, y) =$$

$$\text{||} \quad = \lambda \int_a^b |\rho y|^2 = \lambda \|y\|_P^2$$

$$(y, Ty)_2 = (y, \lambda \rho y)_2 = \bar{\lambda} \int_a^b |\rho y|^2 = \bar{\lambda} \|y\|_P^2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\|y\|_P^2$$

•  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$  v.l. c. T s. vektor

$$Ty_1 = \lambda_1 \rho y_1 \quad Ty_2 = \lambda_2 \rho y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1 (y_1, y_2)_{2, \rho} &= \lambda_1 (\rho y_1, y_2)_2 = (\underbrace{\lambda_1 \rho y_1}_{Ty_1}, y_2)_2 \\ &= (Ty_1, y_2)_2 = (y_1, Ty_2)_2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \dots = \lambda_2 (y_1, y_2)_{2, \rho}$$

$$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \Rightarrow (y_1, y_2)_{2, \rho} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Kolumn v.l. vektori ne sl. sonc  
s vektor (pro riwa v.l.-c.)

$\xrightarrow{x}$

$\Rightarrow \sim L_p^2(a, b)$  kolumn v.l. vektor "s vektor" ( $Ty = \lambda \rho y$ )

OG minima  $\sim L_p^2(a, b)$

ponijen  $(\cdot, \cdot)_{2, \rho}$