

(X, μ) (Y, ν) $L^2(X, \mu)$ $L^2(Y, \nu)$ $\left\{ \varphi_k \right\}_{k=1}^N$ $\left\{ \psi_k \right\}_{k=1}^N$ $N \leq \infty$

isomorphism, orthonormal basis

 $L^2(X \times Y, \mu \otimes \nu)$

isomorphism

 $\left\{ \varphi_k \otimes \psi_l \right\}_{k,l}$ $\left\{ \varphi_k \otimes \psi_l \right\}_{k,l}$ $\subset L^2(X \times Y, \mu \otimes \nu)$

isomorphism, orthonormal basis

Задача 2. } Простейшие примеры нормированных пространств.
 (пространство) чисел $\in L^2([0, \pi])$

примеры
 бесконечномерных
 пространств.

Примеры

→) $\{ \sin kx \}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ - норм. основа
 $\in L^2([0, \pi])$

$$\varphi_k = \sin kx$$

$$\varphi_l = \sin lx$$

$$f_{kl}(x, y) = \sin kx \sin ly$$

$\{ f_{kl} \}_{k, l=1}^{\infty}$

- норм. основа чис. \in

$L^2([0, \pi] \times [0, \pi])$

$$g(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} g_{kl} \sin kx \sin ly$$

$$g_{kl} = \int_0^{\bar{u}} dx \int_0^{\bar{u}} dy g(x, y) \sin kx \sin ly$$

$$\int_0^{\bar{u}} dx \int_0^{\bar{u}} dy \sin^2 kx \sin^2 ly$$

Separation =

$$\int_0^{\bar{u}} \sin^2 ly dy \cdot \int_0^{\bar{u}} \sin^2 kx dx =$$

$$= \frac{\bar{u}}{2} \cdot \frac{\bar{u}}{2} = \frac{\bar{u}^2}{4}$$

$$f_{kl} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\bar{u}} dx \int_0^{\bar{v}} dy g(x,y) \sin kx \sin ly$$

гипотеза (!)

$$g \in L^2([0, \bar{u}] \times [0, \bar{v}])$$

$$\|g\|_2^2 = \frac{\bar{u}\bar{v}}{4} \sum g_{kl}^2$$

полнота Фурье
(= теор. Парсеваля)

g)

$$\psi_k = \sin kx \quad \psi_l = \cos lx$$

$$g(x,y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} g_{kl} \sin kx \cos ly$$

Решение задачи 1.

$$(x, y) \mapsto \varphi_k(x) \varphi_l(y)$$

нормал, ортонормир.
исчисл.

$$\uparrow \\ f_{kl}(x, y)$$

$$\int_{X \times Y} f_{kl}(x, y) f_{mn}(x, y) d\mu(x) d\nu(y) =$$

$$X \times Y$$

$$= \int \int \varphi_k(x) \varphi_l(y) \varphi_m(x) \varphi_n(y) d\mu(x) d\nu(y) =$$

$$X \times Y$$

$$= \int_X \varphi_k(x) \varphi_m(x) d\mu(x) \cdot \int_Y \varphi_l(y) \varphi_n(y) d\nu(y)$$

$$X = \delta_{km} \cdot \delta_{ln} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & \\ 0, & \end{cases} \quad (k, l) = \begin{pmatrix} m & n \\ \dots & k-l \oplus m=n \end{pmatrix}$$

unver.

T. l. ортогональн. группа

2° Полнота (= замыкание)

Доказ.
g = n, 250

$$\left\{ \varphi_k \otimes \varphi_l \right\}_{k,l} = \{0\}. \quad (*)$$

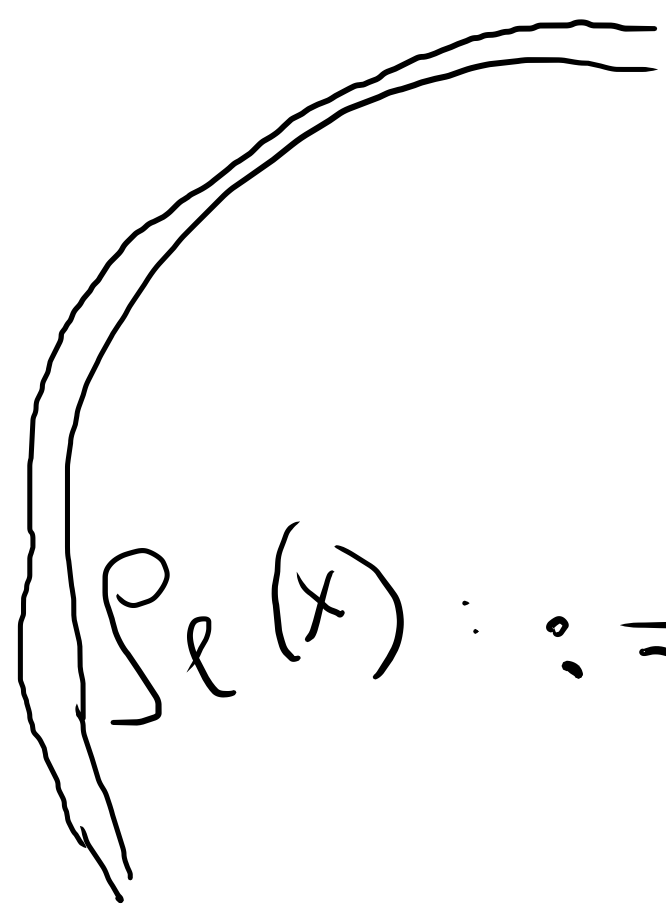
Предположим (*)

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \varphi_k \otimes \varphi_l \quad \forall k, l.$$

$$f = f(x, y)$$

$$\in L^2(X \times Y, \mu \otimes \nu)$$

$$\int \int_{X \times Y} f(x, y) \varphi_u(x) \varphi_\ell(y) d\mu(x) d\nu(y) = 0$$



$$\rho_\ell(x) := \int_Y f(x, y) \varphi_\ell(y) d\nu(y)$$

$$\int_X \rho_\ell(x) \varphi_u(x) d\mu(x)$$

"
0.



ρ_ℓ



normal element

$\forall \ell \in L^2(X, \mu)$

$$\rho_\ell = 0$$

(i.e. $\rho_\ell(x) = 0$ for μ -a.e. $x \in X$)

($\forall \ell$).

$$\forall \theta \quad \rho_\theta(x) = \int_Y f(x, y) \varphi_\theta(y) d\nu(y) = 0.$$

Y μ - u. b. x.

$$\text{(i.e. } \exists E_\ell \subset X, \mu(E_\ell) = 0,$$

$$\rho_\ell(x) := \int_Y f(x, y) \varphi_\ell(y) d\nu(y) = 0$$

$$\forall x \in X \setminus E_\ell)$$

$$E := \bigcup_\ell E_\ell$$

$$\rho_\ell(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X \setminus E$$

$$\mu(E) = 0.$$

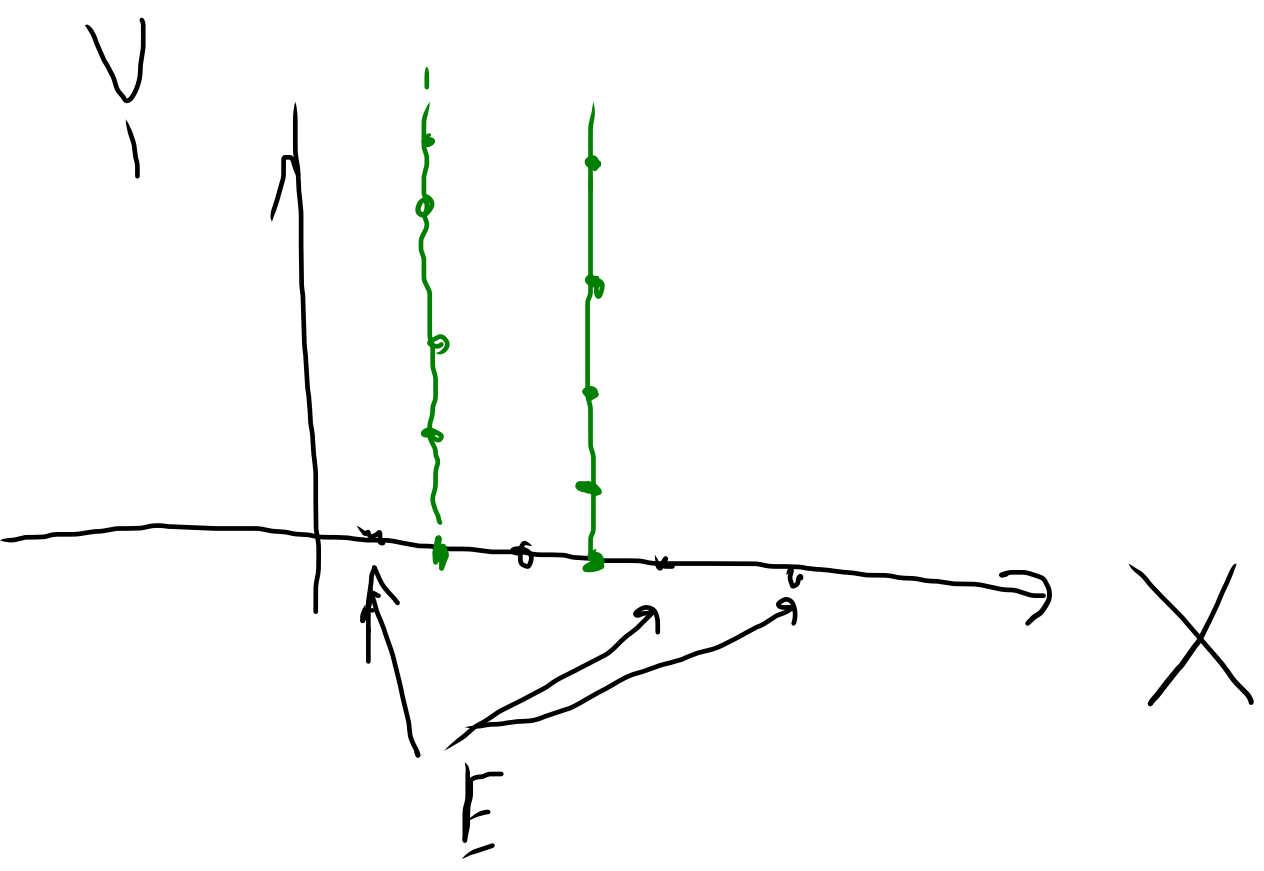
(*)

загруженными узлами $x \in \bar{X} \setminus E$

$$\int_Y f(x, y) \varphi_l(y) d\gamma(y) = 0 \quad \forall l$$

$\{\varphi_l\}$ normal $\Rightarrow f(x, \cdot) \perp \{\varphi_l\}$

$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = 0$ н.б. y
 \Downarrow нормальность?
 $(1')$ $f(x, y) = 0$ н.б. (x, y)



$$(1) : \quad \forall x \in X \setminus E \\ (\mu|_E) = 0$$



$$(1') \quad \exists \Sigma \subset X \times Y$$

$$\exists D \subset Y$$

$$\nu(D_x) = 0 \quad \text{''}$$

$$f(x, y) = 0 \quad \forall y \in Y \setminus D_x$$

$$\mu \otimes \nu(\Sigma) = 0 \quad \text{''}$$

$$f(x, y) = 0 \quad \forall (x, y) \in (X \times Y) \setminus \Sigma$$

теор.
о формул.



{\Theta} / 3 : проверить, на сколько
выбрасывают

$$f \in L^2(-\pi, \pi); \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_k e^{ikx}$$

$$c_k := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} dx$$

$$c_k := \hat{f}(k)$$

1) $f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\hat{f}(k)$$

2) $f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

3)

$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$

Remarque.

1).

$$f(x) = \overline{f(x)} =$$

$$\sum_k \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \overline{\hat{f}(k)} e^{-ikx}$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \overline{\hat{f}(-m)} e^{imx}$$

$$k = -m \\ (m = -k)$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \overline{\hat{f}(-k)}$$

2).

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$f(-x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{-ikx}$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(-m) e^{imx}$$

$m := -k$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \hat{f}(-k).$$

if $f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$\hat{f}(k) = \hat{f}(-k)$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \hat{f}(-k) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} = f(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} + \\
 &+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{f}(-k) e^{-ikx} = \\
 &= \hat{f}(0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{f}(k) (e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx}) = \hat{f}(0) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{f}(k) \cos kx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad f(x) &= -f(-x). \quad f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} = -f(-x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (-\hat{f}(k) e^{-ikx}) =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} (-\hat{f}(-m)) e^{imx}$$

$$m := -k$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

↑
y
warena

$$\hat{f}(k) = -\hat{f}(-k)$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

A lemma: *if $f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\hat{f}(\cdot) \in i\mathbb{R}$*

$$\hat{f}(k) = \overline{\hat{f}(-k)}$$

↑
warena, $f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \hat{f}(k) = -\hat{f}(-k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Re} \hat{f}(k) = 0$$

↑
warena, $f(\cdot) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\hat{f}(k) = i c_k \quad c_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\hat{f}(-k) = -\hat{f}(k) \quad c_k = -c_{-k} \quad (\text{b. reellwertig, } c_0 = 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} = i \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_{-k} e^{-ikx} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k e^{ikx} \right) \\ &= i \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k (e^{ikx} - e^{-ikx}) = i 2 \sin kx \\ &= \textcircled{-2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \sin kx \end{aligned}$$

Задача 4.

а)

$$f: [-\bar{a}, \bar{a}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$
$$\hat{f}(k) := \frac{1}{2\bar{a}} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \in L^1(-\bar{a}, \bar{a}) \\ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(k)| < +\infty \end{array} \right.$$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}$

(абс. сходя. ряд.
Фурье)

б) \Rightarrow

$$f \in C([-\bar{a}, \bar{a}]; \mathbb{C})$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx}$$

$\in C^\infty$

$\Rightarrow \in \mathbb{C}^\infty$
(знают, \in равномерн. $\in L^p$)