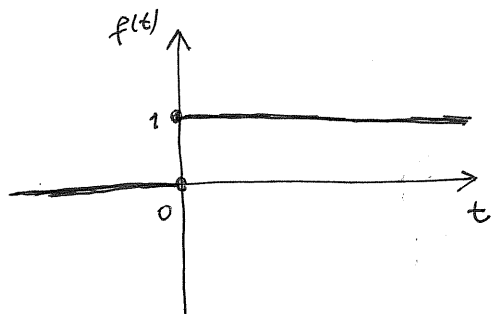


0. UVOD

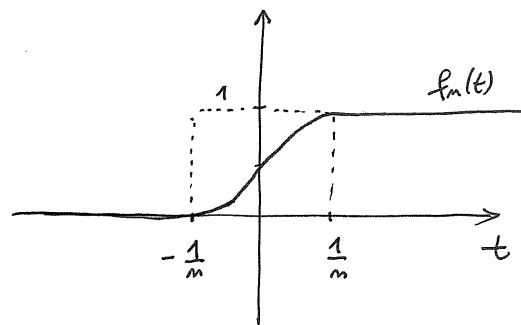
①



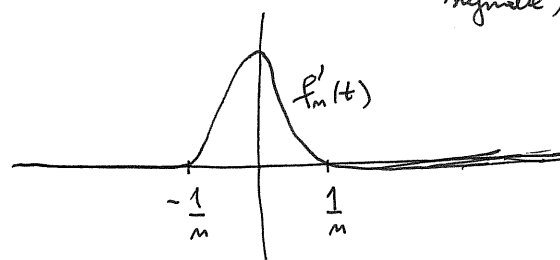
FIZIKALNO: konstantni signal koji se javlja od trenutka $t=0$

MATEMATIČKI: Heavisideova funkcija
 \rightarrow prekid u $t=0$

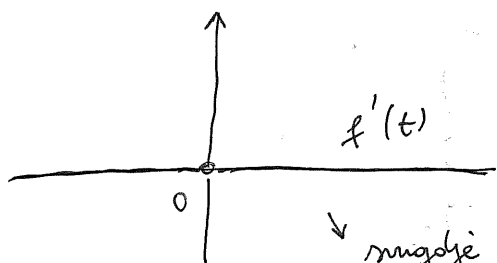
U stvarnosti se ne može dogoditi u fizikalnim procesima takav skok. Zato aproksimiramo



derivacija
 (računanje impulsa signala)



der.



\downarrow nula je 0, osim u 0 nije def.

SVOJSTVA:

- (i) $f'_m(t) \geq 0, t \in \mathbb{R}$
- (ii) $f'_m(t) = 0, |t| > \frac{1}{m}$
- (iii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f'_m(t) dt = 1$

Istjeli bismo da na limesu svojstva ostanu očuvane zbog fizikalne interpretacije:

- (i) $f'(t) \geq 0, t \in \mathbb{R}$
- (ii) $f'(t) = 0, t \neq 0$
- (iii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f'(t) dt = 1$

} takve f-ja ne postoji
 \Downarrow

potreba za novim objektima

(DISTRIBUCIJE)

Ponovimo osnovne rezultate koji su nam potrebni za proučavanje distribucija.

$$C_c^\infty(\Omega) := \{u \in C^\infty(\Omega) : \text{supp } u \in K(\Omega)\}$$

(2)

↳ funkcije od interesa (test f-je)

• Postoji li netrivijalna f-ja iz $C_c^\infty(\Omega)$?

($0 \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$, to je trivijalno)

DA.

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} C e^{-\frac{1}{1-|x|^2}}, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$S \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, ali S nije analitička (problem u $|x|=1$)

↳ inače, da je funkcija nula na nekom otv. skupu i analitička bila bi nula pa je to dobitno objašnjenje

SVOJSTVA:

(i) $S \geq 0$

(ii) $\text{supp } S = K[0, 1]$

(iii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} S(x) dx = 1$ (tako biramo C)

$$S_m(x) := m^d S(mx), \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{(i) } S_m \geq 0 \\ & \text{(ii) } \text{supp } S_m = K[0, \frac{1}{m}] \\ & \text{(iii) } \int S_m = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_m(x) := (u * S_m)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u(y) S_m(x-y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u(x - \frac{z}{m}) S(z) dz$$

TEOREM 1. Neka je $u \in L^1(\Omega)$, $\text{supp } u \in K(\Omega)$. Tada je $u_m \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ ako je $\frac{1}{m} < d(\text{supp } u, \text{Fr } \Omega)$.

Ako je u neprekidna, onda $u_m \Rightarrow u$, dok u slučaju da je $u \in L^p(\Omega)$, $p \in [1, \infty)$, vrijedi $\|u_m - u\|_{L^p} \rightarrow 0$.

prošćiti:
KOROLAR 2. Ako je μ Radonova mjera na Ω koja se poništava na $C_c^\infty(\Omega)$, onda je $\mu = 0$.

Dz. Treba dokazati da je $C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ gust u $C_c(\Omega)$, ali u topologiji prostora $C_c(\Omega)$!

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{supp } u_{m+1} \subseteq \text{supp } u_m, \quad u_m \text{ kao prije} \\ & \Rightarrow (\forall m \in \mathbb{N}) \text{supp } u_m \subseteq \text{supp } u_1 \end{aligned}$$

- $u \in C_c(\Omega) \Rightarrow u \in L^1(\Omega)$ i ima kompaktnu nosač $\Rightarrow \text{supp } u_m \in K(\Omega)$
- $u \in C_c(\Omega) \Rightarrow u$ nepr. $\Rightarrow u_m \Rightarrow u$ (ne ovako za kompaktni)

To je upravo konvergencija u $C_c(\Omega)$ (pogledati u skripti).

LEMA 2. $K \in K(\Omega)$. Postoji $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ t.d.:

- (i) $0 \leq \psi \leq 1$
- (ii) $(\exists U \ni K) (\psi|_U = 1)$

Dz.

$$d(K, \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega) > 0 \Rightarrow (\exists \delta > 0) \quad d(K, \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega) > \delta > 0$$

$$(\exists m \in \mathbb{N}) \quad 0 < \frac{1}{m} < \delta < \frac{1}{m} + \delta < d(K, \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega)$$

$$K_\delta := \{x \in \Omega : d(x, K) \leq \delta\}$$

\hookrightarrow kompaktno

$$u := \chi_{K_\delta}$$

$$\psi := u_m \quad (u_m \text{ kao prije})$$

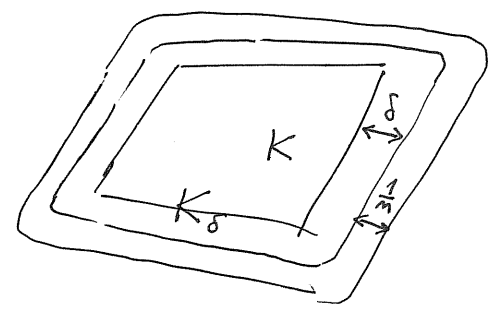
• Iz dokaza T-1 $\Rightarrow \text{supp } \psi = K_{\delta + \frac{1}{m}} \subseteq \Omega$

T-1 $\Rightarrow \psi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$

$$|\psi(x)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |u(x - \frac{z}{m})| |f(z)| dz \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(z) dz = 1$$

\uparrow očito je $\psi \geq 0$.

$$x \in K \Rightarrow x - \frac{z}{m} \in K_{\frac{1}{m}} \subseteq K_\delta \Rightarrow \underline{\psi(x) = 1, \quad x \in K.}$$



1. DISTRIBUCIJE

Distribucija T je antilinearan funkcional na prostoru $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ koja zadovoljava:

$$(\forall K \in \mathcal{K}(\Omega)) (\exists m \in \mathbb{N}_0) (\exists C > 0) (\forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega))$$

$$\text{supp } \varphi \subseteq K \Rightarrow |\langle T, \varphi \rangle| \leq C \max_{|\alpha| \leq m} \|\partial^\alpha \varphi\|_{L^\infty(K)}$$

NAJPRIJE OVO:



DEF. Za niz $(\varphi_n) \subseteq \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ kažemo da je konvergentan ka $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ ako:

(i) \exists kompaktno $K \subseteq \Omega$ t.d. $\text{supp } \varphi_n \subseteq K, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

(ii) $\exists \partial^\alpha \varphi_n \rightarrow \partial^\alpha \varphi$ uniformno na $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$

Ekvivalentno: $\varphi_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(\Omega)} \varphi$.

DEF. Distribucija na Ω je linearan funkcional L u $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ koji je neprekinut u smislu da $L(\varphi_n) \rightarrow L(\varphi)$ kada $\varphi_n \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(\Omega)} \varphi$.

- ISTAKNUTI:
- def. ekvivalentne
 - ne možemo garantovati omeđenost T kad $C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ nije normiran prostor

NA PREDAVANJIMA POKAZALI:

- $f \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega) \Rightarrow T_f(\varphi) = \int_{\Omega} f(x) \varphi(x) dx$ je distribucija reda 0

- $f \mapsto T_f$ je injekcija
 $L^1_{loc}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$

RADIMO POISTOVJEĆIVANJE
 f -ja i distribucija

$$\Rightarrow L^1_{loc}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$$

$T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ regularna ako $(\exists f \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)) T_f = T$.

$\delta_x \varphi := \varphi(x) \dots$ distribucija reda 0

TVRDNJA δ_x nije regularna.

(BS0) $x = 0$. Neka je $f \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$ t.d.

$$(\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f \bar{\varphi} = \bar{\varphi}(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) \bar{\delta}(mx) dx = \bar{\delta}(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < |\bar{\delta}(0)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)| \bar{\delta}(mx) dx = \int_{K[0, \frac{1}{m}]} |f(x)| \bar{\delta}(mx) dx \leq$$

$$\leq C \int_{K[0, \frac{1}{m}]} |f(x)| dx \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow \Leftarrow$

ZAKLJUČAK: Ulaganje $L^1_{loc}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ nije surjekcija.

ZAD. 1 Jesu li sljedeći funkcionali distribucije?

a) $T(\varphi) = |\varphi(0)|$,

b) $T(\varphi) = a, a \in \mathbb{C}$,

c) $T(\varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |x|^\alpha \bar{\varphi}(x) dx, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

Rj:

a) i b) nisu linearni \Rightarrow NE

c) Treba provjeriti kada je $|x|^\alpha \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$.

Problem je samo u kompaktnim legji sadrže nulu, a kako je funkcija parna, dovoljno je gledati:

$$\int_0^a |x|^\alpha dx = \int_0^a x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \Big|_0^a = \frac{a^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \quad \text{DA za } \alpha > -1$$

$\alpha = -1$ $\ln x \Big|_0^a = \ln a - \ln 0 = +\infty$ nije

za $\alpha < -1$ nije

OPERACIJE NA DISTRIBUCIJAMA

(6)

- $\langle \partial^\alpha T, \varphi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle T, \partial^\alpha \varphi \rangle$
- $\langle \psi T, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \overline{\psi} \varphi \rangle, \psi \in C^\infty(\Omega)$
- $\langle \tilde{T}, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \tilde{\varphi} \rangle, \tilde{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(-x) \dots$ refleksija
(može i oznaka φ_S)
- $\langle \tau_a T, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \tau_{-a} \varphi \rangle, \tau_a \varphi(x) = \varphi(x-a) \dots$ translacija

ZAD. 2. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x|.$

Naći f', f'' i f''' u smislu distribucija.

Rj. Označimo s T_f distribuciju pridruženu f -ji f .

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_f', \varphi \rangle &= - \langle T_f, \varphi' \rangle = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| \varphi'(x) dx = - \int_{-\infty}^0 (-x) \varphi'(x) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} x \varphi'(x) dx \\ &= \underbrace{x \varphi(x)}_{=0} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \int_{-\infty}^0 \varphi(x) dx - \underbrace{x \varphi(x)}_{=0} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{sign}(x) \varphi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_f' = \text{sign}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_f'', \varphi \rangle &= - \langle T_f', \varphi' \rangle = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{sign}(x) \varphi'(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \varphi'(x) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi'(x) dx \\ &= \varphi(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \varphi(x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2\varphi(0) = \langle 2\delta_0, \varphi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$T_f''' = 2\delta_0'$$

$$\Rightarrow T_f'' = 2\delta_0$$

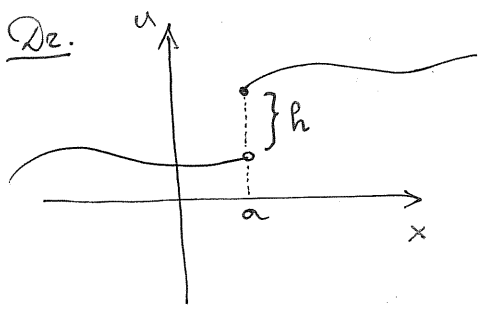
$$(\langle 2\delta_0', \varphi \rangle = - \langle 2\delta_0, \varphi' \rangle = -2\varphi'(0))$$

NAP. Od sad postojeci je $\varphi = T_f$.

LEMA 1. Neka je $u \in C^1$ na $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\}$, a u točki $x=a$ ima prekid prve vrste. Tada vrijedi:

$$u'(x) = \{u(x)\} + h\delta(x-a), \quad h = u(a+) - u(a-),$$

gdje je $\{u(x)\}$ funkcija koja je jednaka u' tamo gdje postoji i moriva se regularni dio proopcene derivacije (derivacije u smislu distribucija) $u'(x)$.



Postojećijemo $u = Tu$.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u', \varphi \rangle &= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u \varphi' dx = - \int_{-\infty}^a u \varphi' dx - \int_a^{+\infty} u \varphi' dx \\ &= -u\varphi \Big|_{-\infty}^a + \int_{-\infty}^a u' \varphi dx - u\varphi \Big|_a^{+\infty} + \int_a^{+\infty} u' \varphi dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \{u'\} \varphi dx + (u(a+) - u(a-)) \varphi(a) \end{aligned}$$

ZAD.3. elaci derivaciji f -je u smislu distribucija f -je
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & , x \leq 0 \\ \sin x & , x \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle \\ x^2 & , x \geq \pi \end{cases}$

- a) po definiciji,
- b) konsteci LEMU 1.

Rj: a) ... $\delta_0(x-\pi)$
 b) $f'(x) = g(x) + 0 \cdot \delta_0 + (\pi^2 - 0) \delta_\pi = g(x) + \pi^2 \delta_\pi$, gdje je
 $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & , x < 0 \\ \cos x & , x \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle \\ 2x & , x > \pi \end{cases}$
 nije bitno što je u točkama prelida

ZAD.4. a) Pokazite: $\tau_a \delta_b = \delta_{a+b}$,
 b) $T := \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_{ma}$

Argumentirajte zašto je T distribucija i pokazite T periodička ($\exists a \neq 0 \tau_a T = T$).

c) $\langle T, \varphi \rangle := \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \overline{\varphi}^{(m)}(m)$

Argumentirajte zašto je T distribucija i odredite red distribucije.

Rj: a) $\langle \tau_a \delta_b, \varphi \rangle = \langle \delta_b, \tau_{-a} \varphi \rangle = (\overline{\tau_{-a} \varphi})(b) = \overline{\varphi}(b - (-a)) = \overline{\varphi}(a+b) = \langle \delta_{a+b}, \varphi \rangle$

b) $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow (\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N}) (\forall m > m_0) ma, -ma \notin \text{supp } \varphi$
 $\langle T, \varphi \rangle = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{\varphi}(ma) = \sum_{m=-m_0}^{m_0} \overline{\varphi}(ma) < \infty \Rightarrow T$ je dobro def

$$|\langle T, \varphi \rangle| \leq \sum_{m=-m_0}^{m_0} |\bar{\varphi}(ma)| \leq (2m_0+1) \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})}$$

$\Rightarrow T$ je distribucija (reda 0).

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_a T, \varphi \rangle &= \langle T, \tau_{-a} \varphi \rangle = \sum_{m=-m_0}^{m_0} \bar{\varphi}(ma+a) = \sum_{m=-m_0+1}^{m_0+1} \bar{\varphi}(ma) = \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \bar{\varphi}(ma) = \langle T, \varphi \rangle \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

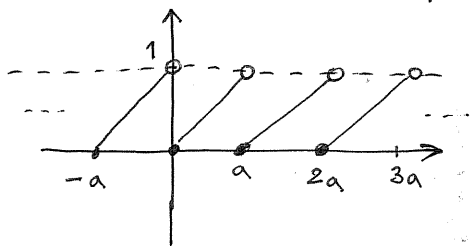
c) $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow (\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N}) (\forall m > m_0) \varphi^{(m)} = 0$ (onda je naravno i $m \notin \text{supp } \varphi^{(k)}$)

$$\langle T, \varphi \rangle = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \bar{\varphi}^{(m)}(m) = \sum_{m=1}^{m_0} \bar{\varphi}^{(m)}(m)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle T, \varphi \rangle| \leq m_0 \max_{m \leq m_0} \|\varphi^{(m)}\|_{L^\infty}$$

$\Rightarrow T$ je distribucija besk. reda jer m_0 ovisi o kompaktu.

ZAD. 5 Beskonačno prekida periodičke f-je



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a}x + (-k), \quad x \in [ka, (k+1)a)$$

\hookrightarrow klasične derivacije nije definirane u tačkama $ka, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, a jednaka je $f'(x) = \frac{1}{a}$ (tj. $\{f'(x)\} = \frac{1}{a}$).

Derivacije u smislu distribucije:

$$f' = \frac{1}{a} - \underbrace{\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_{ma}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(ka+) &= 0 \\ f(ka-) &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow h = -1$$

NAPOMENA. Odredite f-ju kojoj je distribucije iz ZAD. 4. b) derivacija.
 Rj: $f(x) = \lfloor \frac{x}{a} \rfloor$.

DZ $g \in C^\infty(\Omega)$

$$\langle g \delta_a, \varphi \rangle = \langle g(a) \delta_a, \varphi \rangle$$

KONVERGENCIJA DISTRIBUCIJA

9

$$\underbrace{T_m \xrightarrow{*} T}_{T_m, T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)} \quad (T_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}'} T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)) \quad \langle T_m, \varphi \rangle \rightarrow \langle T, \varphi \rangle.$$

PRIMJER.

a) $u_m \in C(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $u_m \rightrightarrows u$, $m \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}'} u$, $m \rightarrow \infty$

Uistinu, neka je $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d)$,

$$|\langle u_m, \varphi \rangle - \langle u, \varphi \rangle| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u_m(x) \bar{\varphi}(x) dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u(x) \bar{\varphi}(x) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |u_m(x) - u(x)| |\varphi(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\|u_m - u\|_{L^\infty}}_{\rightarrow 0} \text{vol}(\text{supp } \varphi) \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}$$

b) $u_m \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $u_m \rightarrow u$, $u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow u_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}'} u$
 $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d)$,

$$|\langle u_m, \varphi \rangle - \langle u, \varphi \rangle| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |u_m(x) - u(x)| |\varphi(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \|u_m - u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)} \|\varphi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

$$\leq \text{vol}(\text{supp } \varphi) \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)} \underbrace{\|u_m - u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}}_{\rightarrow 0}$$

Zapravo imamo da konvergencije u svim promatranim prostorima povlači konvergenciju u smislu distribucije.

• Je li kv. u smislu distribucije uistinu najslabiji kv.?

PRIMJER.

$f_m(x) := \sin(mx)$. Očito je $f_m \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow f_m \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \langle f_m, \varphi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sin(mx) \bar{\varphi}(x) dx \stackrel{\text{P.I.}}{=} \underbrace{-\frac{\cos(mx)}{m} \bar{\varphi}(x)}_{=0} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\cos(mx)}{m} \bar{\varphi}(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle f_m, \varphi \rangle| \leq \frac{1}{m} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \text{vol}(\text{supp } \varphi) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(mx) \xrightarrow{*} 0$$

Ali je jasno da $\sin(mx) \not\rightarrow 0$, $\sin(mx) \xrightarrow{L^2} 0$.

ZAD. 6. Dokazite da $S_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}'} \delta_0$.

(10)

Rj:

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle S_m, \varphi \rangle - \langle \delta_0, \varphi \rangle| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} S_m(x) \overline{\varphi(x)} dx - \overline{\varphi(0)} \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} S_m(x) (\overline{\varphi(x)} - \overline{\varphi(0)}) dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} S_m(x) |\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)| dx \\ &= m^d \int_{K[0, \frac{1}{m}]} \underbrace{C e^{-\frac{1}{1-|m x|^2}}}_{\leq 1} |\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)| dx \\ &\leq C \omega_d \int_{K[0, \frac{1}{m}]} |\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)| dx \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

NAP. Deriviranje distribucija je neprekidno.

$T_m, T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, $T_m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}'} T$, ($\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$).

$$\langle \partial_{\mathbf{i}}^\alpha T_m, \varphi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle T_m, \partial_{\mathbf{i}}^\alpha \varphi \rangle \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}'} (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle T, \partial_{\mathbf{i}}^\alpha \varphi \rangle = \langle \partial_{\mathbf{i}}^\alpha T, \varphi \rangle$$

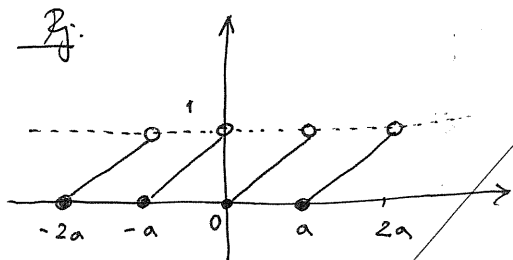
$$\Rightarrow T'_f = T'_f + \lambda \delta_a + \mu \delta_b, \quad \lambda = f(a+) - f(a-)$$

$$\mu = f(b+) - f(b-)$$

ZAD.5. napiši derivaciju f-je $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \leq 0 \\ \sin x & x \in (0, \pi) \\ x^2 & x \geq \pi \end{cases}$

a) po definiciji
b) koristi poznata svojstva re derivaciji prekidne f-je

ZAD.6. Beskonačno prekida periodičke funkcije



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a}x - k, \quad x \in [ka, (k+1)a)$$

↳ klasična derivacija nije definirana u tačkama $ka, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ i jednaka je $f'(x) = \frac{1}{a}$

Derivacija u smislu distribucija:

$$f' = \frac{1}{a} - \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta_{ma}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(ka+) &= 0 \\ f(ka-) &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

KOMENTAR: Odredite f-ju kojoj je distribucija iz ZAD.3. b) derivacija.

ZAD.7. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

Pokušati naći ~~derivaciju u smislu distribucija~~ pripadnu distribuciju.

Pj. Funkcija f nije integralna u okolini ishodišta pa joj ne možemo pridružiti distribuciju.

Budući da na distribucije gledamo kao proširenja f-ja, željeli bismo ipak naći način da f-ju f promatramo kao distribuciju.

(isti problem bi se javio sa nekom racionalnom f-jom koja ima realni pol)

$$F(x) = \ln|x| \dots \text{primitivna f-ja}$$

$$\bullet F \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$$

(BSO) gledamo integral na $[-1, 1]$ jer je ionako samo problem u 0.

$$\int_{-1}^1 \ln|x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 \ln(-x) dx + \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln(-x) \Big|_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 dx + x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \stackrel{l'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0$$

$$= 0 - 1 + 0 - 1 = -2 < \infty$$

Dobro je definirano F' u smislu distribucija (kao i derivacija bilo kojeg reda).

$$pv\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) := F' \quad (\text{za sada samo oznaka})$$

$$\langle pv\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \varphi \rangle = ?$$

$$\langle pv\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \varphi \rangle = \langle T'_F, \varphi \rangle = - \langle T_F, \varphi' \rangle = - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \ln|x| \overline{\varphi'(x)} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} J_\varepsilon$$

$$J_\varepsilon := - \int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \ln|x| \overline{\varphi'(x)} dx - \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \ln|x| \overline{\varphi'(x)} dx \quad (\text{PARCIJALNA INTEGRACIJA})$$

$$= - \ln|x| \overline{\varphi(x)} \Big|_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} + \int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\overline{\varphi(x)}}{x} dx - \ln|x| \overline{\varphi(x)} \Big|_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} + \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{\overline{\varphi(x)}}{x} dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{supp } \varphi \in K(\mathbb{R})}{=} (\overline{\varphi(\varepsilon)} - \overline{\varphi(-\varepsilon)}) \ln \varepsilon + \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\overline{\varphi(x)}}{x} dx$$

$$\overline{\varphi(\varepsilon)} - \overline{\varphi(-\varepsilon)} = 2\varepsilon \overline{\varphi'(c_\varepsilon)}, \quad |c_\varepsilon| < \varepsilon \quad \dots \text{teorem srednje vrijednosti.}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 2\varepsilon \ln \varepsilon \overline{\varphi'(c_\varepsilon)} = 2\overline{\varphi'(0)} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle pv\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \varphi \rangle = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\overline{\varphi(x)}}{x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{\overline{\varphi(x)} - \overline{\varphi(-x)}}{x} dx \quad (*)$$

NAPOMENA

1) $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$ općenito ne postoji, ali simetrični limes

$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$ postoji i to se zove glavna vrijednost

integrala (eng. "principal value") po to objašnjava oznaku pv

2) $x \cdot pv\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 1$
 samo se ~~uvodi~~ ^{uvodi} u (*).

3) Čada možemo promatrati $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(m)}$ tako da gledamo $(pv\left(\frac{1}{x}\right))^{(m)}$.

TVRDNJA: $pw(\frac{1}{x})$ je distribucija reda 1.

~~13~~

13

$$1) \quad \left| \langle pw(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi \rangle \right| = \left| \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(-x)}{x} dx \right| = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{2x \varphi'(x)}{x} dx \right|$$

$$\leq 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} |\varphi'(x)| dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} |\varphi'(x)| dx$$

$$\leq C \|\varphi'\|_{L^\infty}$$

Zašto nije prošao račun bez korištenja teorema srednje vrijednosti? φ je s kompaktnim nosačem, pa je i φ'

$$\left| \langle pw(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi \rangle \right| = \left| \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(-x)}{x} dx \right| \leq 2 \|\varphi'\|_{L^\infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= 2 \|\varphi'\|_{L^\infty} \underbrace{\left(\ln M - \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \ln \varepsilon \right)}_{= +\infty}$$

φ je s kompaktnim nosačem, ali smo uzeli $0 \in \text{supp } \varphi$ jer inače imamo dobru situaciju

2) $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), \text{supp } \varphi \neq \emptyset$

$$\langle pw(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$$

pa zato $pw(\frac{1}{x})$ ravemo proširuje (proširenje) funkcije $\frac{1}{x}$.
Za takve φ očito imamo da je $pw(\frac{1}{x})$ reda 0.

3) Iz jedan vidimo da je red ≤ 1 . Time smo pokazali i da je $pw(\frac{1}{x})$ distribucija. Kad bi bila reda 0, onda bi bila mjera pa bi $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x| \geq \varepsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx$ bilo definirano za sve neprekidne omeđene funkcije na \mathbb{R} što nije slučaj.

Za funkciju koja u okolini nule izgleda kao $\frac{H(x)}{\ln x}$ integral nije definiran.

/ \rightarrow SOCHOZKIJEVE FORMULE, Vladimir

4) $pw(\frac{1}{x})$ je neparna distribucija $\langle \tilde{pw}(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi \rangle = \langle pw(\frac{1}{x}), \tilde{\varphi} \rangle = - \langle pw(\frac{1}{x}), \varphi \rangle$

DEF. $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ je nula na $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ ako $\langle T, \varphi \rangle = 0$, za svaki $\varphi \in \Omega$.

DEF. $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$, $\text{supp } T$ je komplement najvećeg otvorenog skupa gdje je $T=0$.

PROBLEM: Riješiti u $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ jednačinu $fT=0$, gdje je $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

ZAD. 8. Riješite jednačinu u $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$
 $xT=0$. ↳ posebno će nam od interesa biti polinomi

Rj. Trebamo pomoćne tvrdnje.

1) $\chi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$, $\chi(0)=0 \Rightarrow (\exists \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})) \chi = x\psi$

$\psi(x) := \frac{\chi(x)}{x} \rightarrow$ očito je $\text{supp } \psi$ kompaktan i ψ klase C^∞ nigdje osim u nuli

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \psi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\chi(x)}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \chi'(x) = \chi'(0) \Rightarrow$ limes postoji pa možemo dodefinirati ψ do nepr. f-je na \mathbb{R}

\rightarrow analogno bi se dobilo da je i C^∞ u nuli (Leibnizova formula)

BOLJE: Taylorov razvoj

$\chi(x) = \underbrace{\chi(0)}_0 + x\chi'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!}\chi''(0) + \dots$ IPAK NIJE DOBRO JER F J^{NE} MOR^A BITI ANALITIČKA OKO 0

$\frac{\chi(x)}{x} = \chi'(0) + \frac{x}{2!}\chi''(0) + \dots$ pa je funkcija analitička oko nule, a time i C^∞

2) neka je $\theta \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ t.d. $\theta(0)=1$.

$(\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})) (\exists \psi_\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})) \varphi = \varphi(0)\theta + x\psi_\varphi$

[Tvrdnja 1) primjenimo na $\varphi - \varphi(0)\theta$

$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ i ψ_φ kao u 2)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T, \varphi \rangle &= \langle T, \varphi(0)\theta + \psi_\varphi x \rangle = \overline{\varphi(0)} \langle T, \theta \rangle + \langle T, \psi_\varphi x \rangle \\ &= \overline{\varphi(0)} \langle T, \theta \rangle + \underbrace{\langle xT, \psi_\varphi \rangle}_{=0} = \overline{\varphi(0)} \underbrace{\langle T, \theta \rangle}_{=C \text{ (ne ovisi o } \varphi)} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow T = C\delta_0$ (T mora biti tog oblika)

Provjerimo da je to i dovoljni uvjet za rješenje

$\langle xT, \varphi \rangle = \langle xC\delta_0, \varphi \rangle = C \langle \delta_0, x\varphi \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \forall C \in \mathbb{C}$ je $C\delta_0$ rj.

Uočimo $\text{supp } T \subseteq \{0\}$ (za $C=0$ je $\text{supp } T = \emptyset$)

TEOREM. $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$, (namo se poznati na predavanju; KOR.5.)

$$T' = 0 \Leftrightarrow T = \text{konst.}, \text{ tj. } \langle T, \varphi \rangle = C \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi dx$$

Dz.

$\boxed{\Leftarrow}$

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \langle T', \varphi \rangle = - \langle T, \varphi' \rangle = -C \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi' dx = 0 \Rightarrow T' = 0$$

• $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \varphi' \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$

• $\int_a^b \varphi' dx = \varphi(b) - \varphi(a) = 0$ kad $b \rightarrow +\infty$
 $a \rightarrow -\infty$
jer φ ima kompaktnu nosač

$\boxed{\Rightarrow}$

$$\psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ t.d. } \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi dx = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) := \int_{-\infty}^x \psi(t) dt$$

• $\varphi \in C^\infty$ & $\varphi' = \psi$

• meka je $\text{supp } \psi \subseteq [-a, a]$, $a > 0$

$$b > a, \quad \varphi(b) = \int_{-\infty}^b \psi(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^a \psi(t) dt + \int_a^b \psi(t) dt = \varphi(a) + \underbrace{\int_a^b \psi(t) dt}_{=0}$$

$$\varphi(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a \psi(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(t) dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = 0, \quad x \in [a, +\infty)$$

Analogno $\varphi(x) = 0, \quad x \in (-\infty, -a]$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathcal{D}_0(\mathbb{R}) := \{\varphi' \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})\} = \{\psi \mid \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi = 0\}$$

$$\boxed{\ni} \quad \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) := \int_{-\infty}^x \psi(t) dt \Rightarrow \varphi' = \psi \text{ \& } \varphi' \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\boxed{\subseteq} \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), \psi := \varphi' \Rightarrow \psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ \& } \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi = 0$$

Lada imamo :

$$(\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}_0(\mathbb{R})) \quad \langle T, \varphi \rangle = 0.$$

~~14D~~

14D

$\theta \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \theta = 1$, $\text{supp } \theta \subseteq \langle -1, 1 \rangle$... standardni regularizirani je
jedina takva f-ja

↳ proizvoljna, ali fiksna

$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$, $\varphi_\varphi := \varphi - I(\varphi)\theta$, gdje je $I(\varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_\varphi &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi - \underbrace{I(\varphi)}_{=I(\varphi)} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} \theta}_{=1} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi_\varphi \in \mathcal{D}_0(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\langle T, \varphi \rangle = \langle T, \varphi_\varphi + I(\varphi)\theta \rangle = \underbrace{\langle T, \varphi_\varphi \rangle}_{=0} + I(\varphi) \langle T, \theta \rangle$$

$$= \langle T, \theta \rangle \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi$$

$$= \langle C, \varphi \rangle$$

↓
konstanta $\langle T, \theta \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow T = \text{konst.}$$

ZAKLJUČAK: $fT=0 \not\Rightarrow T=0$.

NEHOMOGENA JEDNADŽBA: $fT=g$, $f \in C^\infty$, $g \in \mathcal{D}'$

- ① Riješimo prilikom homogenom $fT_H=0$.
- ② Nađemo jednu partikularnu rj. $fT_P=g$.
- ③ $T = T_P + T_H$.

ZAD. 9. $xT = \delta_0$

Rj. Isti postupak kao u ZAD. 8.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle T, \varphi \rangle &= \overline{\varphi(0)} \langle T, \theta \rangle + \langle \delta_0, \psi_\varphi \rangle \\
 &= \overline{\varphi(0)} \langle T, \theta \rangle + \overline{\psi_\varphi(0)} \\
 &= \overline{\varphi(0)} \langle T, \theta \rangle + \overline{\varphi'(0)} - \overline{\varphi(0)} \overline{\theta'(0)} \\
 &= \underbrace{(\langle T, \theta \rangle - \overline{\theta'(0)})}_{=: C \dots \text{konst.}} \overline{\varphi(0)} + \overline{\varphi'(0)} \\
 &= C \overline{\varphi(0)} + \overline{\varphi'(0)} \\
 &= C \langle \delta_0, \varphi \rangle + \langle \delta_0, \varphi' \rangle \\
 &= \langle C\delta_0 - \delta_0', \varphi \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

ili pogoditi partikularnu rj. na sljedeći način:
 $x\delta_0 = 0 \Rightarrow (x\delta_0)' = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x\delta_0' + \delta_0 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x(-\delta_0') = \delta_0$

$\Rightarrow T = C\delta_0 - \delta_0'$... moram uvjet

Pokažimo da su istinu sve distribucije gornjeg oblika rješenja:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle x(C\delta_0 - \delta_0'), \varphi \rangle &= C \underbrace{\langle \delta_0, x\varphi \rangle}_{=0} - \langle \delta_0', x\varphi \rangle \\
 &= \langle \delta_0, (x\varphi)' \rangle = \underbrace{\langle \delta_0, x\varphi' \rangle}_{=0} + \langle \delta_0, \varphi \rangle \\
 &= \langle \delta_0, \varphi \rangle \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow buduću da smo rješavajući nehomogenu j. dobili ne rješenja (pojavio se $C\delta_0$ što je rješenje homogene), ne trebamo više računati homogenom j.

ZAD.10. $xT=1.$

Rj: ZAD.8. $\Rightarrow T_H = C\delta_0, C \in \mathbb{C}$

ZAD.7., NAP.2. $\Rightarrow T_P = \nu(\frac{1}{x})$

$\Rightarrow T = \nu(\frac{1}{x}) + C\delta_0, C \in \mathbb{C}.$

ZAD.11. $(1+x^2)(1-x^2)T=0$

Rj: $U := (1-x^2)T$

$(1+x^2)U=0$, $\frac{1}{1+x^2} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ pa možemo množiti \triangleright
njom distribucijom $(1+x^2)U$

$\Rightarrow U = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)T=0$

$(1-x)(1+x)T=0$

$V := (1+x)T$

$\Rightarrow (1-x)V=0$, $\frac{1}{1-x} \notin C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ pa ne možemo množiti \triangleright
njom

$(x-1)V=0$

$(\tau_1 x)V=0$

$\tau_1(x(\tau_{-1}V))=0 / \tau_{-1}$

$x(\tau_{-1}V)=0$

$\Rightarrow \tau_{-1}V = C\delta_0, C \in \mathbb{C}$

$\Rightarrow V = C\tau_1\delta_0 = C\delta_1, C \in \mathbb{C}$

$(1+x)T = C\delta_1$

$(\tau_{-1}x)T = C\delta_1$

$x(\tau_1 T) = C\delta_2$

$S := \tau_1 T$
 $xS = C\delta_2$

\hookrightarrow možemo riješiti istim postupkom kao ZAD.8., a možemo probati pogoditi jednu partikularno rj. buduci da rješene homogene znamo

$S_P = D\delta_2$

$\langle xS_P, \varphi \rangle = D \langle \delta_2, x\varphi \rangle = 2D \overline{\varphi(2)}$
 $= 2D \langle \delta_2, \varphi \rangle$

$\Rightarrow D = \frac{C}{2}$

$S = S_P + S_H = \frac{C}{2}\delta_2 + B\delta_0$

$\Rightarrow T = \tau_1 S = \frac{C}{2}\delta_1 + B\delta_{-1}, C, B \in \mathbb{C}$

Rj: $T = C\delta_1 + B\delta_{-1}, C, B \in \mathbb{C}$

Provera:

$$\langle (1+x^2)(1-x^2)T, \varphi \rangle = C \underbrace{\langle \delta_1, (1+x^2)(1-x^2)\varphi \rangle}_{=0} + B \underbrace{\langle \delta_{-1}, (1+x^2)(1-x^2)\varphi \rangle}_{=0} = 0$$

ZAKLJUČAK: $fT = g, f \in C^\infty, g \in \mathcal{D}'$

Ako je $\frac{g}{f} \in \mathcal{D}'$, onda je $\frac{g}{f}$ jedno partikularno rj.
 Posebno, za f polinom bez realnih nultocika imamo
 da gornje vrijedi (jer $\frac{1}{f} \in C^\infty$).

Podsjetiti na $T' = 0 \Leftrightarrow T = \text{konst.}$ (str. 14C)

ZAD. 12. $T'' = \delta_0$

Rj: ~~U := T'~~ $U := T' \Rightarrow U' = \delta_0$

supr $U' = \{0\} \Rightarrow U(x) = \begin{cases} Ax, & x < 0 \\ B, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$... funkcija

$$\Rightarrow T' = \begin{cases} A, & x < 0 \\ B, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x) = \begin{cases} Ax + C, & x < 0 \\ Bx + D, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

drugi način bi bio da se T derivira dva puta po LEM1 i da tražimo da zadovoljava $T'' = \delta_0$.

Kako odrediti konstante A, B, C, D?

- T je neprekidna u 0 jer se ne javlja δ_0'

$$\Rightarrow C = D$$

- T' ima "skok" +1 u 0

$$\Rightarrow T'(0+) - T'(0-) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow B - A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 1 + A$$

$$\Rightarrow T(x) = \begin{cases} Ax + C, & x < 0 \\ (1+A)x + C, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

NAPOMENA. Jednačina $T' = f, f \in \mathcal{D}'$ ima rjesenje u \mathcal{D}' i domo je \triangleright
 $T = F + C, C = \text{konst}$, gdje je $F \in \mathcal{D}'$ antidistribucija od f , tj. $F' = f$.

- DZ**
- a) $xT' = 0$ [U := T']
 - b) $x^2T = \delta_0$ [U := xT]
 - c) $xT' = \delta_0$ [U := T']
 - d) $x^2T = 0$ [U := xT]
 - e)* $x^2T = 1$ [gledati derivaciju od $px(\frac{1}{x})$]

- DZ**
- a) $\frac{d^k}{dx^k} |x|^m$, za proizvoljni k i fiksnu $m \in \mathbb{N}$,
 - b) Pokazati da vrijedi $|\sin x|'' + |\sin x| = 2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - k\pi)$.

KONVOLUCIJA

$S, T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\langle S * T, \varphi \rangle := \langle S \boxtimes T, \Phi_\varphi \rangle$,
 $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

gdje je $\Phi_\varphi(x, y) := \varphi(x + y)$.

Naravno, $S * T$ nije uvijek definirano jer Φ_φ ne mora imati kompaktnu nosač. Međutim, ako S ili T imaju kompaktnu nosač, $S * T$ je dobro definirano.

Općenito, $\Phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$,

$$\langle S \boxtimes T, \Phi \rangle = \langle S, \overline{\langle T, \Phi(x, \cdot) \rangle} \rangle = \langle T, \overline{\langle S, \Phi(\cdot, y) \rangle} \rangle$$

PRIMJER.

- $\delta_0 * T = T$ --- δ_0 jedinica u konvolucijskoj algebri
- $\delta_a * T = \tau_a T$
- f, g funkcije:

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

SVOJSTVA:

$$i) \|f * g\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)} \leq \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)} \|g\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

$$ii) \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{r} + 1, \quad \|f * g\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^d)} \leq \|f\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^d)} \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)} \quad \dots \text{YOUNG-OVA NEJEDNAKOST}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \bullet L^1 * L^1 \subseteq L^1 \quad (\text{ovom operacijom } L^1 \text{ postoji algebra}) \\ & \bullet L^1 * L^\infty \subseteq L^\infty \\ & \bullet L^2 * L^2 \subseteq L^\infty \\ & \bullet L^r * L^1 \subseteq L^r \end{aligned}$$

PRIMJER. $f = g = \chi_{[0,1]}$

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x-t) g(t) dt = \int_0^1 \chi_{[0,1]}(x-t) dt = \mathcal{L}([0,1] \cap [x-1, x])$$

$$\Rightarrow (f * g)(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \leq 0 \\ x & , 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 2-x & , 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 0 & , x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\text{DZ}} \quad (\chi_{[-a,a]} * \sin)(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sin(x-y) \chi_{[-a,a]}(y) dy = \int_{-a}^a \sin(x-y) dy = \cos(x-y) \Big|_{-a}^a \\ &= \cos(x-a) - \cos(x+a) = 2 \sin a \sin x \end{aligned}$$

TVRDNJA: $S, T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$ & $\exists S * T$

$$\Rightarrow \exists (\partial^\alpha S) * T, S * (\partial^\alpha T) \quad i$$

$$\partial^\alpha (S * T) = (\partial^\alpha S) * T = S * (\partial^\alpha T)$$

Dz.

$$\langle \partial^\alpha (S * T), \varphi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle S * T, \partial^\alpha \varphi \rangle = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle S \boxtimes T, \Phi_{\partial^\alpha \varphi} \rangle$$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle S, \overline{\langle T, \Phi_{\partial^\alpha \varphi}(x, \cdot) \rangle} \rangle$$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle S, \overline{\langle T, \partial^\alpha \Phi_\varphi(x, \cdot) \rangle} \rangle$$

$$= (-1)^{|\alpha|} (-1)^{|\alpha|} \langle S, \overline{\langle \partial^\alpha T, \Phi_\varphi(x, \cdot) \rangle} \rangle$$

$$= \langle S \boxtimes \partial^\alpha T, \Phi_\varphi \rangle$$

$$= \langle S * \partial^\alpha T, \varphi \rangle, \quad \text{analogno re } \partial^\alpha S * T.$$

MOTIVACIJA

$m \in \mathbb{N}$, $P := \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} a_\alpha \partial^\alpha \dots$ linearni parcijalni diferencijalni op. reda m

Želimo riješiti $Pu = f$. (*)

Neka je Φ rješenje jednadžbe $P\Phi = \delta_0$.

Tada je $\Phi * f$ ako postoji rješenje (*):

$P(\Phi * f) = (P\Phi) * f = \delta_0 * f = f$ ✓
↑
 P je linearan.

Φ ponekad elementarno rješenje

PRIMJER.

Govorimo posebno ovdje kad je P obični dif. op. na rješenju jed.

$u'' = f$
dobivamo pomoću rješenja $\Phi'' = \delta_0$.

ZAD. 12. $\Rightarrow \Phi(x) = \begin{cases} Ax + C, & x < 0 \\ (1+A)x + C, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

Dovoljno nam je jedno rj. pa uvrstimo $A = -\frac{1}{2}, C = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x|$

$\Rightarrow u(x) = (\Phi * f)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2}|x-y| f(y) dy$

Postoji li neki jednostavniji način računanja elementarnog rješenja?

a) PDI

Da, pomoću Fourierove pretvorbe (poslyje).

b) ODI

Također može F. pretvorba, ali može i na sljedeći način:

$P = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \frac{d^k}{dx^k}$

Pretpostavimo rješenje ~~odn~~ jednadžbe $P\Phi = \delta_0$ u obliku

$\Phi = Hf$, H Heavisideova f -je, a

~~može se uzeti~~ f je rj. :

$\begin{cases} Pf = 0, & x > 0 \\ f(0) = \dots = f^{(m-2)}(0) = 0 \\ f^{(m-1)}(0) = \frac{1}{a_m} \end{cases}$

TVRDNJA : Φ je elem. rj.

Dz. $\Phi' = H'f + Hf' = \delta_0 f + Hf' = f(0)\delta_0 + Hf' = Hf'$

$$\Phi'' = H'f' + Hf'' = f'(0)\delta_0 + Hf'' = Hf''$$

$$\vdots$$
$$\Phi^{(k)} = Hf^{(k)}$$

$$\Phi^{(k+1)} = H'f^{(k)} + Hf^{(k+1)} = f^{(k)}(0)\delta_0 + Hf^{(k+1)}$$

$$\vdots$$
$$\Phi^{(m-1)} = Hf^{(m-1)}$$

$$\Phi^{(m)} = f^{(m-1)}(0)\delta_0 + Hf^{(m)} = \frac{1}{a_m}\delta_0 + Hf^{(m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P\Phi = H(\underbrace{Pf}_{=0}) + \delta_0 = \delta_0 \checkmark$$

ZAD. 13. Napišite formulu za rješavanje jednačine
 $u'' - 3u' + 2u = f$

$$\Omega^{otv} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$H^1(\Omega) := \left\{ f \in L^2(\Omega) : \nabla f \in L^2(\Omega)^d \right\} \dots \text{PROSTOR SOBOLEVA}$$

↓
u distribucijskom smislu

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{H^1} := \int_{\Omega} fg + \int_{\Omega} \nabla f \cdot \nabla g \dots \text{SKALARNI PRODUKT}$$

$(H^1(\Omega), \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H^1})$ je Hilbertov prostor!

Primjer 1. $H^1(a, b) = \left\{ f \in L^2(a, b) : f' \in L^2(a, b) \right\}$

- $\sqrt{x} \stackrel{?}{\in} H^1(a, b)$
 derivacija: $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{?}{\in} L^2(a, b)$

Budući da u 0 imamo problem, sigurno je:

$$\sqrt{x} \notin H^1(0, 1)$$

- polinomi?
 DA, ako je $-\infty < a < b < +\infty$

Primjer 2. $\begin{cases} -u'' + u = -f & , f \in L^2(\Omega) & , \Omega = (-1, 1) \\ u(-1) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$

Postoji li rješenje? (u smislu distribucija)

Izvedimo najprije slabu formulaciju problema.

Množimo gornju jednačinu s test funkcijom $\varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega)$ i integriramo po Ω (dovoljno je uvijek uzeti da je φ dva stupnja manje glatka od najviše derivacije koja se javlja):

$$-\int_{\Omega} u'' \varphi + \int_{\Omega} u \varphi = -\int_{\Omega} f \varphi \quad \left. \vphantom{\int_{\Omega} u'' \varphi} \right\} \text{PARCIJALNA INTEGRACIJA}$$

$$\underbrace{-u'(x)\varphi(x)}_{=0} \Big|_{-1}^1 + \int_{\Omega} u' \varphi' + \int_{\Omega} u \varphi = -\int_{\Omega} f \varphi, \quad \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega)$$

jer je φ kompaktnim nosačem

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} u' \varphi' + \int_{\Omega} u \varphi = - \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \quad \dots \quad \text{SLABA FORMULACIJA}$$

$\forall \varphi \in C_c^1(\Omega)$

Može se pokazati da je glatka f -ja u rješenje slabe formulacije ako i samo ako je rješenje klasične formulacije (one od koje smo počeli).

↳ PREDAVANJA PDJ 1

Budući da je slaba formulacija općenitija, nju promatramo.

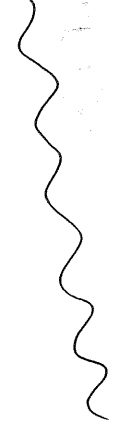
Uočimo da je na lijevoj strani jednakosti slabe formulacije zapravo skalarni produkt $\langle u, \varphi \rangle_{H^1}$.

Definirajmo preslikavanje $L: H_0^1(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$L(\varphi) = - \int_{\Omega} f \varphi$$

To je neprekidni linearni funkcional na $H_0^1(\Omega)$:

$$H_0^1(\Omega) := \overline{D(\Omega) \cap H^1(\Omega)} = \{ f \in H^1(\Omega) : f|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \}$$



↓
raznavač glatkih f -ja
u normi $\|\cdot\|_{H^1} = \sqrt{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H^1}}$

↘
prostor H^1 f -ja
koje su nula na
mli
(tako je to najlakše
shvatiti, međutim nije
savim korektno jer je
 $\partial\Omega$ skup mjere nula, a
mi postojecujemo f -je koje
su iste do na skup mjere 0)

$$|L(\varphi)| = \left| \int_{\Omega} f \varphi \right| \stackrel{G-S-B}{\leq} \|f\|_{L^2} \|\varphi\|_{L^2} \leq \|f\|_{L^2} \|\varphi\|_{H^1}$$

$$\Rightarrow L \in (H_0^1(\Omega))'$$

To ne bismo dobili da smo uzeli da je L preslikavanje $\triangleright C_c^1(\Omega)$ pa zato proširujemo prostor test f -ja ($C_c^1(\Omega) \subseteq H_0^1(\Omega)$) i onda slaba formulacija glasi:

Travimo $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ t.d.

($u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ nam garantira da je ispunjeno $u(-1) = u(1) = 0$)

$$(\forall \varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega)) \quad \langle u, \varphi \rangle_{H^1} = L(\varphi)$$

Po Rieszovom teoremu o reprezentaciji funkcionala slijedi da postoji jedinstveno rješenje gornjeg problema.

Je li $\delta_0 \in (H_0^1(\langle -1, 1 \rangle))'$?

$$|\langle \delta_0, \varphi \rangle| = |\varphi(0)| \leq C \|\varphi\|_{H^1(\langle -1, 1 \rangle)}$$

↓
ovo se može pokazati i uvijek posebno kad smo u jednoj dimenziji

⇒ δ_0 je uistinu omeđen linearni funkcional pa će imati smisla problem: kada je δ_0 na desnoj strani

ZAD. 11.
$$\begin{cases} -u'' = \delta_0 & \text{na } \langle -1, 1 \rangle \\ u(-1) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Rj:

SLABA FORMULACIJA:

- naći $u \in H_0^1(\langle -1, 1 \rangle)$ t.d.

$$(\forall \varphi \in C_c^1(\langle -1, 1 \rangle)) \quad \int_{-1}^1 u' \varphi' = \langle \delta_0, \varphi \rangle$$

dovoljno je gledati ovaj prostor jer je on gust u $H_0^1(\langle -1, 1 \rangle)$

→ iz gornjeg komentara uistinu vidimo da je na desnoj strani omeđeni linearni funkcional

Problem je što na lijevoj strani nije skalarni produkt, ali se može pokazati da i $\langle\langle u, \varphi \rangle\rangle := \int_{-1}^1 u' \varphi'$ definiše skalarni produkt pa po Rieszovom teoremu opet imamo postojanje i jedinstvenost rješenja. U dokazivanju da je $\langle\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\rangle$ skalarni produkt nećemo ulaziti.

Krenimo sada u rješavanje:

$$-u'' = \delta_0 \Rightarrow \text{supp } u'' = \text{supp } \delta_0 = \{0\}$$

u je distribucija, ali označimo s istim slovom i prikladnu funkciju (tj. $T_u = u$). Obrač f -je i distribucije je jednak pa

imamo

$$-u''(x) = 0, \quad x < 0$$

&

$$-u''(x) = 0, \quad x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b, & x \in \langle -1, 0 \rangle \\ cx+d, & x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$u(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow b-a = 0 \Rightarrow a=b$$

$$u(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c+d = 0 \Rightarrow d=-c$$

Za sada

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} ax+a, & x < 0 \\ cx-c, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Očekujemo, očekujemo jedinstveno rj. pa moramo nekako odrediti a i c .

• NEPREKINUTOST U 0

- znamo da je u nepr. u 0 jer da nije u prvoj derivaciji bi se vidio "skok", tj. imali bismo $C\delta_0$, a onda u drugoj der. $C\delta_0'$ što nije slučaj

$$\Rightarrow a = -c$$

• SKOK PRVE DERIVACIJE U 0

$\rightarrow u'' = -\delta_0 \Rightarrow$ imamo "skok" u prvoj der. koji je jednak -1

$$u'(0+) - u'(0-) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow c - a = -1$$

(prvi uvjet)

$$\Rightarrow c - (-c) = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x+1), & x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(x+1), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

PROVJERA:

$$u'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

~~u''~~

$$u'' = 0 + (-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})\delta_0 = -\delta_0$$

od derivacije