

Teorema 23(a) Neka  $\Lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^{d_1})$  a  $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_2})$ .

Paž definirajmo  $\Psi(y) = \Lambda(x \mapsto \varphi(t, y))$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}^{d_2}$   
 Paž  $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_2})$  a  $\forall \alpha$  multi-index  $\in \mathbb{N}_0^{d_2}$ :

$$D^\alpha \Psi(y) = \Lambda(x \mapsto D^{(0, \alpha)} \varphi(t, y))$$

Dk: (1)  $\Psi$  je dalje definirano:

spk  $\varphi$  je kompaktni,  $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{d_1} + \mathbb{R}^{d_2})$   
 zrejmo  $x \mapsto \varphi(t, y)$  je  $C^\infty$  na  $\mathbb{R}^{d_1}$   
 nunc nosič je omejen v prostoru.

spk  $\varphi$  na  $\mathbb{R}^{d_1}$ ,  $\varphi \in C^\infty$  je kompaktni.

Torej zavrata  $\varphi^*: x \mapsto \varphi(t, y)$  patič do  $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1})$

(2) Paž  $y \notin$  prostora spk  $\varphi$  na  $\mathbb{R}^{d_2}$ , paž  $\varphi(y) = 0$   
 Torej  $\Psi$  ima kompaktni nosič.

(3) Paž  $y_n \rightarrow y$  v  $\mathbb{R}^{d_2}$ , paž  $\varphi^{y_n} \rightarrow \varphi^*$  v  $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1})$

• spk  $\varphi^{y_n} \subset$  prostora spk  $\varphi$  na  $\mathbb{R}^{d_1}$ ,  $\varphi \in C^\infty$  je kompaktni

•  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^{d_1} \Rightarrow D^{(\alpha, 0)} \varphi$  je spk, tedaj skrajno meje  
 spk, Torej  $D^\alpha \varphi^{y_n} \Rightarrow D^\alpha \varphi^*$

$$[\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \quad \|(\varphi^{y_1}, v_1) - (\varphi^{y_2}, v_2)\| < \delta \\ \Rightarrow |D^{(\alpha, 0)} \varphi(x_1, y_1) - D^{(\alpha, 0)} \varphi(x_2, y_2)| < \varepsilon]$$

Torej ex.  $n_0$ ,  $\forall n \geq n_0 \quad \|y_n - y\| < \delta$

Torej  $\forall n \geq n_0 \quad \forall x$ :

$$|D^{(\alpha, 0)} \varphi(x, y_n) - D^{(\alpha, 0)} \varphi(x, y)| < \varepsilon$$

$$|D^\alpha \varphi^{y_n}(x) - D^\alpha \varphi^*(x)|$$

Torej  $\varphi$  je spk [  $y_n \rightarrow y \Rightarrow \varphi^{y_n} \rightarrow \varphi^* \Rightarrow \Lambda(\varphi^{y_n}) \rightarrow \Lambda(\varphi^*)$  ]

$$(4) \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^{d_2} : D^\alpha \psi(y) = \Lambda(x \mapsto D^{(\alpha, \alpha)} \varphi(x, y))$$

ukázkou indukce. Nejprve pro  $|\alpha| = 1$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \psi(y) = \Lambda(x \mapsto \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \varphi(x, y))$$

$$\frac{\varphi(y + t e_1) - \varphi(y)}{t} = \Lambda(x \mapsto \frac{\varphi(x, y + t e_1) - \varphi(x, y)}{t})$$

↓

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \psi(y)$$

↓  $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1})$

$$x \mapsto \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \varphi(x, y)$$

$$\varphi_t(x, y) = \frac{\varphi(x, y + t e_1) - \varphi(x, y)}{t} \xrightarrow{L22} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1} + \mathbb{R}^{d_2})$$

Tím spíš pro každé  $y \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_2})$ :  $(\varphi_t)^\dagger \rightarrow (\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \varphi)^\dagger \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1})$

Obrátíme : indukce dle  $d$

Hlavní indukce:  $D^\alpha \psi(y) = \Lambda(x \mapsto D^{(\alpha, \alpha)} \varphi(x, y))$ ,  
 kde dle (3) je  $D^\alpha \varphi$  sfgta a dle předchozího  
 můžeme říci, že je to parciální derivace.

**Lemma L** Necht  $\Lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ ,  $S \subset \Omega$  omezená podmnožina

že  $\bar{S}$  je kompaktní podmnožina  $\Omega$  (tj.  $S$  omezená a  $\bar{S} \subset \Omega$ ).

Paž existuje  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  a regulární borelovská míra  $\mu_d$ ,  $|\alpha| \leq N$  na  $\bar{S}$ ,

že

$$\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}_{\bar{S}}(\Omega) : \Lambda(\varphi) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \int_{\bar{S}} D^\alpha \varphi d\mu_d$$

Důk: ① Víme, že existuje  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  a  $C > 0$ , že

$$\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}_{\bar{S}}(\Omega) : |\Lambda(\varphi)| \leq C \cdot \|\varphi\|_N$$

② Necht  $X = (C^N(\bar{S}), \|\cdot\|_N)$ , tj.

$$X = \left\{ f : \bar{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}, \quad \forall |\alpha| \leq N \quad D^\alpha f \text{ je spojitá na } \bar{S} \text{ a spojitě rozšířitelná na } \bar{S} \right\}$$

Paž  $\mathcal{D}_{\bar{S}}(\Omega) \subset X$

$\Lambda : \mathcal{D}_{\bar{S}}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  je lineární funkcionál spojitý v  $\|\cdot\|_N$

Díky H-B větě  $\exists \tilde{\Lambda} \in X^*$ ,  $\tilde{\Lambda}|_{\mathcal{D}_{\bar{S}}(\Omega)} = \Lambda$ ,  $\|\tilde{\Lambda}\| \leq C$

③ Uvažme zobrazení  $T : C^N(\bar{S}) \rightarrow \prod_{|\alpha| \leq N} C(\bar{S})$

Dane (zobrazení)  $T(f) = (D^\alpha f)_{|\alpha| \leq N}$

Paž na  $Y = \prod_{|\alpha| \leq N} C(\bar{S})$  zavodíme normu  $\|(f_\alpha)_{|\alpha| \leq N}\| = \max_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|f_\alpha\|_\infty$

je  $T$  izomorfie  $X$  do  $Y$ . Uvažme zobrazení  $\psi_0 := \tilde{\Lambda} \circ T^{-1}$

Paž  $\psi_0 : T(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  je spojitý lineární funkcionál.

Necht  $\psi \in Y^*$  je jeho rozšířením z H-B větě

④ z Rieszow wój o reprezentaci  $\mathcal{L}(E)^*$  snadno plyne, z'p

$$Y^* \approx \prod_{|\alpha| \leq N} \mathcal{M}(\xi) \quad , \text{ kde } \|(\mu_\alpha)\| = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\mu_\alpha\| \quad , \text{ log}$$

existuje  $(\mu_\alpha)_{|\alpha| \leq N}$  , ze

$$\psi(f_\alpha) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \int_{\xi} f_\alpha d\mu_\alpha$$

Tez  $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}'_G(\Omega) \Rightarrow$

$$\Lambda(\varphi) = \tilde{\Lambda}(\varphi) = \varphi_0((D^\alpha \varphi)_{|\alpha| \leq N}) = \varphi((D^\alpha \varphi)_{|\alpha| \leq N})$$

$$= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \int_{\xi} D^\alpha \varphi d\mu_\alpha.$$

Tvoren' 23(5)  $\Lambda_1 \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^{d_1})$ ,  $\Lambda_2 \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^{d_2})$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_2})$ :

$$\Lambda_1(x \mapsto \Lambda_2(y \mapsto \varphi(x, y))) = \Lambda_2(y \mapsto \Lambda_1(x \mapsto \varphi(x, y)))$$

Dk: spl  $\varphi$  je kompaktna  $\Rightarrow \exists. r_1, r_2 > 0$ : spl  $\varphi \in U(0, r_1) \times U(0, r_2)$

Dle Lemmata 4  $\exists. N_1 \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ,  $\mu_\alpha, |\alpha| \leq N_1$ ,  $m_j \in \overline{U(0, r_1)}$   
 $N_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ,  $\nu_\beta, |\beta| \leq N_2$ ,  $m_j \in \overline{U(0, r_2)}$

z $\ddot{e}$

$$\Lambda_1(\eta) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N_1} \int D^\alpha \eta d\mu_\alpha, \quad \eta \in \mathcal{D}_{\overline{U(0, r_1)}}(\mathbb{R}^{d_1})$$

$$\Lambda_2(\eta) = \sum_{|\beta| \leq N_2} \int D^\beta \eta d\nu_\beta, \quad \eta \in \mathcal{D}_{\overline{U(0, r_2)}}(\mathbb{R}^{d_2})$$

$$\Lambda_1(x \mapsto \Lambda_2(y \mapsto \varphi(x, y))) = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N_1} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_1)}} D^\alpha \Lambda_2(y \mapsto \varphi(x, y)) d\mu_\alpha(x)$$

$$= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N_1} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_1)}} \Lambda_2(y \mapsto D^{(\alpha, 0)} \varphi(x, y)) d\mu_\alpha(x) =$$

$$= \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N_1} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_1)}} \left( \sum_{|\beta| \leq N_2} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_2)}} D^{(\alpha, \beta)} \varphi(x, y) d\nu_\beta(y) \right) d\mu_\alpha(x)$$

$$= \sum_{|\beta| \leq N_2} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_2)}} \left( \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N_1} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_1)}} D^{(\alpha, \beta)} \varphi(x, y) d\mu_\alpha(x) \right) d\nu_\beta(y)$$

$$= \sum_{|\beta| \leq N_2} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_2)}} \Lambda_1(x \mapsto D^{(0, \beta)} \varphi(x, y)) \cdot d\nu_\beta(y) =$$

$$= \sum_{|\beta| \leq N_2} \int_{\overline{U(0, r_2)}} D^\beta \Lambda_1(x \mapsto \varphi(x, y)) d\nu_\beta(y) =$$

$$= \Lambda_2(y \mapsto \Lambda_1(x \mapsto \varphi(x, y)))$$