

Zadanie 3 Rozwiąż równie wcacone.

sp1. $\forall_{n=0,1,2,\dots}$ $\int_{-1}^1 x^{2n} \varphi(x) dx = 0$
 $\varphi: (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cglca

Tore φ - parzysta ($\varphi(-x) = \varphi(x)$)

sp1. (Bogdan Błochowski)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n} \varphi(x) dx &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -x \\ dy = -dx \end{array} \right\} = \int_1^{-1} (-y)^{2n} \varphi(-y) (-dy) = \\ &= - \int_1^{-1} y^{2n} \varphi(-y) dy = - \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n} \varphi(-x) dx \\ \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n} (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

z drugiego

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^{2n+1} (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx = 0$$

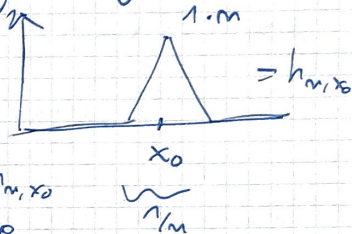
\uparrow nieparzysta \uparrow parzysta
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{nieparzysta}}$

\int_{-1}^1 funkcja nieparzysta $= 0$.

sp2. Dla $\forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ $\int_{-1}^1 x^{2n} (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) + \varphi(-x) = 0$ cglca
 dowodzone na ciuach \square

sp2. (Karol Zwanowski, Szymon Szczęśliwy)

Rozwiaz $h_n(x) =$



niech $h_n(x) \Rightarrow h_n(x) h_{n,x_0}$
 a polynomy jednostajnie
 wielomiany

$h_n(x) \Rightarrow h_n(-x) + h_n(x) \Rightarrow h_{n,x_0} + h_{n,-x_0}$
 wielomian parzysty $= Q_n(x)$

tore $0 = \int_{-1}^1 Q_n(x) \varphi(x) dx \rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 (h_{n,x_0} + h_{n,-x_0}) \varphi(x) dx$

gd $= \int_0^2 h_{n,x_0} (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx$

jeśli $\varphi(x_0) + \varphi(-x_0) \neq 0$ dla pewnego $x_0 \in (0,1)$
 to $\exists \epsilon > 0$ takie, że $|\varphi(x_0) + \varphi(-x_0)| > \epsilon$
 z ciągłości φ w otoczeniu $x_0(x_0 - \frac{1}{2n}, x_0 + \frac{1}{2n})$

$$\text{stad } \left| \int_0^1 h_{n,x_0} (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx \right| =$$

$$> \int_0^1 h_{n,x_0} |\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)| dx > \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{n \cdot 1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{specjalnie z uśrednieniem} \quad \int_0^1 h_{n,x_0} (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx \rightarrow 0.$$

wp 3. (Symon Mierlich)

niech $W_n(x) \Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ jednostajnie gęsto zbieżni uśrednieni

$$\Rightarrow W_n(x) + W_n(-x) \Rightarrow \varphi(x) + \varphi(-x).$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (W_n(x) + W_n(-x)) (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) \Rightarrow (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x))^2$$

$$\text{zatem} \quad \int_{-1}^1 (W_n(x) + W_n(-x)) (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x))^2 dx$$

de $\frac{W_n(x) + W_n(-x)}{2}$ uśredniony po obu stronach \Rightarrow

$$\int_{-1}^1 (W_n(x) + W_n(-x)) \varphi(x) dx = 0$$

$$\text{i analogicznie } x = -y \quad \int_{-1}^1 (W_n(x) + W_n(-x)) \varphi(-x) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 (W_n(x) + W_n(-x)) (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x)) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x))^2 dx$$

↓
0

↙ ↘
cała
długość

$$\Leftrightarrow (\varphi(x) + \varphi(-x))^2 \geq 0.$$

spk (Furman: Cauchy-Bolzano)

$$0 = \int_{-1}^1 \phi(x) x^{2m} dx = \int_0^1 \phi(x) x^{2m} dx + \int_{-1}^0 \phi(x) x^{2m} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \underbrace{(\phi(x) + \phi(-x))}_{h(x)} x^{2m} dx$$

Polynom, ist $\forall_m \int_0^1 h(x) x^{2m} dx = 0$

\uparrow
CPA

$\hookrightarrow h(x) \equiv 0$

Reversing $f(x) = h(\sqrt{x})$ - CPA

$\exists w_m(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = h(\sqrt{x})$ well-known

$$\Rightarrow w_m(x^2) \Rightarrow h(x)$$

\hookrightarrow well-known proof.

for $\int_0^1 w_m(x^2) h(x) dx = 0$ b. $\int_0^1 x^{2m} h(x) dx = 0$

\downarrow

$\int_0^1 h(x)^2 dx \Rightarrow \boxed{h(x) \equiv 0} \quad \square$

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