

Opakování: $f(x) : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f'(x) = 0 + x$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = c \vee (a, b)$

Věta 27.4. Nechť $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ souvislá, nechť
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} T = 0 \vee \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ pro $\forall j = 1, \dots, n$

Pak $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ tak, že $T = T_c$

d.: $n = 1$, $\Omega = (a, b)$

TRIK: volme $\psi(x) \in \mathcal{D}(a, b)$, $\int_a^b \psi = 1$

Viz kapitola 16

$\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{D}(a, b)$... reálná, libovolná

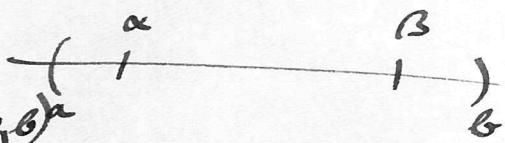
$$\eta(x) := \varphi(x) - \left(\int_a^x \varphi(s) ds \right) \varphi(x)$$

$$w(x) := \int_a^x \eta(s) ds$$

zordim: $\eta, w \in \mathcal{D}(a, b)$

$w' = \eta$: reálné; $\eta \in \mathcal{D}(a, b)$ reálné
 $w \in C^\infty$ reálné

? $\text{supp } w \subset (a, b)$



nechť $\text{supp } \eta \subset [\alpha, \beta] \subset (a, b)$

$$x < \alpha : w(x) = \underbrace{\int_a^x \eta(s) ds}_{=0} = 0$$

$$x > \beta : w(x) = \int_a^x \eta(s) ds = \int_a^\beta \eta(s) ds \stackrel{*}{=} \int_a^\beta \eta(s) ds - \underbrace{\int_\beta^x \eta(s) ds}_{=0}.$$

$$* = \int_a^b \eta(s) ds - \left(\int_a^\beta \eta(s) ds \right) \underbrace{\int_a^\beta \eta(s) ds}_{=1} = 0$$

vime: $\frac{d}{dx} T = 0 \vee \mathcal{D}'(a, b)$

$$0 = \langle \frac{d}{dx} T, w \rangle = \langle T, -w' \rangle = \langle T, -\eta \rangle$$

$$\langle T, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \left(\int_a^b \varphi(s) ds \right) \varphi \rangle = \int_a^b \varphi(s) ds \underbrace{\langle T, \varphi \rangle}_{C} = \int_a^b \varphi(s) ds = \langle T_c, \varphi \rangle$$

Def Nekd⁻ $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, nech⁻ $w \in C^\infty(\Omega)$

Definujeme distribuci $wT \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ jako

$$\langle wT, \varphi \rangle := \langle T, w\varphi \rangle ; \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$$

Pozn. $w \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ zevně: $T \mapsto wT$

je spojite, lineární rozložen
z $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ do $\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, speciálně
 $wT \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$

dř. $\varphi \mapsto w\varphi$ je spojite, lineární
 $\mathcal{D}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ + Lemma 27.2.

linearity: zjevně

spojslost: $\varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{D}(\Omega) \Rightarrow w\varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists K \subset \Omega \text{ kompakt; } \text{supp } \varphi_n \subset K \text{ t.t. } \\ & D^\alpha \varphi_n = 0 \text{ v } \Omega \text{ v } \alpha \text{ multiindex} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow \text{supp } (w\varphi_n) \subset K \\ & D^\alpha (w\varphi_n) = \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} \underbrace{C_{\alpha \beta}}_{\text{zjednač}} D^\alpha w D^\beta \varphi_n = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Príkl. ① $x \cdot \delta_0 =$

$$\langle x\delta_0, \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta_0, x\varphi \rangle = x\varphi|_{x=0} = 0$$

② $x \cdot (v.p. \frac{1}{x})$

$$\langle v.p. \frac{1}{x}, \varphi \rangle = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{R \setminus (-\epsilon, \epsilon)} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$$

$$\langle x \cdot v.p. \frac{1}{x}, \varphi \rangle = \langle v.p. \frac{1}{x}, x\varphi \rangle =$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{R \setminus (-\epsilon, \epsilon)} x \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{R \setminus (-\epsilon, \epsilon)} \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_R \varphi(x) dx = \langle T_1, \varphi \rangle$$

$$\underbrace{(x \cdot (v.p. \frac{1}{x}))}_{1} \cdot \delta_0 = \underbrace{1}_{T_1} \cdot \delta_0 = \delta_0$$

$$\underbrace{(x \cdot \delta_0)}_0 \cdot v.p. \frac{1}{x} = 0 \cdot v.p. \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Heaviside}$$

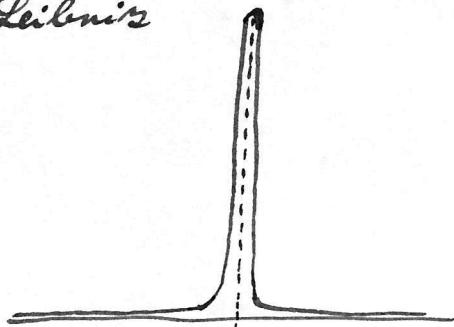
$$\frac{d}{dx} h = \delta_0$$

$$h \cdot h = h \quad / \frac{d}{dx} \quad \text{Leibniz}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} h \cdot h + h \cdot \frac{d}{dx} h = \frac{d}{dx} h$$

$$2\delta_0 \cdot h = \delta_0$$

$$\delta_0 \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \delta_0$$



podobně $h \cdot h \cdot h = h \quad / \frac{d}{dx}$

$$\underbrace{(h \cdot h)' \cdot h}_{2\delta_0 \cdot h} + \underbrace{h \cdot h \cdot \frac{d}{dx} h}_{h \cdot \delta_0} = \frac{h'}{\delta_0}$$

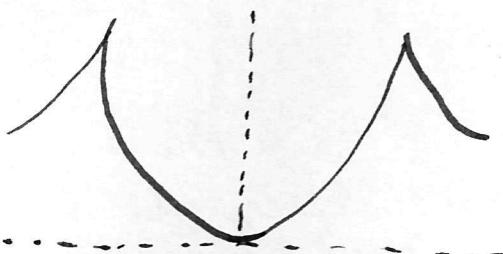
$$3\delta_0 \cdot h = \delta_0$$

$$\delta_0 \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \delta_0$$

... Schwarzsovo výsledek o nemoznosti:

nemozné je už využití Leibnizova pravidla, neobvyklenou (neomerenou) derivaci a bodové naboreni funkcií

$$f(x) = x^2 ; x \in [-\pi, \pi] \\ \text{a dálé } 2\pi\text{-per.}$$



$$f_g(x) = \frac{\pi^3}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{4(-1)^n}{n^2}}_{f_n(x)} \cos nx$$

$$f(x) \dots \text{"spojila", tedy částečky } C' \Rightarrow f(x) = F_g(x) + x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{vadime: } f(x) = F_g(x) \sim \mathcal{O}'(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\langle T_g, \varphi \rangle = \langle T_{\frac{\pi^3}{3}}, \varphi \rangle + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle T, \varphi \rangle$$

$$\int_R f(x) \varphi(x) dx = \int_R \frac{\pi^3}{3} \varphi(x) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_R f_n(x) \varphi(x) dx$$

$\frac{\pi^3}{3} + \sum_n f_n(x)$

... zámena Σ, \int : konvergence je stejnometrá
(\Rightarrow Weierstrass, $|f_\varepsilon| \leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon^2}$)

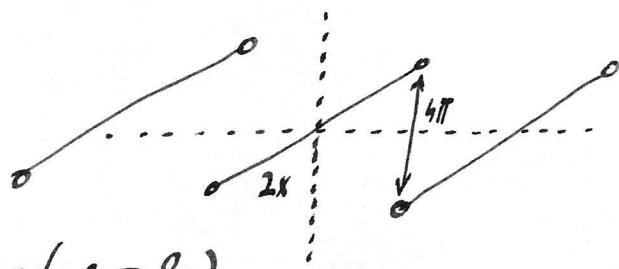
stáčí integrat píši supp φ - omerený

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^3}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{4}}}{n^2} \cos nx \quad \frac{d}{dx} \text{ spojila' operace v } \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{4}-1}}{n} (-\sin nx)$$

"

$f'(x)$... bodová derivace: $f'(x) = 2x$; $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$
a dále 2π -per.



$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx} f'(x)}_{= 2 + \sum_j \frac{\delta}{\delta x^{j+1}} \pi} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{\frac{n}{4}-1} \cdot \cancel{\sin nx} \cdot (-\cos nx) \\ &= 2 + \sum_j \frac{\delta}{\delta x^{j+1}} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^n}{n!} \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \cdots \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} \frac{x^1}{1!} \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} \frac{x^0}{0!} \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} \frac{0 \cdot x^{-1}}{\Gamma(1)} = \\ &= \frac{0 \cdot x^{-1}}{\partial \cdot \Gamma(0)} \quad \lambda \rightarrow x^\lambda \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}) \text{ pro Re } \lambda > -1 \end{aligned}$$

Def. Nechť $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ je oblast.

Parametrickým souborem distribucí (p.s.d.)

rozumíme rozsáhlu $\lambda \mapsto T_\lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$

Říkáme, že p.s.d. T_λ rávna' holomorfne na $\lambda \in \Omega$,
ježliže pro $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ pova' je funkce $\lambda \mapsto \langle T_\lambda, \varphi \rangle$
holomorfni v Ω

Říkáme, že p.s.d. T_λ má v bodě $\lambda_0 \in \Omega$ izolovanou singularity,

ježliže pro $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ pova' má funkce $\lambda \mapsto \langle T_\lambda, \varphi \rangle$ klasickou

řešení $\lambda_0 T_\lambda = T$, ježliže $\operatorname{res}_{\lambda_0} \langle T_\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \varphi \rangle$ pro každé $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ pova'

$$\text{Príklad: } x_+^\lambda := \begin{cases} x^\lambda & ; x > 0 \\ 0 & ; x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|x_+^\lambda| = \begin{cases} 0 & ; x \leq 0 \\ x^{\Re \lambda} & ; x > 0 \end{cases}$$

pozoruj: $\Re \lambda > -1: x_+^\lambda \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R})$

Přísluší regulární distribuce nazýme k němu $T_{x_+^\lambda}$ (místo $T_{x_+^\lambda}$)

Rem. ① $x_+^\lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ rávna holomorfna $\lambda \in \sigma; \sigma = \{\Re \lambda > -1\}$

dle. $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ je

$$\lambda \mapsto \langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \int_0^\infty x^\lambda \varphi(x) dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \dots \int_0^\infty \ln x \cdot x^\lambda \varphi(x) dx \quad \text{je holomorfna}$$

② $x_+^0 = h(x) \dots$ Heavisideova funkce

③ $\Re \lambda > 1 \Rightarrow x_+^\lambda \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ a platí $\frac{d}{dx} x_+^\lambda = \lambda \cdot x_+^{\lambda-1}$
vodouc a dle důkazu L.27.5. v $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad x \cdot x_+^\lambda = x_+^{\lambda+1}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

Rem.: T_λ r.v.d.; $T_\lambda \in \mathcal{X}(\sigma)$, potom

① $D^\alpha T_\lambda \in \mathcal{X}(\sigma)$ pro α multiindex

? $\lambda \mapsto \langle D^\alpha T_\lambda, \varphi \rangle$ je $\in \mathcal{X}(\sigma)$

$$\underbrace{\langle T_\lambda, (-1)^{|\alpha|} D^\alpha \varphi \rangle}_{\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)}$$

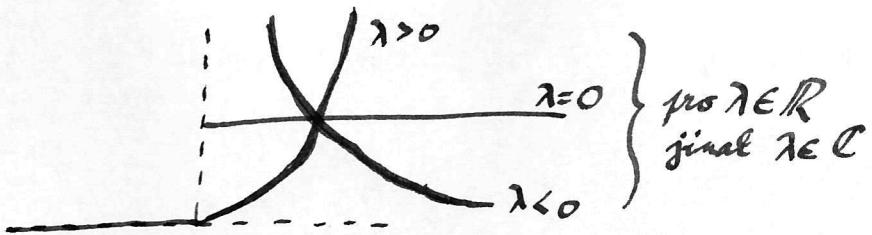
② $w \in C^\infty(\Omega); T_\lambda \in \mathcal{X}(\sigma)$

$$w T_\lambda \in \mathcal{X}(\sigma)$$

③ !! Věta o jednoznačnosti: T_λ, S_λ p.s.d., $\in \mathcal{X}(\sigma)$,
δ souvislá, nechť $N = \{\lambda \in \sigma, T_\lambda = S_\lambda\}$ má hromadž
bod v $\sigma \Rightarrow T_\lambda = S_\lambda$ pro $\lambda \in \sigma$

$$x_+^\lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(R)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1$$



$$\lambda \mapsto x_+^\lambda \text{ násobek}$$

$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(R)$ holomorfne na $\lambda \in \{\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1\}$

$$\text{tj. } \lambda \mapsto \langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle \text{ je holomorfni } \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(R)$$

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

Pozn. povolujeme kompleksni distribuce

$$T: \mathcal{D}(R) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{formalne: } T = T_1 + i T_2$$

$$\langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \int_0^\infty x^\lambda \varphi(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x^{\operatorname{Re} \lambda} \cos(2\pi \operatorname{Im} \lambda \ln x) dx + i \int_0^\infty x^{\operatorname{Re} \lambda} \sin(2\pi \operatorname{Im} \lambda \ln x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^\lambda &= \exp(\lambda \ln x) = \exp(\operatorname{Re} \lambda \cdot \ln x + i \operatorname{Im} \lambda \cdot \ln x) \\ &= x^{\operatorname{Re} \lambda} \cdot (\cos(\operatorname{Im} \lambda \ln x) + i \sin(\operatorname{Im} \lambda \ln x)) \end{aligned}$$

dále platí:

$$\frac{d}{dx} x_+^\lambda = \lambda x_+^{\lambda-1}; \quad \operatorname{Re} \lambda > 1$$

$$x \cdot x_+^\lambda = x_+^{\lambda+1}; \quad \operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1$$

Věta 27.5. Paramebrický systém distribucí (p.s.d.)

x_+^λ je holomorfni rovnaké na množinu

$\mathbb{C} \setminus \{-N\}$. Toto rozšíření (nazáme stejně) má následující vlastnosti:

$$1. \underset{\lambda=-\ell}{\operatorname{res}} x_+^\lambda = \frac{(-1)^{\ell-1}}{(\ell-1)!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{\ell-1} \delta_0$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx} x_+^\lambda = \lambda x_+^{\lambda-1}; \quad -\lambda \notin \mathbb{N}$$

$$3. x \cdot x_+^\lambda = x_+^{\lambda+1}; \quad -\lambda \notin \mathbb{N}$$

dl. podobná ideje jako V.26.2. (rozšíření Γ funkce)

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1: \quad \frac{d}{dx} x_+^{\lambda+1} = (\lambda+1) x_+^\lambda$$

$$x_+^\lambda = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda+1}}_{\mathcal{H}\{\lambda \neq -1\}} \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx} x_+^{\lambda+1}}_{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{H}\{\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -2\}}$$

$$PS \in \mathcal{H} \{ \operatorname{Re} \lambda > -2; \lambda \neq -1 \}$$

dle definice: $x_+^\lambda = \frac{1}{(\lambda+1) \cdots (\lambda+\ell)} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^\ell x_+^{\lambda+\ell}; \operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1$

tedy: $PS \in \mathcal{H} \{ \operatorname{Re} \lambda > -\ell-1; \lambda \neq -1, \dots, -\ell \}$

"definuje rozšíření pro tyto λ "

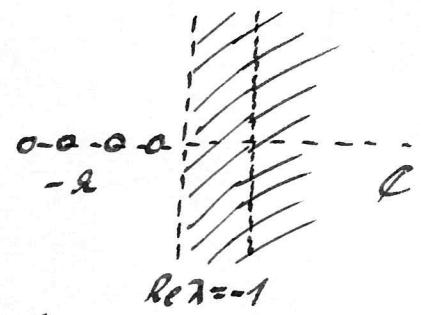
zaznamenávám: je to rozšíření

vzorce pro některá λ nejsou navráceny ve směru

\Rightarrow to platí i v: věta o jednoznačnosti + holomorfnosti

$\lambda, \bar{\lambda}$: platí pro $\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1$

\Rightarrow platí pro $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-N\}$



$\lambda \in N$ pravé:

$$x_+^\lambda = \frac{1}{\lambda+\ell} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^\ell x_+^{\lambda+\ell}}{(\lambda+1) \cdots (\lambda+\ell-1)} \quad \lambda \in P(-\ell, \epsilon); \epsilon \in (0, 1)$$

$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(R)$:

$$\langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda+\ell} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^\ell x_+^{\lambda+\ell}, \varphi}{(\lambda+1) \cdots (\lambda+\ell-1)}}_{F(\lambda) \in \mathcal{H}(P(-\ell))}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{res}_{\lambda=-\ell} \langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = F(-\ell)$$

$$= \frac{\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^\ell x_+^0, \varphi \rangle}{(-\ell-1) \cdots (-2)(-1)} = \frac{\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{\ell-1} \frac{d}{dx} x_+^0, \varphi \rangle}{(-1)^{\ell-1} (\ell-1)!}$$

celkově: $\operatorname{res}_{\lambda=-\ell} \langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \frac{(-1)^{\ell-1}}{(\ell-1)!} \langle \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{\ell-1}, \varphi \rangle$

$\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(R) \dots$ tj. platí 1. částečná věta

$$\operatorname{res}_{\lambda=-\ell} x_+^\lambda = \frac{(-1)^{\ell-1}}{(\ell-1)!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{\ell-1} \delta_0$$

Pozn. jiný (hmotačkový) způsob rozšíření x_+^λ :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle &= \int_0^\infty x_+^\lambda \varphi(x) dx = \int_0^1 x_+^\lambda \varphi(x) dx + \int_1^\infty x_+^\lambda \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x_+^\lambda [\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)] dx + \underbrace{\int_0^1 x_+^\lambda \varphi(0) dx}_{\frac{\varphi(0)}{\lambda+1} \cdot \int_0^1 x_+^\lambda dx} + \underbrace{\int_1^\infty x_+^\lambda \varphi(x) dx}_{\in \mathcal{H}(\lambda \in \mathbb{C})} \end{aligned}$$

- 41 - MF III // $\int_0^1 x_+^\lambda dx$

$$\lambda = 1 \rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow -1} x_+^\lambda = \delta_0$$

Def.: Pro $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-N\}$ definujeme distribuce

$$x_+^\lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}) \text{ jalo } \frac{x_+^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}$$

Pozn. $\lambda \mapsto x_+^\lambda$ je p.s.d., závisí holomorfne na $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-N\}$
číhátelel O.K.

jmenovatel: $\Gamma(z) \neq 0$ a holomorfne v $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$

Věta 27.6. Ještěsi dodefinujeme $x_+^{-\ell} := \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^{\ell-1} \delta_0$, $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$
závisí p.s.d. x_+^λ holomorfne na $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

Plati rovnos

$$\frac{d}{dx} x_+^\lambda = x_+^{\lambda-1}, \text{ pro } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

d.l.: $x_+^\lambda = \frac{x_+^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)}$ na $\mathcal{P}(-\ell)$; $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ první

$$\langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \frac{1}{(\lambda+1)\dots(\lambda+\ell)} \langle \underbrace{\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^\ell x_+^{\lambda+\ell}}_{F(\lambda)}, \varphi \rangle; \lambda \in \mathcal{P}(-\ell)$$

$$\Gamma(\lambda+1) = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda+\ell+1)}{(\lambda+1)\dots(\lambda+\ell)}; \lambda \in \mathcal{P}(-\ell)$$

$$\langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \underbrace{\left\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^\ell x_+^{\lambda+\ell}, \varphi \right\rangle}_{F(\lambda)}$$

pozorujte: $F(\lambda) \in \mathcal{H}(u(-\ell))$

$\langle x_+^{-\ell}, \varphi \rangle := F(-\ell)$ je holomorfni rozšíreni LS

$$F(-\ell) \circ \underbrace{\left\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^\ell x_+^0, \varphi \right\rangle}_{X_+^0} = \left\langle \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^{\ell-1} \delta_0, \varphi \right\rangle$$

$$\frac{X_+^0}{\Gamma(1)} = \text{Heaviside}$$

Hj.: dodefinování uvedené ve znění věty je holomorfni

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda > 1: \frac{d}{dx} x_+^\lambda = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x_+^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)} = \frac{\lambda x_+^{\lambda-1}}{\lambda \Gamma(\lambda)} = x_+^{\lambda-1}$$

LS = PS pro $\operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1$... věta o jednoznačnosti $\Rightarrow LS = PS$ pro $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

Pozn.: Podobně definujeme $x_-^\lambda \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

$$x_-^\lambda = (-x)_+^\lambda ; \text{ tj. } \langle x_-^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-x)_+^\lambda \varphi(x) dx \quad \text{Re } \lambda > -1$$

$$x_-^\lambda = \frac{x_-^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)} \dots \frac{d}{dx} x_-^\lambda = x_-^{\lambda-1} \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

dále definujeme $|x|^\lambda := x_+^\lambda + x_-^\lambda$
 $|x|^\lambda \operatorname{sgn}(x) = "x^\lambda" = x_+^\lambda - x_-^\lambda$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow -1} x_+^\lambda - x_-^\lambda = \text{v. p. } \frac{1}{x}$$

mým je cíl: Fourierova transformace distribuce
 Opatování: $f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \dots \hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i (\xi, x)} dx \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\mathcal{F}: f(x) \mapsto \hat{f}(\xi)$$

$$L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow C_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \dots \|\hat{f}\|_C = \sup |\hat{f}(\xi)| \leq \|f\|_{L^1} = \int |f|$$

spojitě, lineární
 derivace $[D^\alpha f(x)]^*(\xi) = (2\pi i \xi)^\alpha \hat{f}(\xi)$

$$D^\beta \hat{f}(\xi) = [(-2\pi i x)^\beta f(x)](\xi)$$

pro f dost velké $\|\xi\| = \xi_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \xi_n^{\alpha_n}; \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Lemma 24.4. (σ většinou) $f(x), g(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(x) g(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \hat{g}(x) dx \dots \langle T_f, g \rangle = \langle f, \hat{g} \rangle$$

idea: $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \dots \hat{T}$ definuj jako $\langle \hat{T}, \varphi \rangle := \langle T, \hat{\varphi} \rangle$
 $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

PROBLEM: Věta 24.6: $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \& \hat{\varphi} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \varphi \equiv 0$

řešení: použijeme $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (Schwartzův prostor rychle rostoucích funkcií)

Poru.: $x_-^\lambda := \begin{cases} 0 & ; x \geq 0 \\ (-x)^\lambda & ; x < 0 \end{cases} \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}) ; \operatorname{Re} \lambda > -1$

$$\langle x_-^\lambda, \varphi \rangle = \int_0^\infty (-x)^\lambda \varphi(x) dx \stackrel{\text{subst.}}{=} \int_0^\infty x^\lambda \varphi(-x) dx = \langle x_+^\lambda, \varphi(-x) \rangle$$

$\boxed{(x_+^\lambda)(-x) = (x_-^\lambda)(x)}$

Def.: Schwartzův prostor „rychle ilenajících“ funkcí

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \left\{ \varphi(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) : x^\alpha D^\beta \varphi(x) \text{ omezená} \right\}$$

Řekneme, že $f_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, jestliže

$$x^\alpha D^\beta f_n = 0 \text{ v } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ pro } \forall \alpha, \beta \text{ multiindex}$$

Poru.: Věta 24.7.: 1. $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \not\subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \dots e^{-x^2}$

$$2. \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^t(\mathbb{R}^n) ; t \neq \in [1, \infty]$$

$$3. f(x) \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow x^\alpha f(x), D^\beta f(x) \in \mathcal{S} \quad \forall \alpha, \beta$$

V.24.8., V.24.11.: \mathcal{F} je 1-1 zobrazení \mathcal{S} na \mathcal{S}

Věta 27.7. 1. $\varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

2. $\varphi \mapsto x^\alpha \varphi, \varphi \mapsto D^\beta \varphi$ jsou spojité, lineární zobrazení z $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ do $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

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

dle 1. nechť $\varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

(i) $\exists K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ kompaktní; $\operatorname{supp} \varphi_n \subset K \quad \forall n$

(ii) $D^\beta \varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v K ; $\forall \beta$ poslední

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} x^\alpha D^\beta \varphi_n(x) dx \right| \leq \begin{cases} 0 & ; x \notin K \\ C_\alpha |D^\beta \varphi_n(x)| & = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \right\} = 0 \text{ v } \mathbb{R}^n$$

omezená na K

2. d.c.v., viz podobné tvrzení pro $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

3. ?? spojitosk: dležat V.24.8:

$$\xi^\alpha D^\beta f(\xi) = (2\pi i)^{-|\alpha|} \left[D^\alpha \{ (-2\pi i x)^\beta f(x) \} \right]^\wedge(\xi)$$

$$\sup_{\xi} |\xi^\alpha D^\beta \hat{f}(\xi)| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |D^\alpha \{ x^\beta f(x) \}| dx}_{g_n(x)}$$

$g_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ v } \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow g_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ v } \mathcal{G}$ (vod 2)

spec.: $(1+|x|^2)^n g_n(x) = 0 \text{ v } \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{velké } N \in \mathbb{N} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{dx}{(1+|x|^2)^N} = C < \infty$$

$n_0 \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n \geq n_0: \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1+|x|^2)^n |g_n(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{C \cdot C_{\alpha, \beta}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\xi^\alpha D^\beta \hat{g}_n(\xi)| &\leq \\ &\leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g_n(x)| dx = C_{\alpha, \beta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1+|x|^2)^n |g_n(x)| \frac{1}{(1+|x|^2)^n} dx \leq \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{CC_{\alpha, \beta}} \leq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

tj. $\xi^\alpha D^\beta \hat{g}_n(\xi) = 0 \text{ v } \mathbb{R}^n$

Def.

Temperovanou distribuci v \mathbb{R}^n nazýváme spojité lineární zobrazení $T: \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$T \quad \varphi \mapsto \langle T, \varphi \rangle$$

Prostor temperovaných distribucí nazýváme $\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Konvergence: $T_n \rightarrow T$ v $\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\langle T_n, \varphi \rangle \rightarrow \langle T, \varphi \rangle + \varphi \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Pozn. $\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$: Temperovaná distribuce je distribuce (umírněná)

$$T \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}) \quad T: \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{lineární} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

spojitost: $\varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\langle T, \varphi_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

② Lemma 27.2. verze \mathcal{G} : $\underline{\Phi}: \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$
lineární, spojité

definuje $\underline{\Phi}' : \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\text{takže } \langle \underline{\Phi}'(T), \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \underline{\Phi}(\varphi) \rangle + \varphi \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Potom: $\underline{\Phi}'$ je spojité lineární zobrazení

spec.: $\underline{\Phi}'(T) \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ pro $\forall T \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

dk. níže uvedené jako v původní verzi

③ derivace v $\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

$T \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$; α multiindex:

$$\langle D^\alpha T, \varphi \rangle := \langle T, (-1)^{|\alpha|} D^\alpha \varphi \rangle \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$D^\alpha : \mathcal{G}' \rightarrow \mathcal{G}'$ spojité, lineární

Príkl.: ① $f(x) = e^{2x^2} \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow T_f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

$$\langle T_f, \varphi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{2x^2} \varphi(x) dx$$

avírák $T_f \notin \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R})$: volume $\varphi(x) = e^{-x^2} \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\langle T_f, \varphi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{2x^2} \cdot e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx = \infty$$

② lze dokázat: $f(x) \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ pro nějaké $p \in [1, \infty]$ \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow T_f \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$f(x) \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$; $\exists N \dots (1+|x|^2)^N f(x)$ omezená \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow T_f \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

"zomalu rostoucí (moderované) funkce"

③ lze dokázat: $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$, T má kompaktní nosič \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow T \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$
 spec. $\delta_\alpha \in \mathcal{G}'$ (nájmé i v definici)

Def.: Nechť $T \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Pak definujeme její Four. Mr.

$\hat{T} \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ jde $\langle \hat{T}, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \hat{\varphi} \rangle \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Věta 27.8. $T \rightarrow \hat{T}$ je spojité, lineární, 1-1 na $\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Príkl.: $f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \dots T_f \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$; $\hat{T}_f = \hat{T}_f$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{T}_f, \varphi \rangle &= \langle T_f, \hat{\varphi} \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \hat{\varphi}(x) dx \stackrel{L.24.5.}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(x) \varphi(x) dx = \\ &= \langle \hat{T}_f, \varphi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \hat{\delta}_a = e^{-2\pi i(a,x)} = \cos(2\pi(a,x)) - i \sin(2\pi(a,x))$$

$$\langle \hat{\delta}_a, \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta_a, \hat{\varphi} \rangle = \hat{\varphi}(a) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(x) e^{-2\pi i(a,x)} dx = \\ = \langle \overline{e^{-2\pi i(a,x)}}, \varphi \rangle$$

spec $\hat{\delta}_0 = 1$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\text{v.p. } \frac{1}{x})^\wedge = -\frac{i\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(y)$$

$$\langle \text{v.p. } \frac{1}{x}, \varphi \rangle = \langle \text{v.p. } \frac{1}{x}, \hat{\varphi} \rangle = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{R_\epsilon} \frac{\hat{\varphi}(x)}{x} dx = \\ R_\epsilon = (-\frac{1}{\epsilon}, -\epsilon) \cup (\epsilon, \frac{1}{\epsilon})$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{x \in R_\epsilon} \int_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{x} \varphi(y) e^{-2\pi i xy} dy dx$$

Fubini:

$$\int_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \varphi(y) \int_{x \in R_\epsilon} \frac{1}{x} (\cos(2\pi y x) - i \sin(2\pi y x)) dx dy$$

~~licha' cár~~

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{R_\epsilon} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(a) \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{i\pi}{2} \int \varphi(y) \operatorname{sgn}(y) dy$$

$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{ \varphi(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; x^\alpha D^\beta \varphi(x) \text{ omezené } \forall \alpha, \beta \}$
 "Schwartzův prostor"

$\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{"spojile", lineární } T : \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \varphi \mapsto \langle T, \varphi \rangle$
 "temperovaná distribuce"

$\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \supsetneq \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \dots \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \supsetneq \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Posl. $T \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

- $\langle D^\alpha T, \varphi \rangle := \langle T, (-1)^{|\alpha|} D^\alpha \varphi \rangle$
- $\langle T(Ax + b), \varphi(x) \rangle := \left\langle T(y), \frac{1}{|\det A|} \varphi(A^{-1}(y-b)) \right\rangle$
 $a(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$; „pomalu rostoucí“
- $\langle a(x) T(x), \varphi(x) \rangle = \langle T(x), a(x) \varphi(x) \rangle$

Def

Nechť $T \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Pak definuje její Four. br. $\hat{T} \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ jde o

$$\langle \hat{T}, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \hat{\varphi} \rangle ; \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Věta 27.8 Zobrazem $T \rightarrow \hat{T}$ je spojitek, lineární, vratně jednoznačné
zobrazení $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ na $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

dle. spojitek, lineární \Leftarrow Lemma 27.2 - 9, 8 $\varphi \mapsto \hat{\varphi}$ spoj, lin
„o dualním zobrazení“ $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ do $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

? prosté: $\hat{T} = 0 \Rightarrow T = 0$

$\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ lib: $\exists \psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \hat{\psi} = \varphi$

(Four. br. je 1-1 na $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$)

$$\langle T, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \hat{\psi} \rangle = \langle \hat{T}, \psi \rangle = 0$$

φ libovolné: $T = 0$

? na: $S \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ dáno $\Rightarrow \exists T \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n); \hat{T} = S$

definuje $\langle T, \varphi \rangle := \langle S, \hat{\varphi} \rangle, \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$T \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$: $\varphi \mapsto \hat{\varphi}$ je spojitek, lineární v $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$
& L. 27.2. - 9.

$$\langle \hat{T}, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \hat{\varphi} \rangle = \langle S, (\hat{\varphi})^\vee \rangle = \langle S, \varphi \rangle, \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

tj: $\hat{T} = S$

Def: Pro $T \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ definuje invertentu Four. br. jde o

$$\langle \check{T}, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \check{\varphi} \rangle, \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Poru. $T \rightarrow \tilde{T}$ je spojite, lineární zobrazení $\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$
vzájemně jednoznačně na sebe

$$(\tilde{T})^\nu = (\tilde{T})^\wedge = T \quad \forall T \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Věta 27.9 [Vlastnosti F. dr. v $\mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$]

Nechť $T \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Potom 1. $\tilde{T}(-x) = \hat{T}(x)$

$$2. \quad \bar{T}(x) = \hat{\tilde{T}}(x); \quad \widehat{\tilde{T}}(x) = \overline{T}(x)$$

$$3. \quad \hat{T}(y-a) = [e^{2\pi i(a,x)} T(x)]^\wedge(y)$$

$$4. \quad [\tilde{T}(x-a)]^\wedge(y) = e^{2\pi i(a,y)} \hat{T}(y)$$

$$5. \quad [T(\varepsilon x)]^\wedge(y) = \frac{1}{|\varepsilon|^n} \hat{T}\left(\frac{y}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

6. je-li T suda' (resp. licha' či radialem')
pak \tilde{T} má stejnou vlastnost

$$7. \quad [D^\alpha T]^\wedge(y) = (2\pi i y)^\alpha \hat{T}(y)$$

$$8. \quad D^\beta \hat{T}(y) = [(-2\pi i y)^\beta T(x)]^\wedge(y)$$

Poru. pro (dosti hladké) funkce dokážeme ve větách
24.1., 24.2., 24.4.

Poru. jak definovat \bar{T} ?

$$f(x) \in L^1_{loc} \quad \langle T_f, \varphi \rangle = \overline{\int f(x) \varphi(x) dx} = \overline{\int \bar{f}(x) \bar{\varphi}(x) dx} = \\ = \int f(x) \bar{\varphi}(x) dx = \overline{\langle T_f, \bar{\varphi} \rangle}$$

$$\langle \bar{T}, \varphi \rangle := \overline{\langle T, \bar{\varphi} \rangle}; \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$d\). 1. \quad \langle \tilde{T}(-x), \varphi(x) \rangle = \langle \tilde{T}(x), \varphi(-x) \rangle = \langle T(x), \underbrace{(\varphi(-x))^\nu}_{\varphi^\wedge(x)} \rangle = \\ = \langle T(x), \varphi^\wedge(x) \rangle = \langle \tilde{T}(x), \varphi(x) \rangle$$

$$2. \quad \langle \tilde{T}(x), \varphi(x) \rangle = \overline{\langle \tilde{T}, \tilde{\varphi} \rangle} = \overline{\langle T, \frac{\tilde{\varphi}}{\tilde{\varphi}} \rangle} = \overline{\langle T, \tilde{\varphi} \rangle} =$$

$$= \langle \tilde{T}, \tilde{\varphi} \rangle = \langle \tilde{T}, \varphi \rangle$$

dvojkrát výpočet
 bladka
 $\underbrace{e^{2\pi i(a,y)} \hat{\varphi}(y)}$

$$3. \quad \langle \tilde{T}(y-a), \varphi(y) \rangle = \langle \tilde{T}(x), \varphi(x+a) \rangle_x = \langle T(y), [\varphi(x+a)]^*(y) \rangle_y =$$

$$= \langle e^{2\pi i(a,y)} T(y), \hat{\varphi}(y) \rangle = \langle [e^{2\pi i(a,y)} T(y)]^*(x), \varphi(x) \rangle$$

4., 5, 6, 7 d. ov.

$$8. \quad \langle D^3 \tilde{T}(y), \varphi(y) \rangle = (-1)^{|D^3|} \langle \tilde{T}(y), D^3 \varphi(y) \rangle = (-1)^{|D^3|} \langle T(y), [D^3 \varphi(x)]^*(y) \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow (2\pi i y)^3 \hat{\varphi}(y)$

$$= \langle (-2\pi i y)^3 T(y), \hat{\varphi}(y) \rangle = \langle [(-2\pi i y)^3 T(y)]^*(x), \varphi(x) \rangle$$

Příklady:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \delta_a = e^{-2\pi i(a,x)} \quad ; \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\check{\delta}_a(x) = \hat{\delta}_a(-x) = e^{2\pi i(a,x)} \quad |F$$

$$\delta_a(y) = [e^{2\pi i(a,y)}]^*(y) \text{ speciálne } \tilde{1} = \delta_0$$

d. ov. $\cos(a,x) \xrightarrow{F} ?$
 $\sin(a,x) \xrightarrow{F} ?$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\nu.z. \frac{1}{x})^*(y) = -i\pi \operatorname{sgn}(y) \Big|_{F^{-1}}$$

$$\nu.z. \frac{1}{x} = (-i\pi \operatorname{sgn}(y))^*(x) = i\pi (\operatorname{sgn} x)^*(x)$$

Heavisideova funkce $h \xrightarrow{F} ?$

Pom. levozorový součin $f \otimes g$ ($= fg$)

$$f(x) : \Omega_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (f \otimes g)(x,y) : \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(y) : \Omega_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (x,y) \mapsto f(x)g(y)$$

nechť $f, g \in L^1_{loc}$ na Ω_1, Ω_2 ($\Rightarrow f \otimes g \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$)
 $\varphi = \varphi(x, y) \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$

$$\langle T_{f \otimes g}, \varphi \rangle = \iint_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2} f(x)g(y) \varphi(x, y) dx dy = \text{Fubini}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega_1} f(x) \left(\int_{\Omega_2} g(y) \varphi(xy) dy \right) dx = \left\langle T_f(x), \left\langle T_g(y), \varphi(x, y) \right\rangle_y \right\rangle_x$$

nebo

$$\int_{\Omega_2} g(y) \left(\int_{\Omega_1} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx \right) dy = \left\langle T_g(y), \left\langle T_f(x), \varphi(x, y) \right\rangle_x \right\rangle_y$$

Def: Nechť $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega_1)$, nechť $S \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega_2)$, tedy
 $\Omega_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Omega_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ jinou obdobnou
 pak definujeme

$T \otimes S \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ předpisem

$$\langle T \otimes S, \varphi \rangle = \left\langle T(x), \left\langle S(y), \varphi(x, y) \right\rangle_y \right\rangle_x \text{ pro } \varphi = \varphi(x, y) \in$$

Pom. ověření konzistence definice nebudeme provádět

Věta 27.10.* [Vlastnosti tensorového součinu distribuční]

1. $\left\langle T(x), \left\langle S(y), \varphi(x, y) \right\rangle_y \right\rangle_x = \left\langle S(y), \left\langle T(x), \varphi(x, y) \right\rangle_x \right\rangle_y$
 dle distributivnosti Fubiniego věty

2. $\text{supp}(T \otimes S) \subset \text{supp } T \times \text{supp } S$

3. $T_n \rightarrow T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega_1) \Rightarrow T_n \otimes S \rightarrow T \otimes S \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$

4. $D_x^\alpha(T \otimes S) = (D_x^\alpha T) \otimes S ; D_y^\beta(T \otimes S) = T \otimes D_y^\beta S$

Příklad: $\delta_a \otimes \delta_b$; $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$
 $\varphi \in \varphi(x,y) \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \delta_a \otimes \delta_b, \varphi \rangle &= \langle \delta_a(x), \langle \delta_b(y), \varphi(x,y) \rangle_y \rangle_x \\ &= \langle \delta_a(x), \varphi(x,b) \rangle_x \\ &= \varphi_{(a,b)} = \langle \delta_{(a,b)}, \varphi \rangle\end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_a \otimes \delta_b = \delta_{(a,b)}$$

operátor: $f(x), g(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

Konvoluce $(f * g)(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) g(x-y) dy$

platí $f * g = g * f$ komutativita
 $f * (g * h) = (f * g) * h$ asociaativita

$$D^\alpha \{ f * g \} = \{ D^\alpha f \} * g = f * \{ D^\alpha g \}$$

dl. (formálně)

$$\begin{aligned}D_x^\alpha \{ f * g \}(x) &= D_x^\alpha \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) g(x-y) dy = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) (D_x^\alpha g)(x-y) dy = \{ f * D_x^\alpha g \}(x)\end{aligned}$$

důsledek: „ $f * g$ je tak bladka“, jestli f a g dokončený

$$D^{\alpha+\beta} \{ f * g \} = D^\alpha f * D^\beta g$$

Fourierova transformace a konvoluce

$$F\{f * g\} = Ff \cdot Fg \quad | \text{ bladky } f \leftarrow \text{ polos } Ff \text{ pro } \|f\| \rightarrow \infty$$

Pojem: „fundamentální řešení“

$$(1) \quad D[u] = f \dots \text{pravá strana}$$

\hookrightarrow diferenciální operátor $D = \partial_t - D_x$

Fundamentálne řešenie je U takové, že $D[U] = f$

tordim u je fund. řeš. $\Rightarrow u := U * f$ řeš. (1)

dt.

$$\mathcal{D}[u] = \mathcal{D}[u * f] = \mathcal{D}[u] * f = \delta_0 * f = f$$

do je neutrální prok pro $*$: $\delta_0 * f = f * \delta_0 = f$
 motivaci výpočet č. 1 : $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n), g \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) g(x-y) dy = \langle T_g(y), g(x-y) \rangle_g$$

Definice [konvoluce verze 1]

Nechť $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$, nechť $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Pak definujeme konvoluci $T * \varphi$ předpisem

$$(T * \varphi)(x) := \langle T(y), \varphi(x-y) \rangle_g \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Věta 27.11. Nechť $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n), \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, pak $T * \varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\text{a platí } D^\alpha \{T * \varphi\} = D^\alpha T * \varphi = T * D^\alpha \varphi$$

dt. (náznak)

$$\text{spojitost } x \mapsto (T * \varphi)(x)$$

je třeba ověřit, že $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m \rightarrow x_0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x_m - y) \rightarrow \varphi(x_0 - y)$ v $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$
 jde o funkci pravého typu

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (T * \varphi)(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left\{ (T * \varphi)(x + h e_i) - (T * \varphi)(x) \right\} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\langle T(y), \underbrace{\frac{\varphi(x + h e_i - y) - \varphi(x-y)}{h}}_{\rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i}(x-y)} \right\rangle_g : \text{bodové sítce} \\ &= \left\langle T(y), \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i}(x-y) \right\rangle_g = T * \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (T * \varphi)(x) &= (T * \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i})(x) = \left\langle T(y), \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i}(x-y) \right\rangle_g = \\ &= \left\langle T(y), -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \{ \varphi(x-y) \} \right\rangle_g = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} T(y), \varphi(x-y) \right\rangle_g = (\frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} * \varphi)(x) \end{aligned}$$

motivaci výpočet č. 2 : $f(x), g(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow f * g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_{fg}, \varphi \rangle &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f * g)(x) \varphi(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) g(x-y) dy \right) \varphi(x) dx = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x-y) \varphi(x) dx \right) dy = | x \leftarrow x+y \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) g(x) \varphi(x+y) dx dy = \langle T_f \otimes T_g, \varphi(x+y) \rangle$$

Idea: $T, S \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $T \otimes S$ definuje jako

$$\langle T * S, \varphi \rangle := \langle (T \otimes S)(x, y), \varphi(x+y) \rangle_{x,y} \quad ; \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Problém: $\varphi(x+y)$ nemá kompaktní nosič

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp } \varphi \subset \{ |x| < R \} \Rightarrow \text{supp } \varphi(x+y) \subset \{ |x+y| < R \}$$

Značení $\Omega_R := \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n, |x+y| < R \}$

Def [konvoluce 2. verze] Nechť $T, S \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, nechť navíc je
 $\text{supp } T \otimes S \cap \Omega_R$ omezená množina pro $R > 0$

Potom definuje konvoluci $T * S \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ jako

$$\langle T * S, \varphi \rangle := \langle T \otimes S(x, y), \eta(x, y) \varphi(x+y) \rangle_{x,y} ; \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

zde $\eta = \eta(x, y) \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ takový, že $\eta = 1$ na oblasti

$$\text{supp } T \otimes S \cap \text{supp } \varphi(x+y)$$

Pozn: podmínka navíc je splňena, pokud T nebo S mají omezený nosič
obecněji mají-li T a S omezený nosič v některé (jedné) straně

Pozn. $T * S$ je hotovou definovanou distribucí, ? nesouvisí s na
konkrétní volbou η : $\eta, \tilde{\eta} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, $\eta = \tilde{\eta} = 1$ na
 $\text{supp } T \otimes S \cap \text{supp } \varphi(x+y)$: $\langle T \otimes S, \eta \varphi(x+y) \rangle = \langle T \otimes S, \tilde{\eta} \varphi(x+y) \rangle$
 $\langle T \otimes S, \underbrace{(\eta - \tilde{\eta})}_{\eta} \varphi(x+y) \rangle ; \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$
 $\eta = 0$ na $\text{supp } T \otimes S$ (\Rightarrow jsem holov)

$$(x, y) \in \text{supp } T \otimes S : \begin{cases} (x, y) \in \text{supp } \varphi(x+y) \Rightarrow \eta - \tilde{\eta} = 0 \\ (x, y) \notin \text{supp } \varphi(x+y) \Rightarrow \varphi(x+y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Příklad: $T * \delta_0 = T$; $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$: dodatečná podmínka je splňena

$$\langle T * \delta_0, \varphi \rangle = \langle T \otimes \delta_0, \eta \varphi(x+y) \rangle_{x,y} ; \eta \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\eta = 1 \text{ na } \text{supp } T \otimes \delta_0 \cap \text{supp } \varphi(x+y)$$

$$= \langle T(x), \langle \delta_0(y), \eta(x, y) \varphi(x+y) \rangle_y \rangle_x = \langle T(x), \eta(x, 0) \varphi(x) \rangle_x$$

vzhledem $y=0$: $\eta = 1$ na $\text{supp } T \cap \text{supp } \varphi(x)$

Výška 27.12.*

$$1. T * S = S * T \text{ (komutativita)}$$

$$2. \text{ mají-li alespoň dve distribuce } T, S, R \\ \text{ omezenou nosiči, platí } (T * S) * R = T * (S * R) \\ \text{ (asociativita)}$$

$$3. D^\alpha(T * S) = D^\alpha T * S = T * D^\alpha S$$

$$4. \text{ supp } T * S \subset \underbrace{\text{supp } T + \text{supp } S}_{=: \{a+b, a \in \text{supp } T, b \in \text{supp } S\}}$$

Příklad. ① $T * \delta_0 = T = \delta_0 * T$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T * \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2 \delta_0 = \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2 \{T * \delta_0\} = \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2 T$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (T * \delta_a)(x) = T(x-a)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{probíhádlo 2 V27.12.12}$$

uvážujeme distribuce $1, \frac{d}{dx} \delta_0, h \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$
jen jedna má omezenou nosiči

$$1 * \left(\frac{d}{dx} \delta_0 * h\right) = 1 * \frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{(\delta_0 * h)}_h = 1 * \delta_0 = 1$$

$$\left(1 * \frac{d}{dx} \delta_0\right) * h = \left(\frac{d}{dx} 1 * \delta_0\right) * h = 0$$

Příklad. Zavedení nezáhlých derivací

$$\chi_+^\lambda := \frac{x_+^\lambda}{\Gamma(\lambda+1)} ; \dots \text{ lze rozšířit pro } \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ (holomorfne)}$$

$$\text{platí: } \frac{d}{dx} \chi_+^\lambda = \chi_+^{\lambda-1} \quad \chi_+^\lambda \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\chi_+^{-\lambda} = \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^{\lambda-1} \delta_0 \quad \text{supp } \chi_+^\lambda = [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{Pro } g \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}) ; \text{ supp } g \subset [0, \infty) \text{ definují } d^\lambda g =: g * \chi_+^{\lambda-1}$$

platí: konvolve je definována (nosiče jsou sleva omezené)

$$d^0 g = g * \tilde{\chi}_+^0 = g * \delta_0 = g$$

$$d^1 g = g * \tilde{\chi}_+^{-1} = g * \left(\frac{d}{dx} \delta_0 \right) = \frac{d}{dx} g$$

obecněji

$$d^n g = \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n g ; n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$d^{-1} g = g * \tilde{\chi}_+^0 = g * h \leftarrow \text{primitivní distribuce}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (d^{-1} g) = \frac{d}{dx} (g * h) = g * \underbrace{\frac{dh}{dx}}_{\delta_0} = g$$

Obecně platí $d^\lambda (d^m g) = d^{m+\lambda} g + \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\text{dL. } LS = (d^m g) * \tilde{\chi}_+^{-\lambda} = (g * \tilde{\chi}_+^{-\lambda}) * \tilde{\chi}_+^{-\lambda}$$

$$PS = g * \tilde{\chi}_+^{-\lambda-\mu-\lambda}$$

$$\text{BUENO: } \mu = -\beta \quad ; \quad \operatorname{Re} \alpha, \beta > 1$$

$$(1. \text{krok}) \quad \lambda = -\alpha$$

$$\text{stáčí ukládat } \tilde{\chi}_+^{-1+\alpha+\beta} = \tilde{\chi}_+^{\alpha-1} * \tilde{\chi}_+^{\beta-1}$$

$$\tilde{\chi}_+^{\alpha-1} * \tilde{\chi}_+^{\beta-1} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)} \underbrace{\tilde{\chi}_+^{\alpha-1} * \tilde{\chi}_+^{\beta-1}}_K$$

$$K = \int_R (y)_+^{\alpha-1} (x-y)_+^{\beta-1} dy = \int_0^x \dots dy = \begin{cases} y = xt, t \in (0,1) \\ dy = xdt \end{cases}$$

$$= x^{\alpha+\beta-1} \underbrace{\int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} (1-t)^{\beta-1} dt}_{B(\alpha, \beta)}$$

$$B(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}$$

Poznámka: $T \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$; $S \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ s kompaktním nosičem:

$\Rightarrow T * S \in \mathcal{G}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (formální definice jako výře)

a platí $\mathcal{F}(T * S) = \mathcal{F}T \cdot \mathcal{F}S$

Pozn. S má kompaktní nosič $\Rightarrow S$ je temperovana
 $\mathcal{F}S \in C^\infty$; „pomalu rostoucí“