

# AF Tutorial 12

21.01.2024



B2

$$T: L^2(0,1) \rightarrow L^2(0,1)$$

$$(Tf)(x) = \int_0^x f(y) dy$$

→ ciągła funkcja  
wzgl.  $x$ .

Jeli  $T$  jest zwarty  $\Rightarrow \text{GCT} = \{0\}$ .

Dowód zwrotności:  $\{f_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  ograniczony w  $L^2(0,1)$

wamy znaleźć podciąg zbiegny  $(Tf_n)$  w  $L^2(0,1)$ .

$$Tf_n = \int_0^x f_n(y) dy \quad \text{ma podciąg z } v \in (L_1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \|Tf_n\|_\infty &\leq C < \infty \quad |Tf_n(x)| \leq \int_0^x |f_n(y)| dy \leq \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |f_n(y)| dy \leq \left( \int_0^1 |f_n(y)|^2 dy \right)^{1/2} \leq \sup_n \|f_n\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

• równocześnie. Ustalmy  $x, y \in (0, 1)$

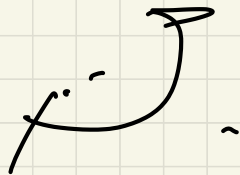
$$\begin{aligned} |Tf_n(x) - Tf_n(y)| &\leq \int_x^y |f_n(z)| dz = \\ &= \int_0^1 |f_n(z)| \mathbb{1}_{z \in [x, y]} dz \leq \left( \int_0^1 |f_n|^2 \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_0^1 \mathbb{1}_{z \in [x, y]}^2 \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \sup_n \|f_n\|_2 \cdot |x-y|^{1/2}. \quad (1/2\text{-Hölderungleichung})$$

$\Rightarrow$  2 tw. A-A  $\{Tf_n\}$  nur punktweise zB in  $C[0,1]$ .

$$Tf_{n_k} \rightarrow g \text{ in } C[0,1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Tf_{n_k} - g\|_2^2 = \int_0^1 |Tf_{n_k} - g|^2 \leq \|Tf_{n_k} - g\|_\infty^2 \rightarrow 0$$



B4

$L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$g$  ciągła, ograniczona.

$$(Gf)(x) = g(x)f(x).$$

(tw: każdy op. samosprężony jest operatorem macierialnym na pewnej przestrzeni  $L^2(x, \mu)$ ).

$$\sigma(G) = ?$$

$$\sigma(G) = \{g(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$g(x) = x \\ L^2(0,1)$$

$$(Mf)(x) = x f(x)$$

$$\sigma(M) = [0,1]$$

$$\sigma(G) = \overline{\{g(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}}$$

$$\supseteq : \underline{\lambda \in \{g(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\} \Rightarrow \lambda \in \sigma(G).}$$

*g ist gte  
ogrenzt*

$$(G - \lambda I) f(x) = (g(x) - \lambda) f(x)$$

$\parallel$

$$(g(x) - g(y)) f(x).$$

$\exists_y \lambda = g(y)$

$A \quad \exists_{\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0} \exists x_n \quad \|Ax_n\| \leq \epsilon_n \|x_n\|$  to  $A$  nie jest odwracalny

Ust.  $\epsilon_n = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \exists \delta_n \quad |x-y| \leq \delta_n \Rightarrow |g(x) - g(y)| \leq \epsilon_n = \frac{1}{n}$

$$f_n = \mathbb{1}_{|x-y| \leq \delta_n} \quad \int$$

$$\begin{aligned} |(G - \lambda I) f_n(x)| &= |(g(x) - g(y)) f_n(x)| = \\ &= \underbrace{|g(x) - g(y)|}_{\leq \varepsilon_n} \mathbb{1}_{|x-y| \leq \delta_n} \\ &\leq \varepsilon_n \cdot f_n(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\|(G - \lambda I) f_n\|_2 \leq \varepsilon_n \|f_n\|_2 \quad \left( \varepsilon_n = \frac{1}{2n} \right).$$

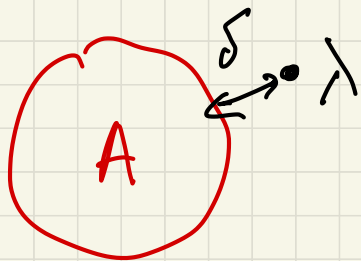
$\Rightarrow$

Skoro  $\sigma(G)$  domknięty to zawiera  $\overline{\{g(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}}$ .

$$\subseteq; \sigma(G) \subseteq \overline{\{g(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}\}}$$

Niech  $\lambda \in \sigma(G)$ . Zauważ, że  $\lambda \notin \overline{\{g(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}\}} = A$

Wtedy  $\exists \delta$  t.ze  $\inf_{\mu \in A} |\mu - \lambda| \geq \delta > 0$ .



$$(G - \lambda I)^{-1} f = \frac{1}{\underbrace{g(x) - \lambda}_{\leq \frac{1}{\delta}}} f(x).$$

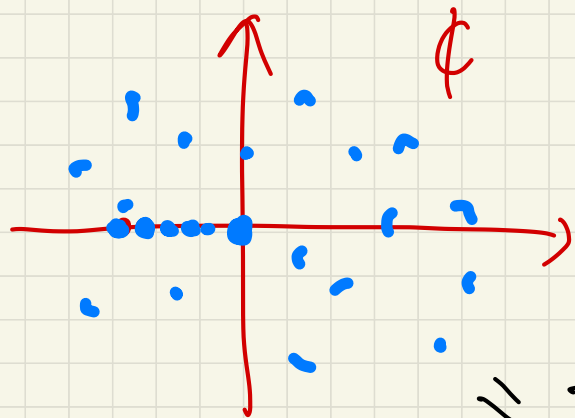




$$\overline{\sigma(G)} = \{g(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$g$  ograniczone  
 $g$  ciągła

Dla jakich  $g$  operator  $G$  jest zwarty?



$g$  jest ciągła to wartość  $g(x)$  jest  
pełną przedział

$$[g(x) - \varepsilon, g(x + \varepsilon)]$$

o ile  $g$  nie jest stała.

$$\overline{\{g(y) : y \in \mathbb{R}\}}$$

$g$  musi być stała

$\Rightarrow g = 0$  bo spectrum operatora zesłanego  
zawiera 0.

Zad. domowe (OSTATNIE :( )

Oper. mnożenia na metym  $l^2 \rightarrow l^2$

$$T_x = (y_i x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \quad \text{zwaroty}$$

Wtedy gdy  $y \in c_0$ .

Tw. H-S: Jak operator  $T \in L(H, H)$  jest zwarty  
symetryczne  
samosprężony i  $H$  jest osłodka to istnieje ciąg  
preliczalna baza ort.  $H$  złożona z wektorów  
własnych  $T$ .

Co więcej, jeśli  $\{\lambda_k\}$  jest preliczalny (miesk.)  
to  $\lambda_k \rightarrow 0 \quad k \rightarrow \infty$ .

(C1)  $A: H \rightarrow H$  samosp. zerały, liniowy

Pok-ze istnieje  $B: H \rightarrow H$  t.k.  $B^m = A$ .

$$(B = A^{1/m}).$$

dlaczego  $x \in H$  mamy  
zbiór  $w \in H$

D-ol:

$$x = \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle e_k$$

$$Ax = \sum_{k \geq 1} A [\langle x, e_k \rangle e_k] = \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k e_k$$

Proponujemy:

$$Bx := \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k^{1/m} e_k$$

$$Bx := \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k^{1/n} e_k$$

$$\left\| \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k^{1/n} e_k \right\| \leq \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\| \langle x, e_k \rangle e_k \lambda_k^{1/n} \right\|$$

$$S_N x = \sum_{k \geq 1}^N \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k^{1/n} e_k$$

$S_N$  absteigend v. H. gruubo.

$$\| S_N x - S_M x \|^2 = \left\| \sum_{k=N+1}^M \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k^{1/n} e_k \right\|^2 \stackrel{(\text{Bessel})}{=} \sum_{k=N+1}^M \langle x, e_k \rangle^2 \lambda_k^{2/n}$$

$$\rightarrow C \sum_{k=N+1}^M \langle x, e_k \rangle^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad N, M \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{2 n\u00fcr Bessela.} \quad \leq C$$

KOMENTARZ:

$$\left\| \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k e_k \right\| \leq \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\| \langle x, e_k \rangle e_k \lambda_k \right\|$$

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle e_k \text{ zbieżny}$$

**ZAGRUBO.**

Nad  $\mathbb{R}$  to nawet nie obowiązuje:

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} a_k \text{ zbieżny} \Rightarrow \sum_{k \geq 1} \lambda_k \cdot a_k \text{ zbieżny o ile}$$

$|\lambda_k|$  jest ograniczony

$$|\lambda_k| = 1. \quad a_k = (-1)^k \frac{1}{k}$$

Wieżc szereg  $Bx := \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle \lambda_k^{1/m} e_k$

jest zbieżny w  $H$ .

$$\|Bx\|_H^2 = \langle Bx, Bx \rangle = \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle x, e_k \rangle^2 \lambda_k^{2/m} \leq \|x\|^2$$

nier.  
Bessela.

$$\leq \sup_k |\lambda_k|^{2/m} \cdot \|x\|^2 \Rightarrow \|B\| \leq \sup_k |\lambda_k|^{1/m}$$

$B^2 = A$  ?

znovu ustanió szereg

$$\begin{aligned} B^2 x &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \langle Bx, e_k \rangle \lambda_k^{1/m} e_k = \sum_{k \geq 1} \lambda_k^{1/m} \lambda_k^{1/m} e_k \langle x, e_k \rangle \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \lambda_k^{2/m} e_k \langle x, e_k \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$B^h x = \sum_{k \geq 1} \lambda_k e_k \langle x, e_k \rangle = Ax.$$



functional calculus dhe operatoria samosphezöng dh.

$f(T)$  dhe  $f$  eigotia

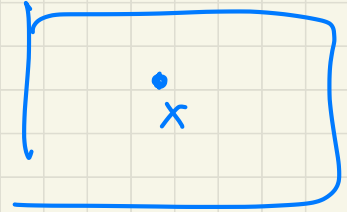
↑ to nie lymange riantestü.



# REGULARY ZACJA, TRANSFORMATA FOURIERA.

$$f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y) \underbrace{g(y)}_{\text{waga } \xi} dy$$

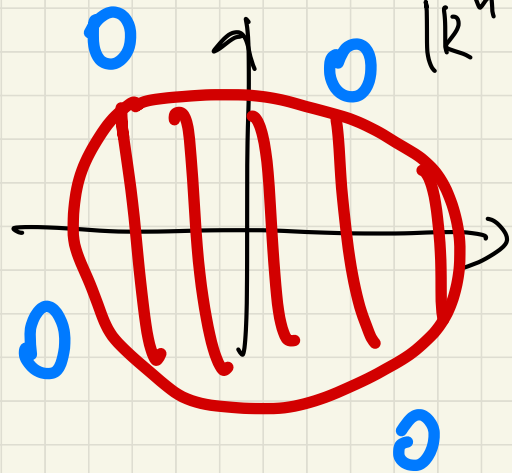


A1

$$g \in C_c^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$$



funkcje  $k$ -razy w znikajace u sposob wlasny o zwartym nozniku



$$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad g \in C_c^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow f * g \in C^k(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

$$f \in L^1, \quad g \in C_c^k(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow f * g \in C^k.$$

$$f * g(x) = \int f(y) g(x-y)$$

ПРЕДУСЛАВЛЕНИЕ ПОСЛОЖИВА:

$$\leq \|Dg\|_\infty |h|.$$

$$\frac{f * g(x+h) - f * g(x)}{h} = \int f(y) \left[ \frac{g(x+h-y) - g(x-y)}{h} \right] dy$$

$\downarrow$

$$D[f * g](x).$$

$\downarrow$  пунктом

$$Dg(x-y)$$

$$D^k [f * g] = f * D^k g$$

(A2)

$$f * g(x) = \int \underbrace{f(x-y)} \underbrace{g(y)} dy$$

Kiedy to jest dobre zdef.?

Nierówność Younga dla splotów (!!!)

$$\|f * g\|_{L^r} \leq \|f\|_{L^p} \|g\|_{L^q} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$

Nier. Höldera

$$\|fg\|_{L^r} \leq \|f\|_{L^p} \|g\|_{L^q} \quad \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\|f * g\|_{L^r} \leq \|f\|_{L^p} \|g\|_{L^q} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$

Ustaley x.

$$|f * g(x)| = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x-y)|^{\frac{1}{r}} |g(y)|^{\frac{1}{r}} dy$$

$$\leq \int |f(x-y)|^{p/r} |g(y)|^{q/r} |f(x-y)|^{1-p/r} |g(y)|^{1-q/r} dy$$

$$= \underbrace{\int (|f(x-y)|^p |g(y)|^q)^{1/r}}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{|f(x-y)|^{\frac{r-p}{r}}}_{\text{II}} \underbrace{|g(y)|^{\frac{r-q}{r}}}_{\text{III}} dy$$

$$\int \underbrace{(|f(x-y)|^p |g(y)|^q)^{1/r}}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{|f(x-y)|^{\frac{p}{r}}}_{\text{II}} \underbrace{|g(y)|^{\frac{q}{r}}}_{\text{III}} dy$$

$$\leq \|(\text{I})\|_{L^r} \|(\text{II})\|_{L^{\frac{rp}{r-p}}} \|(\text{III})\|_{L^{\frac{rq}{r-q}}}$$

$$1 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r-p}{rp} + \frac{r-q}{rq} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r} = 1 \quad \text{2. zloženie.}$$

$$\int \underbrace{\left( |f(x-y)|^p |g(y)|^q \right)^{1/r}}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{|f(x-y)|^{\frac{r-p}{r}}}_{\text{II}} \underbrace{|g(y)|^{\frac{r-q}{r}}}_{\text{III}} dy$$

$$\leq \| \text{I} \|_{L^r} \| \text{II} \|_{L^{\frac{rp}{r-p}}} \| \text{III} \|_{L^{\frac{rq}{r-q}}}$$

$$\left( \int |f(x-y)|^p |g(y)|^q \right)^{1/r} \left( \int |f(x-y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{r-p}{rp}} \left( \int |g(y)|^q \right)^{\frac{r-q}{rq}}$$

$$\left( \int |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{r-p}{rp}}$$



$$|f * g(x)| \leq \left( \int |f(x-y)|^p |g(y)|^q dy \right)^{1/v} \|f\|_p^{r-p} \|g\|_q^{r-q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|f * g\|_r^r &\leq \|f\|_p^{r-p} \|g\|_q^{r-q} \iint |f(x-y)|^p |g(y)|^q dy dx \\ &\leq \|f\|_p^{r-p} \|g\|_q^{r-q} \int \left[ \int |f(x-y)|^p dx \right] |g(y)|^q dy \\ &\leq \|f\|_p^r \|g\|_q^r. \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\int \left[ \int |f(x-y)|^p dx \right] |g(y)|^q dy}_{= \|f\|_p^r}$

$$\|f * g\|_r \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q \quad 1 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$

$$1) f \in L^p \Rightarrow f * g \in L^p \quad \text{dla } g \in L^1$$

$$2) f, g \in L^1 \Rightarrow f * g \in L^1.$$

(A3)  $f \in L^1$ ,  $g \in L^\infty$ ,  $g$  jest Lipschitzowska

Pok. że  $f * g \in L^\infty$ , jest Lipschitzowski.

$$\|f * g\|_r \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q \quad 1 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$$

(przeważnie dla  $p, q, r$  niesk.)

$$r = \infty$$

$$p = 1$$

$$q = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f * g\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_\infty.$$

$$|f * g(x) - f * g(y)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \underline{f(z)} g(x-z) - \underline{f(z)} g(y-z) \right| dz$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(z)| \underbrace{|g(x-z) - g(y-z)|}_{\leq \|g\|_{Lip} |x-y|} dz \leq$$

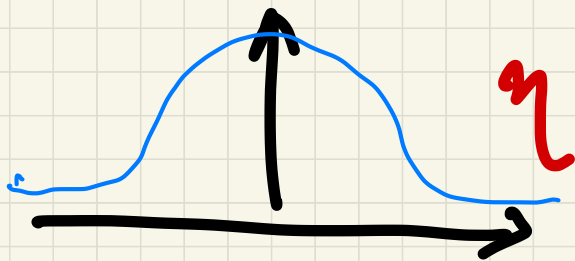
$$\leq \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(z)| dz \right) C_g |x-y| \leq \|f\|_1 C_g |x-y|.$$

# MOLLIFIERS (jedynka uproszonymi).

$\eta$ : gładka, nieujemna, nośnik w  $B_1(0)$ ,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \eta = 1$$

$$\eta_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^d} \eta\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right)$$



$$\int \eta_\varepsilon(x) = 1 = \int \eta$$



$$f * \eta_\varepsilon$$

WYK  
(dlaczego)

WYKŁAD:

- $f \in L^p$  to  $f * \eta_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$  w  $L^p$   
dla  $1 \leq p < \infty$



tego nie ma

- także wieczność jest p-w.

(B9)

$f$  ciągła  $\Rightarrow f * \eta_\varepsilon \rightrightarrows f$  (jednostajnie)  
na zwartych podzbiórach  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$|f * \eta_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| = \left| \int \eta_\varepsilon(y) f(x-y) dy - f(x) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int \eta_\varepsilon(y) f(x-y) dy - \int f(x) \eta_\varepsilon(y) dy \right|$$

$$= \left| \int [f(x-y) - f(x)] \eta_\varepsilon(y) dy \right|$$

$$\leq \int |f(x-y) - f(x)| \eta_\varepsilon(y) dy$$

$x \in K$  zwarty  
 $x-y \in (K)^\varepsilon \subset$  zbiór zwarty

nośnik w  $B_\varepsilon(0)$

Pomocni f jest jednostajnie wzgledz to

$$\forall \gamma > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall z, w \in K \quad |z - w| \leq \delta \Rightarrow |f(z) - f(w)| \leq \gamma.$$

$$|y| \leq \varepsilon < \delta \Rightarrow |f * \eta_\varepsilon(x) - f(x)| \leq \gamma \int \eta_\varepsilon(y) dy = \gamma.$$



Sploty zdef. na całym  $\mathbb{R}^n$

Definicja splotu na  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ,

(problem: można wyposażyć poza  $\Omega$  licząc całkę),

$f \in L^p(\Omega) \Rightarrow f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  wtedy  $f=0$  na  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$

$f * \eta_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$  w  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow f * \eta_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$  w  $L^p(\Omega)$ .

33

$$f \in L^1(\Omega)$$

$\Omega$  jest otwartą  
dzielnią  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$\int_{\Omega} f \varphi = 0$$

$$\forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$$

↑  
zwarły nośnik  
w  $\Omega$ ,

niek. wiele razy  
wzmiankowane

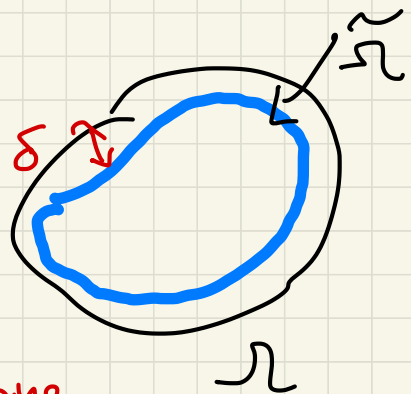
$$\Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ p.w.}$$

$$\varphi = \operatorname{sgn} f$$

~~$\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$~~

$$\int_{\Omega} f \varphi = \int_{\Omega} |f| = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0.$$

$$\varphi_\varepsilon = \left( \mathbb{1}_{\tilde{\Omega}} \operatorname{sgn} f \right) * \eta_\varepsilon$$



$|\varepsilon| < \delta$  to test double definition

$$\int f \varphi_\varepsilon = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

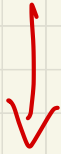
$$\int_{L^1} f \left( \mathbb{1}_{\tilde{\Omega}} \operatorname{sgn} f \right) * \eta_\varepsilon = 0$$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\int f \left( \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \operatorname{sgn} f \right) * \eta_\varepsilon = 0$$

$$\|f * g\|_\infty$$

Wysytamy  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ .



$$\frac{1}{|\Omega|} \operatorname{sgn} f \text{ p.w. na } \Omega$$

$$(f \in L^1)$$

Z tw. o zbieżności

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int f \left( \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \operatorname{sgn} f \right) * \eta_\varepsilon \right| &\leq |f| \left\| \operatorname{sgn} f * \eta_\varepsilon \right\|_\infty \leq \\ &\leq |f| \left\| \operatorname{sgn} f \right\|_\infty \left\| \eta_\varepsilon \right\|_1 \leq |f| \in L^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int |f| \mathbb{1}_{\tilde{\Omega}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ p.w. na } \tilde{\Omega} \subset \Omega$$

$\Rightarrow$  z dowolności  $\tilde{\Omega} \subset \Omega$  wynika, że  $f = 0$  p.w.  
na  $\Omega$ .

## ZAD. DOMOWE

**TO SIĘ PRZYDA!**

$C_c^\infty(\Omega)$  są gęste w  $L^p(\Omega)$

$$1 \leq p < \infty$$