


$$f(t) = |t| \quad \text{на } (-\bar{u}, \bar{v})$$

$$f(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kt + b_k \sin kt)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (|a_k| + |b_k|) < \infty.$$

$$\text{lip} \in W.$$

Алгебре Винера.



W

$g-\pi$, то это само
здесь ω генер.

H -unterproj. $u_p - h_0$: H "normale", $| \cdot |$

C form. zahnförmig $C \subset H$ $C \neq \emptyset$
 $u \in H$.

Def. $\exists v \in C$: $|u - v| = \text{dist}(u, C)$

$(\text{dist}(u, C) := \inf \{ |u - z| : z \in C \})$
 $(v := P_C u)$

C zusammen, form. $u \in H$

$u \in H$

$$f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f(z) := |u - z|.$$

$\{z_k\} \in C :$

$$f(z_1) \geq f(z_2) \geq f(z_3) \geq \dots \geq f(z_n) \geq \dots$$

$$f(z_n) \rightarrow \inf_{z \in C} f(z) =: d = \text{dist}(u, C)$$

d_k

$d_k \downarrow d$

$$|x-y|^2 + |x+y|^2 = 2(|x|^2 + |y|^2)$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{x-y}{2} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{x+y}{2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}(|x|^2 + |y|^2)$$

$$\frac{|z_m - z_n|^2}{4} + \frac{d^2}{2}$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{z_m - z_n}{2} \right|^2 + \left| u - \frac{z_m + z_n}{2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}(d_n^2 + d_m^2)$$

$$x := u - z_n$$

$$y := u - z_m$$

$$\left| u - \frac{z_m + z_n}{2} \right| \geq d$$

$$\frac{|z_m - z_n|^2}{4} \leq \frac{1}{2} (d_m^2 + d_n^2) - d^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$m, n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$\{z_k\}$ — фундаментальная $\Rightarrow \exists z := \lim_k z_k \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$d \approx |u - z_k| \rightarrow |u - z|$$

$$k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$|u - z| = d.$$

т.е. z — несомненная точка! (т.т.г.)

original hyp.
→

$$f(z) := |u - z| \quad \text{conv. fun.}$$

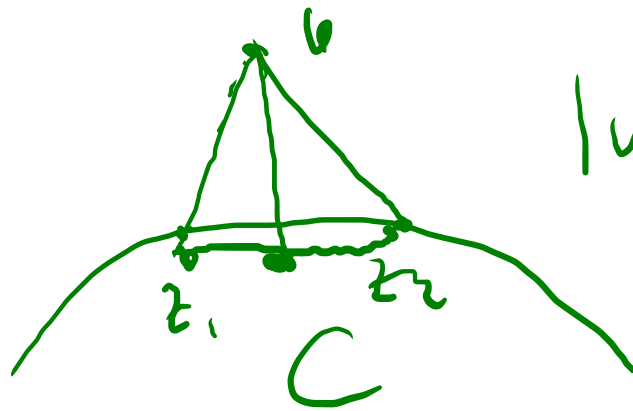


$$f(tv + (1-t)w) \leq t f(v) + (1-t) f(w) \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$
$$< \quad \forall t \in (0, 1)$$
$$(v \neq w).$$

$$z_1 + z_2$$
$$z_1, z_2 \in C$$

$$\tilde{z} := \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \in C$$

$$|u - z_1| = |u - z_2| = \text{dist}(u, C) =: d$$



$$|u - z| = f(z) < \frac{1}{2} f(z_1) + \frac{1}{2} f(z_2)$$
$$= \frac{d}{2} + \frac{d}{2} = d$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{z_1 = z_2}_{\text{wird}}$$

Доказать строгую выпуклость $f(z) := |u-z|$.

$$|u - (tv + (1-t)w)| = |tu + (1-t)u - (tv + (1-t)w)| =$$

$$= |t \underbrace{(u-v)}_x + (1-t) \underbrace{(u-w)}_y|$$

$$|x| = |y| = 1$$

$$x = u - v$$

$$y = u - w$$

$$|x| = 1$$

$$|y| = 1$$

$$|tx + (1-t)y|^2 < (t|x| + (1-t)|y|)^2$$

$$x \neq y$$

$$t \in (0, 1)$$

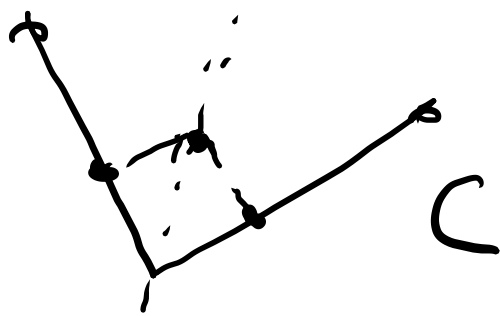
$$\cancel{t^2|x|^2} + 2t(1-t)|x| \cdot |y| + \cancel{(1-t)^2|y|^2} - \cancel{t^2|x|^2} - \cancel{(1-t)^2|y|^2} - 2t(1-t)$$

$$= 2t(1-t)(|x| \cdot |y| - (x, y)) \geq 0$$

$$= 0, \text{ если } y = \lambda x$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{y = x}$$

C замкнуто. $C \subset H$ ↑ расстояние $y_p - b_0$.



$u \in H$, $u \notin C \Rightarrow \exists$ точка v :

$$|u - v| = \text{dist}(u, C)$$

Пример: \mathbb{R}^2 , \mathbb{R}^n \exists :

$$H = \ell^2$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^2 < +\infty.$$

$$e_k = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$$

↑ k -я координата

$$C := \{x_k\}$$

$$x_k = \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) e_k.$$

$$u := 0$$

$$\text{dist}(u, C) = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_k |u - \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) e_k| &= \inf_k \left| \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) e_k \right| \\ &= \inf_k \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \underbrace{\|e_k\|}_1 = \inf_k \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2/3) ??

C-замкну.

$$L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) := \left\{ u: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ measurable, } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(x)|^p dx < +\infty \right\}$$

$p \geq 1$

(в частности, мы уже обозначили ранее L^2 и L^1)
 ($p=2, 1$).

Пример $u(x) = (1+|x|)^\alpha$ при каком α она p -измерима $\in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

а) $v(x) = |x|^\alpha$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(x)|^p dx < +\infty$$

$$0) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(x)|^p dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1+|x|)^\alpha \cdot |u(x)|^p dx$$

$$1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |v(x)|^p dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{\alpha p} dx$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1+|x|)^{\alpha p} dx = \underbrace{\int \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} dr_1 dr_2 \dots dr_{n-1}}_{\text{Area}(\partial B_1(0))} \int_0^\infty (1+r)^{\alpha p} r^{n-1} dr$$

$n \omega_n = 4\pi$

$$\omega_n = \text{Vol}(B_1(0))$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^p dx = n \omega_n \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{(1+\rho)^{\alpha p}}_{\sim \rho^{\alpha p + n - 1}} \rho^{n-1} d\rho < +\infty$$

$$v \in L^p(B_1(0))$$

$$\alpha p + n - 1 < -1.$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |v|^p dx = n \omega_n \int_0^{+\infty} \rho^{\alpha p + n - 1} d\rho$$

$$\boxed{\alpha < -n/p}$$

$$v \in L^p(B_1(0))$$

$$\int_{B_1(0)} |v|^p dx = \omega_n \int_0^1 \rho^{\alpha p} \int_{S^{n-1}} \rho^{n-1} d\rho$$

$$B_1(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\alpha p + n - 1 > -1$$

$$\boxed{\alpha > -\frac{n}{p}}$$

Упражнение

$$u(x) = |x_1|^\alpha + |x_2|^\alpha, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Для каких α эта функция $\in L^p(B_1(0))$

$$p \geq 1.$$

$$B_1(0) \subset \mathbb{O}.$$

Zaдача $H = \mathbb{R}^n$ $\|\cdot\|$

C непустое, ~~кон.~~ замкн.

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n \exists v \in C \quad \text{dist}(u, C) = \|u - v\|$$

Def: $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(z) := \|u - z\|$

One min \Rightarrow геометрия $\Rightarrow \dots$

2) C замкн $\tilde{v} \in C$

$$\text{dist}(u, C) \leq \|u - \tilde{v}\| =: R$$

$$\tilde{C} := \overline{B_R(u)} \cap C \text{ - кон.} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ одна, uniq. точк. } \tilde{v} \in \tilde{C}$$

(она же проекция u на C)

