

$$f: [-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{van } \mathbb{R}) \quad f = f(x)$$

ei om meer begrip te krijgen

$$\rightarrow \text{nu kan } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{van } \mathbb{R})$$

herkennen.

$$\rightarrow \text{nu kan } f: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{---})$$

$$f \longmapsto \left\{ \hat{f}(k) \right\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \left\{ \text{oneigenbare vector} \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(s) e^{-iks} ds$$

meer weten, maar nu, om  $f \in L^1(-\pi, \pi)$

(can  $f \in L^1(S, dy)$ )

$\{\hat{f}(k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mapsto f(\cdot)$

$\uparrow$  nonneg. ym.

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

A can  $f = f(x_1, x_2)$

$f: [-\bar{u}, \bar{u}] \times [-\bar{u}, \bar{u}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

(can  $\mathbb{R}$ )

can (subharmonic),

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

reproduces

$$f(x_1 + 2k\bar{u}, x_2 + 2m\bar{u}) = f(x_1, x_2) \quad \forall k, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{let } f: S^1 \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

2 independent top

Fourier series - complex  
Fourier series - real

$$\{ \hat{f}(k) \}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^2}$$

Fourier series  
repeated  
(basis)

$f \mapsto$

$$\{ \hat{f}(k_1, k_2) \}_{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \hat{f}(k_1, k_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-ik_1 s_1} e^{-ik_2 s_2} f(s_1, s_2) ds_1 ds_2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{S^1 \times S^1} f(s) e^{-ik \cdot s} ds \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}^2)$$

clean, simple

Two terms  
 largo sono  
 1°)  $f'(s)$  onpe  
 gaci. n.l.

2°)  $\int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} e^{-iks} f'(s) ds$

when conver:  
 gaci.  $f \in L^1[-\bar{u}, \bar{u}]$

Zagora 1.

$\exists f \in \mathbb{C}^1([-\bar{u}, \bar{u}]; \mathbb{C})$  *ascanemo Kemp*  
*basano m 20?*

$f(-\bar{u}) = f(\bar{u})$

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

Kan *centric*

Rememe:

$$f'(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} e^{-iks} f'(s) ds =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} e^{-iks} df(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} e^{-iks} f(s) ds =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( e^{-ik\bar{a}} \underbrace{f(\bar{a}) - e^{ik\bar{a}} f(-\bar{a})}_{= f(s)} \right) + \frac{ik}{2\pi} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} f(s) e^{-iks} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} f(\bar{a}) (e^{-ik\bar{a}} - e^{ik\bar{a}}) + ik \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} f(s) e^{-iks} ds \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} f(\bar{a}) (2i \sin k\bar{a}) + ik \hat{f}(k) = ik \hat{f}(k)$$

Answer:

$$\boxed{\hat{f}'(k) = ik \hat{f}(k)}$$

$\int$  группа  $\mathbb{R}$  упрощ.  $\int$  на  $\mathbb{R}$   $\cong$  группа  $\mathbb{R}$   
 $\text{ker}(i_k) \cong$   $\mathbb{R}$   $\int$   $\mathbb{R}$   $\int$   $\mathbb{R}$

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{i k} \hat{f}(k)$$

Задача 2. А  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\text{ker}$

$f \in C^{\infty}([-a, a])$

$\mathbb{R}$

$[-a, a]$

$$f^{(m)}(-a) = f^{(m)}(a)$$

?

$$\forall m = 0, \dots, n-1$$

Обрат:

$f^{(j)}(k)$

$(k)$

$$= (ik)^j \hat{f}(k)$$

$$\forall j = 0, \dots, n$$

базис  $C^{n-1}$

или  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

$$f^{(n-1)} \in AC, f^{(n)} \in L^1$$

Базис  
в пространстве  $\hat{f}$

1)  $f \in L^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(k)|^2 < +\infty$

$\{\hat{f}(k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$  — последовательность

В частности,  $\hat{f}(k) \rightarrow 0$  при  $k \rightarrow \pm \infty$

2)  $f \in L^1$   
 $\hat{f}(k) \rightarrow 0$  при  $k \rightarrow \pm \infty$

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

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

т.е. можно по типу членов группы

базис в  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

$$f \in C^1([-\bar{a}, \bar{a}]; \mathbb{C})$$

$$|\hat{f}(k)| = \frac{|\hat{f}'(k)|}{|k|} = o\left(\frac{1}{|k|}\right) \text{ при } |k| \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\hat{f}''(k) = o(1) \text{ при } |k| \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} f(s) e^{iks} ds$$

Lim. Summa

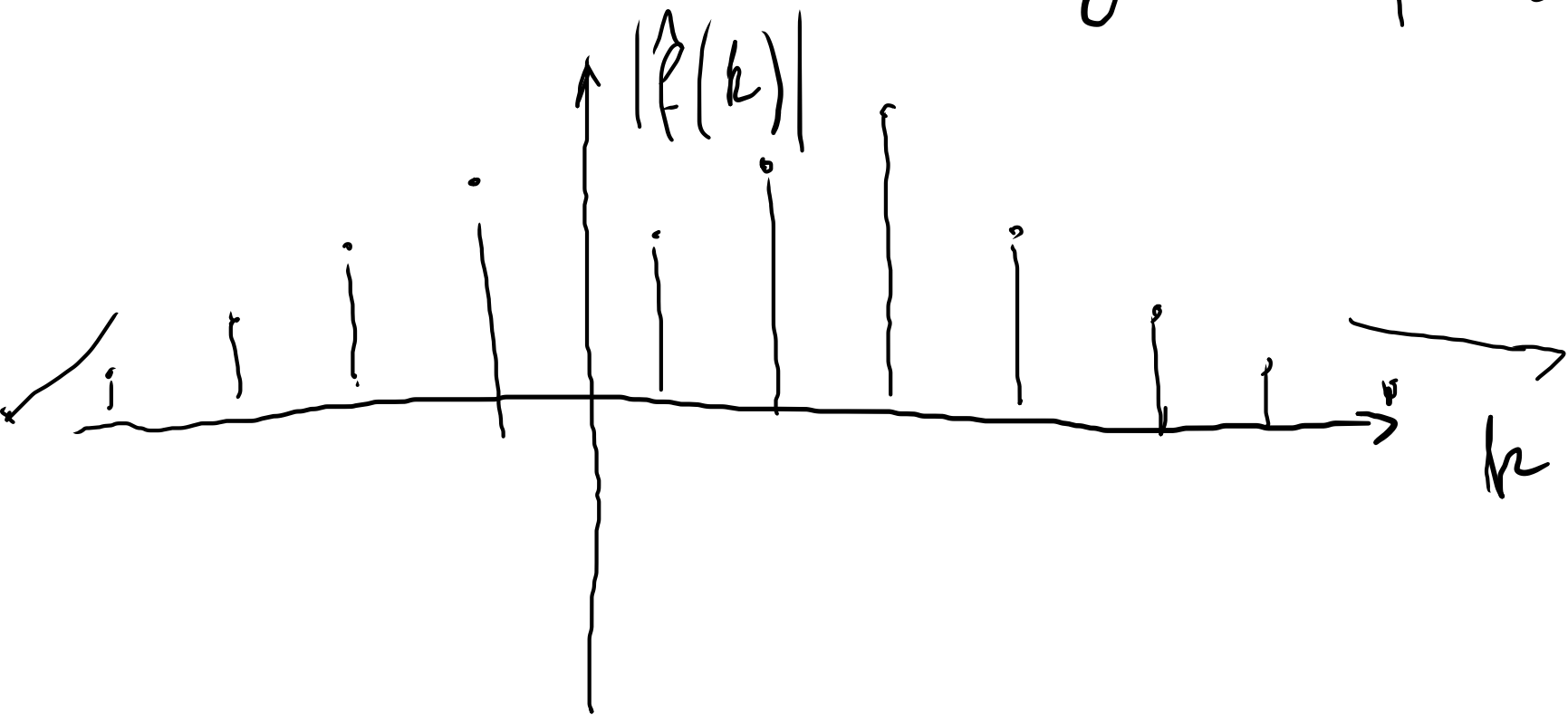
$$\left\{ f \in L^1 \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} f(s) e^{iks} ds \rightarrow 0 \quad k \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

No-regularity:  $f \in L^1 \Rightarrow$

$$\left\{ \hat{f}(k) \right\} \in C_0$$

↑ up to no-regularity  
 $\rightarrow 0$  up to  $k \rightarrow \pm\infty$ .





$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 f &\in C^n \\
 \hat{f}(k) &= O\left(\frac{1}{|k|^n}\right) \quad |k| \rightarrow \pm\infty
 \end{aligned} \right\} \left( f^{(m)}(\bar{a}) = f^{(m)}(-\bar{a}) \quad \forall m = 0, \dots, n-1 \right)$$

⚠ Интегральное (Ф/3): В этих условиях существует спектральная разложение

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

$\left| f(x) \right| \sim \sum_{k=-m}^m \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} \rightarrow 0$  при  $m \rightarrow \pm\infty$ .

(контин. спектр?)  
 $\left( \text{кон. } \left( \frac{1}{m} \right) \right) \circledast$   
 (найт.)

Задача 3.

$$f \in C^1([0, \bar{u}]) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(0) = f(\bar{u}) = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\bar{u}} |f'|^2(x) dx \leq$$

$$C \int_0^{\bar{u}} |f|^{1/2}(x) dx$$

$\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ , и константа, где константа  $C > 0$   
то берется

резулт. от  $f$ .

↑  
пер-го Гекрота

$f \in C^1(\Omega)$   $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  up. (заедн. изглед на  $\mathbb{R}^n$  up. step. un. to,  $f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega$ )  
(заедн. изглед на  $\mathbb{R}^n$  up. step. un. to,  $f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega$ )

$\exists C > 0$  (не заб. от  $f$ ) :

$$\int_{\Omega} |f|^2(x) dx \leq C \int_{\Omega} |f'|^2(x) dx$$

(man может з. пр.  $n=1$ ,  $\Omega = (0, \bar{u})$  — шаг-то процесса.)

Д-то шаг-то (с конст-то  $C$ ) :

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(s) ds$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$|f(x)| \leq \int_0^x |f'(s)| ds \approx \int_0^{\bar{u}} 1 \cdot |f'(s)| ds \leq$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\int_0^{\bar{u}} 1 ds} \sqrt{\int_0^{\bar{u}} |f'(s)|^2 ds}$$

↑  
Hölder's inequality

Результат,  
как ↓ C,  
мен. пог.  
Рисков.

$$\int_0^{\bar{u}} |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \sqrt{\bar{u}} \left( \int_0^{\bar{u}} |f'(s)|^2 ds \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\int_0^{\bar{u}} |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \frac{\bar{u}^2}{2} \int_0^{\bar{u}} |f'(s)|^2 ds$$

(...  $\tau_0, \tau_0$   
...  $(= \bar{u}^2)$ )