

H - метрическое пространство;

$C \subset H$ замкн., выпуклая

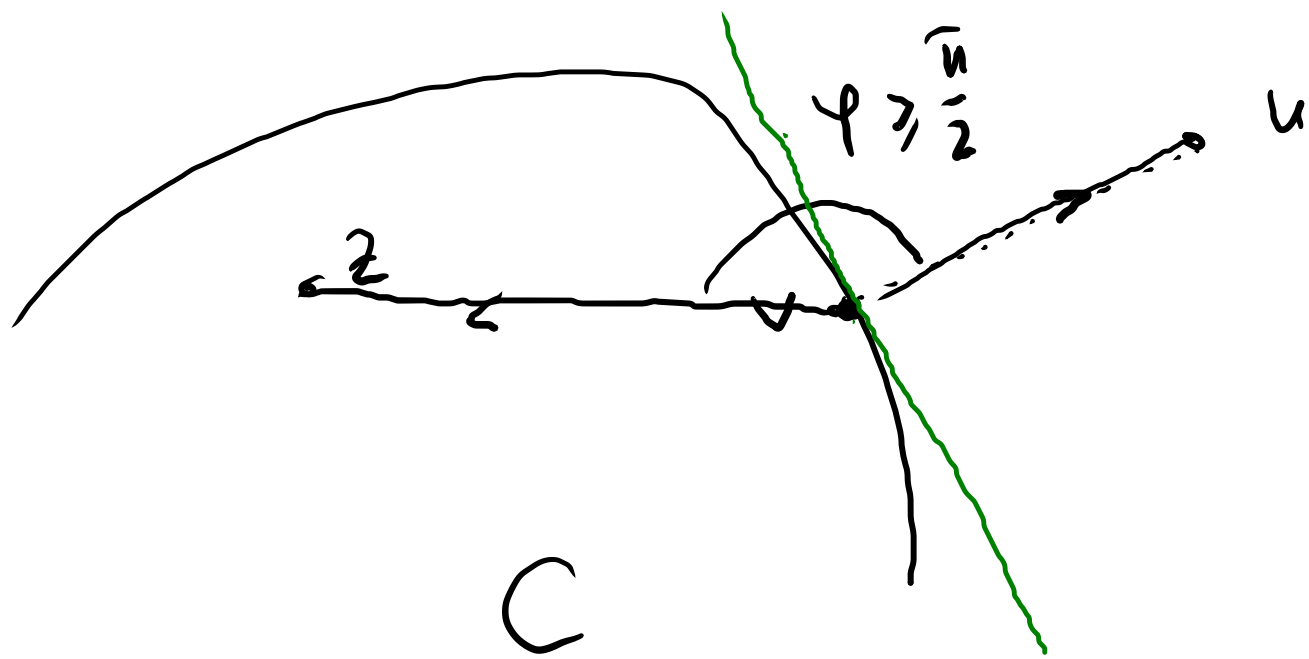
Доказано: $\forall u \in H \quad \exists! \quad \underline{v \in C} : |u-v| = \text{dist}(u, C)$

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

проеция u на C .

Лемма 1: $g - \text{пр}$

$$\forall z \in C : (u-v, z-v) \leq 0$$



$$x, y \in H.$$

φ - угол между x и y :

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{(x, y)}{|x| \cdot |y|}$$

Two vectors $x \perp y$? Two vectors $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = 0$

Line segment: все точки "отрезка $[z, v]$ "

$$\{(1-t)v + tz : t \in [0, 1]\}$$

Угол: перем. точка на отрезке, связанная к v .
(используя, $t \in [0, 1]$, $t \approx 0$)

$$f(t) := |u - ((1-t)v + tz)|^2 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(0) = |u - v|^2 = \text{dist}^2(u, C), \quad f'(0) =$$

$$f(t) - f(0) = f'(0)t + o(t)$$

$$f(t) := |y - v + tv - tz|^2 = \left| \underbrace{y-v}_x + t \underbrace{(v-z)}_h \right|^2$$

$$g(t) := |x + th|^2 \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \quad x, h \in H.$$

$$\frac{dg}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = \left. \frac{d}{dt} |x + th|^2 \right|_{t=0} = 2(x, h).$$

upobeyras.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dg}{dt} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t+\varepsilon) - g(t)}{\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x + th + \varepsilon h|^2 - |x + th|^2}{\varepsilon} = \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x + th|^2 + 2\varepsilon(x + th, h) + \varepsilon^2|h|^2 - |x + th|^2}{\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (2(x + th, h) + \varepsilon|h|^2) = 2(x, h). \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(0) = 2(u-v, v-z)$$

$$f(t) = f(0) + f'(0)t + o(t) \quad \text{wpm } t \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(t) - f(0) = f'(0)t + o(t) = 2(u-v, v-z)t + o(t) \\ &= |u - \underbrace{((1-t)v + tz)}_C|^2 - \text{dist}^2(u, C) \geq 0 \quad \forall t \in [0, 1] \end{aligned}$$

\cap
 $C, \text{conv } t \in [0, 1].$

$$f'(0)t + o(t) \geq 0 \quad t \rightarrow 0^+$$

$\frac{o(t)}{t} = o(1)$

$$f'(0) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(u-v, v-z) \geq 0$$

$$(u-v, z-v) \leq 0 \quad \text{z.B.}$$

Упражнение 2.

$$S \subset H$$

$$S \neq \emptyset$$

$$S^\perp := \{ v \in H : (u, v) = 0 \quad \forall u \in S \}.$$

\emptyset -то; но S^\perp - замкнутое минимальное подгрупп. к H .

\emptyset -то:

1) линейность $v_1, v_2 \in S^\perp$

$$(u, \underbrace{\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2}_{\in S^\perp}) = \lambda_1 \underbrace{(u, v_1)}_0 + \lambda_2 \underbrace{(u, v_2)}_0 = 0$$

замкнутость \rightarrow

2).

$$v_k \in S^\perp, v_k \rightarrow v.$$

$$(u, v_k) = 0 \quad \forall u \in S$$

$$(u, v) = \lim_k (u, v_k) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v \in S^\perp.$$

Упражнение 3.

$M \subset H$ замкнутое *минимальное* подпространство.

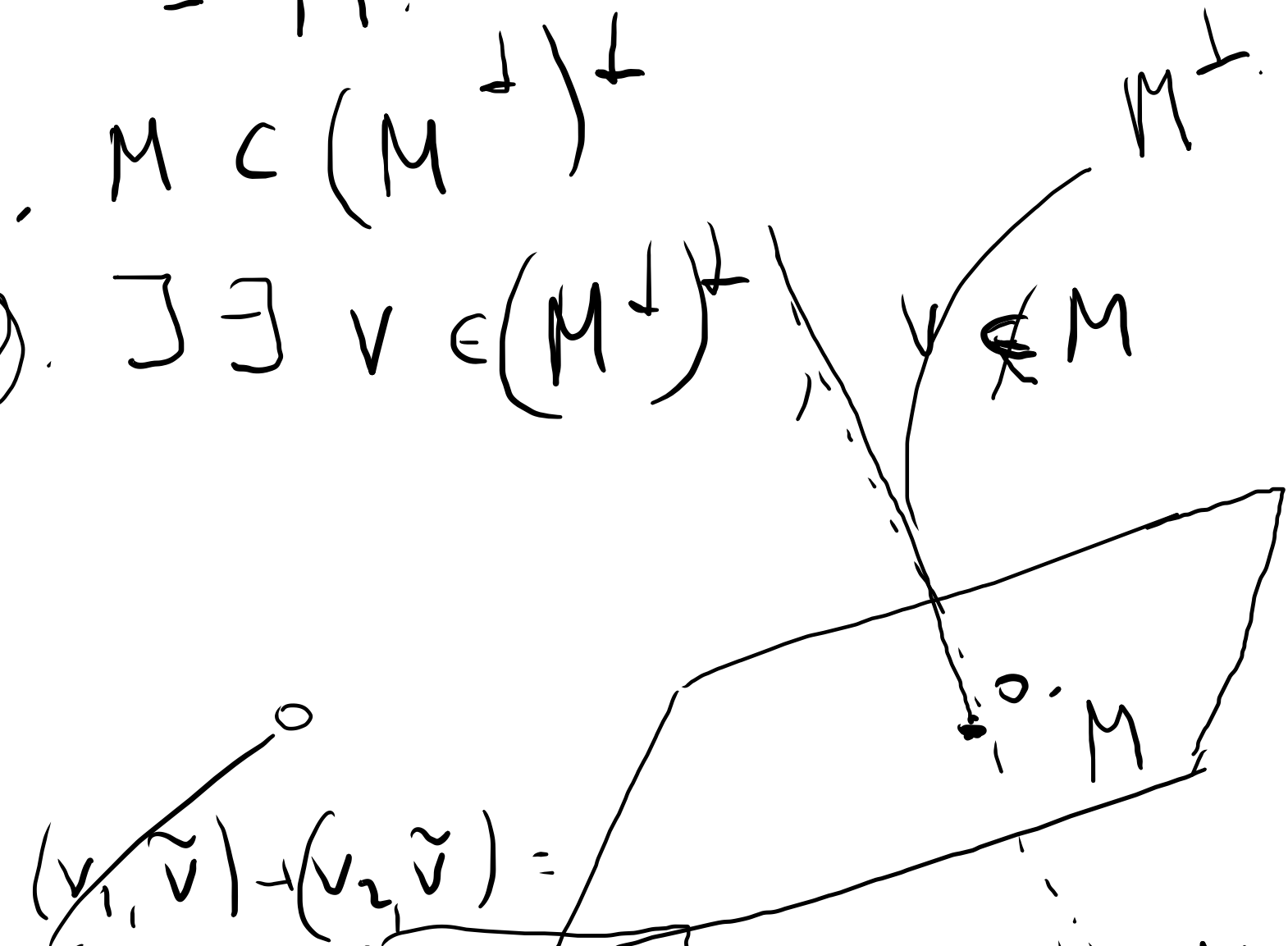
До-во: $(M^\perp)^\perp = M.$

До-во: 1) $M \subset (M^\perp)^\perp$

2) $\exists \exists v \in (M^\perp)^\perp$

$v = v_1 + v_2$
 $v_1 \in M, v_2 \in M^\perp$
 $\tilde{v} \in M^\perp$

$0 = (v_1, \tilde{v}) = (v_1, \tilde{v}) - (v_2, \tilde{v}) =$
 $0 = (v_2, \tilde{v}) \Rightarrow v_2 = 0 \Rightarrow v = v_1 \in M.$



$H = M \oplus M^\perp$
 $\forall v \in H \exists!$
 $v_1 \in M$
 $v_2 \in M^\perp;$
 $v = v_1 + v_2.$
Полнота
 $M \cap M^\perp = \{0\}.$

Вопрос.

$$S \subset H, \quad S \neq \emptyset$$

$$(S^\perp)^\perp = ?$$

или назр-во, замкн.
 $\supset S$.

$$(S^\perp)^\perp = \overline{\text{span } S}$$

$\leftarrow \mathbb{D}/3$: говорят это.

Упражнение 4.

$$H = L^2(-\bar{a}, \bar{a})$$

$$M := \left\{ u \in H : \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} \sin x \cdot u(x) dx = 0 \right\}$$

Вопрос : $M^\perp = ?$

$$(u, v)_{L^2(-a, \bar{a})} := \int_{-a}^{\bar{a}} u(x)v(x) dx$$

$$M := \left\{ v \in L^2(-a, \bar{a}) : (v, \sin x) = 0 \right\}.$$

$$M = \left\{ \sin x \right\}^\perp$$

$$M^\perp = \left(\left\{ \sin x \right\}^\perp \right)^\perp = \left\{ \lambda \sin x ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Зап. 4') $N = \{ v \in L^2(-\bar{a}, \bar{a}) \}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} v dx &= 0, & \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} v \sin x &= 0 \\ \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} v \cos x &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$N^\perp = \{ \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 \sin x + \lambda_2 \cos x : (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \} \cong \mathbb{R}^3$$

Упражнение 5.

Примеры операторов без ядра. группа в рассуждениях +
формы \sin - \cos .

1'

$$H = L^2(-\bar{a}, \bar{a})$$

$$M = H \neq$$

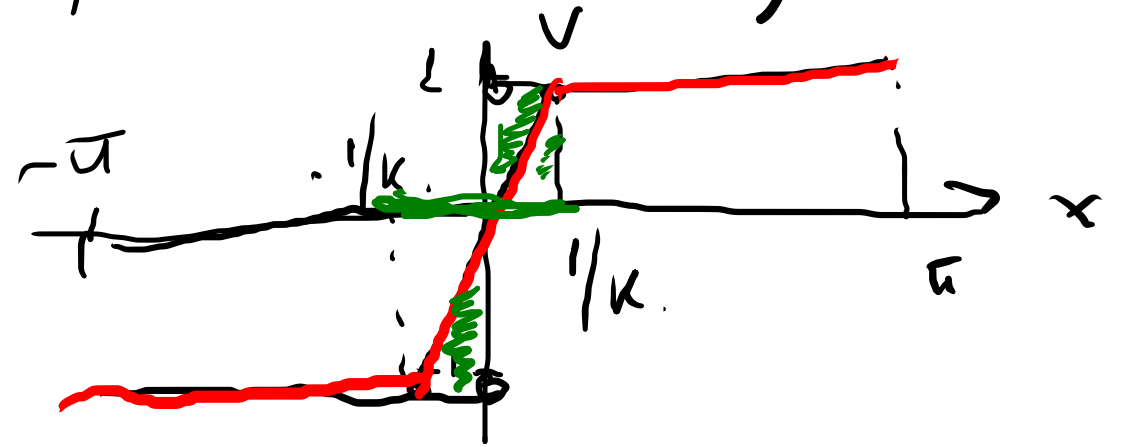
$$M = \text{span} \{ 1, \sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x, \dots, \sin kx, \cos kx \}$$

2°) $C([0,1])$ $M =$ *мно. во всех непрерыв.*
 $\overline{M} = C([0,1])$, $M \neq C$

3°) $H = L^2(-\bar{a}, \bar{a})$, $M = C([-a, a])$.
 $\overline{M} = H$.

($\overline{M} \neq M$: $v \in \overline{M}, v \notin M$)

$$v(x) = \text{sign } x$$



$v_k \in M$,

$$|v_k - v| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} |v_k(x) - v(x)|^2 dx \rightarrow 0$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{k}}^{\frac{1}{k}} |v_k - v|^2 = \int_{-\frac{1}{k}}^{\frac{1}{k}} |v_k - v|^2 = \int_{-\frac{1}{k}}^0 |v_k + 1|^2 + \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} |v_k - 1|^2 =$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{k}}^0 (kx + 1)^2 + \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} (kx - 1)^2 = \frac{1}{k} \left. \frac{(kx + 1)^3}{3} \right|_{-\frac{1}{k}}^0 + \frac{1}{k} \left. \frac{(kx - 1)^3}{3} \right|_0^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$= 2 \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0. \quad k \rightarrow \infty$$

Зад. 6.

Проблема операторов $\overline{B} \subset H$ некомму.
↑ замкн. map, ↑ замкн. оператор

Реш. $H = \ell^2$

$\overline{B} := \{ u : \|u\|_2 \leq 1 \}$

$u_k = (0, 0, \dots, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ k\text{-й координата}}}{1}, 0, \dots)$ $\|u_k\|_2 = 1$
 \overline{B}

(1)



$\|u_k - u_m\|_2^2 = \|(0, 0, \dots, \underset{\uparrow}{1}, 0, \dots, \underset{\uparrow}{1}, 0, \dots)\|_2^2 = 2.$
 $k \neq m$