

$$? \exists f(x) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{\ln k} \quad f, g \in L^1(0, \pi)$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin kx}{\ln k}$$

Zagars 3.13 $D = \mathbb{R}$ $f \in C^1([0, \bar{u}])$, $f(0) = f(\bar{u}) = 0$

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

$C > 0$ be gal. of f

U naiton $C > 0$, gal. atepu $\int_0^{\bar{u}} f^2(x) dx \leq C \int_0^{\bar{u}} f'(x)^2 dx$

2007. gada
nep-ku puzpuzee

(5)
↑ nep-ku
Cinevbe

N.B.

$$f \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$$

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ open, un-bd}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \partial\Omega.$$

$$\text{Target} \quad \int_{\Omega} f^2(x) dx \leq C \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2(x) dx.$$

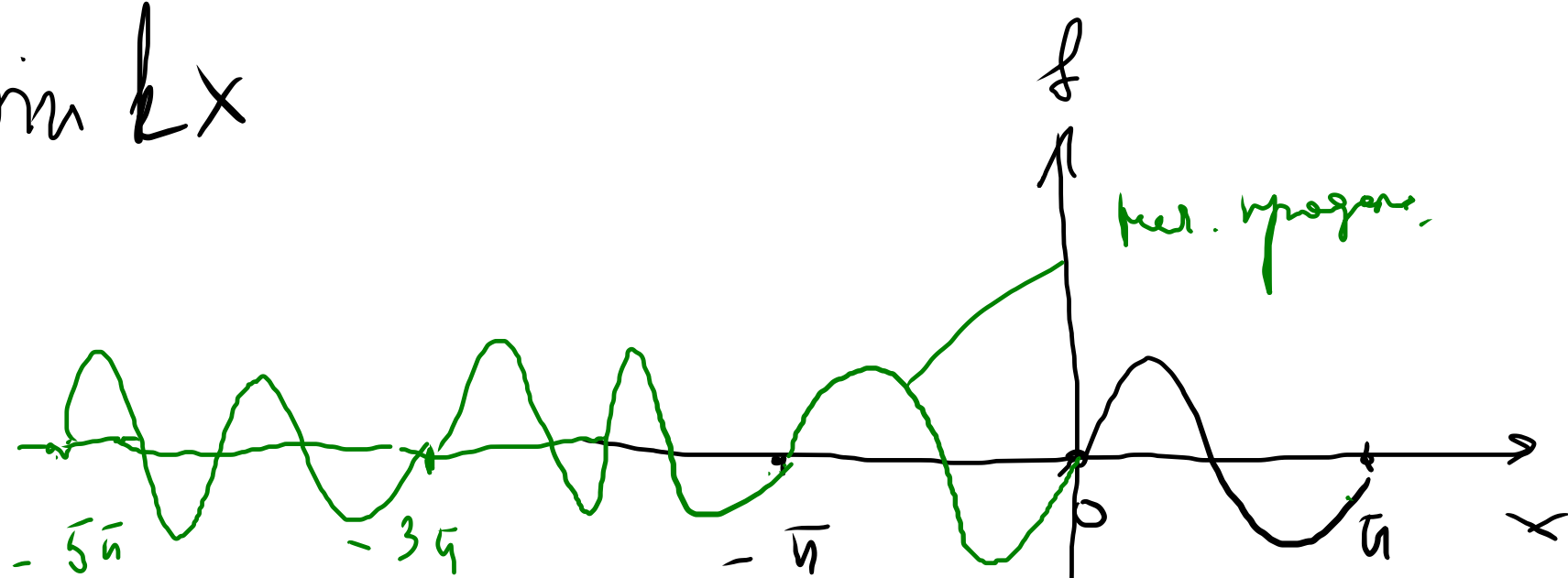
↑
map-to Poincaré.

D-to map-to Caracole.

→ ℓ $\int_{\Omega} f^2$ $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2$ $\int_{\Omega} f^2$ $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2$ $\int_{\Omega} f^2$

→ D-to $\int_{\Omega} f^2$ $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2$ $\int_{\Omega} f^2$

$$f(x) = \sum_k a_k \sin kx$$



$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \sum_k \tilde{a}_k \cos kx = \sum_k k a_k \cos kx.$$

$$\tilde{a}_k = k a_k.$$

$$\left(a_k = \frac{\tilde{a}_k}{k} \right)$$

$$\{ \tilde{a}_k \} \in \ell^2$$

по теореме Парсеваля

$$\int_0^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \sum_k a_k^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 kx dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_k a_k^2$$

$$\int_0^{\bar{u}} f'^2(x) dx \stackrel{\text{par. - Parseval.}}{=} \sum_k k^2 a_k^2 \quad \int_0^{\bar{u}} \cos^2 kx dx = \frac{\bar{u}}{2}$$

Керго
 тгн лондн
 манукарт " " ?

$$= \sum_k \sum_k k^2 a_k^2 \geq \frac{\bar{u}}{2} \sum_k a_k^2 = \int_0^{\bar{u}} f^2(x) dx$$

\uparrow
 $k^2 \geq 1$

$$\int_0^{\bar{u}} f^2 dx \leq \int_0^{\bar{u}} f'^2 dx$$

(реп-но Гренбр
 $C=1$)

Короче $\sum_k k^2 a_k^2 = \sum_k a_k^2$?

$\sum_k (k^2 - 1) a_k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$a_k = 0, k \neq 1$

Угнере нэбэре $f(x) = a_1 \max$.

Угнэ • орнмэснэс конст $C = 1$.
 (перэппэсэ перэсэс нэ $f(x) = \max$)

БАЖНОЕ 9/3:

$$f \in C^1([-a, a]), \quad \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\text{D-16:} \quad \int_{-a}^a f^2(x) dx \leq C \int_{-a}^a f'^2(x) dx$$

$C > 0$ не зависит от f

и наименьшее C , где неравенство
 всегда выполняется

связанное
 - понятие

(B some sense on $f \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ср.
 ср.)

$$\int_{\Omega} f = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} f^2 dx \leq C \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 dx$$

\uparrow
 sup-norm
 - Boundedness

W. B.

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

$$\frac{\int_0^{\bar{u}} f'^2(x) dx}{\int_0^{\bar{u}} f^2(x) dx} \geq \frac{1}{C}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{C_{opt}} = \inf_f \left\{ \right.$$

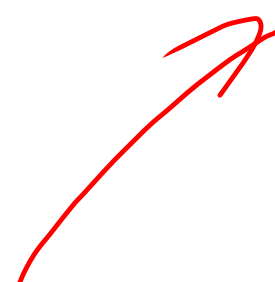
$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{\int_0^1 f'^2 dx}{\int_0^1 f^2 dx} \cdot \left. \begin{aligned} & f \in C^1([-a, 0]) \\ & f(0) = f(a) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\varphi(f)$$

$$\int_0^1 f'^2 dx \cdot \left\{ \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & f \in C^1([-a, a]) \\ & f(0) = f(a) = 0, \\ & \int_0^1 f^2 dx = 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

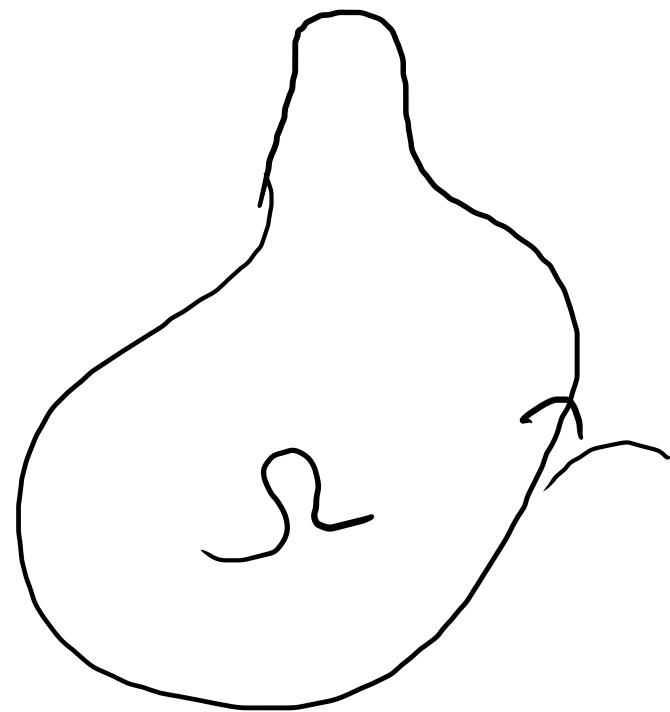

 Задача бap.
 нормирован.

Задача (3.15?)

Φ -а узонкерүүлээр төр-бө
нө үрээрвэл.

Узонкерүүл загвар

Задача Дугуйн.



(+) - үрээрл замаар үрбэл \mathbb{R}^2
сүрүүлб. Энэ Ω

$$\text{Тэгш } |\Omega| \leq C L^2(\partial\Omega)$$

и габарцисо габарцисаар төр-бө үрээр (Ω = үрээр,
+ - үрээр)

$$B \text{ type be } \left\| \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x} \right|^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \leq C \sigma_{n-1}(\partial \Omega) \right\| \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n$$

n-supr.
form

$\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a map-be to \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$\Theta : \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = x + iy$$

$$z = z(t).$$

$$t \in [-\bar{v}, \bar{v}]$$

$$|\dot{z}|(t) = \text{const.}$$

$$\boxed{z(-\bar{v}) = z(\bar{v})}$$

$$L = l(\theta) = \int_{-\bar{u}}^{\bar{u}} \underbrace{|\dot{z}|(t)}_C dt = C \cdot 2\bar{u}.$$

$$|\dot{z}|(t) = \frac{L}{2\pi}.$$

замечание: произвольная кривая $z(t)$ вращается Ω .

$$|\Omega| = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} (x^{(t)} dy^{(t)} - y^{(t)} dx^{(t)})$$

Ω - sup. kurben θ : $\left. \begin{array}{l} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{array} \right\}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Omega} (x dy - y dx) = \int_{\Omega} \text{Trsp Green}$$

$$|\Omega| = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} (xy' - yx') dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\bar{a}}^{\bar{a}} \frac{z(t)z'(t)}{i} - \frac{1}{2i} \frac{d}{dt} (|z(t)|^2) dt = \frac{1}{2i} \int_{\Omega} z dz$$

$$\overline{z(t)z'(t)} = (x(t) - iy(t))(x'(t) + iy'(t)) = xx' + yy' + i(xy' - x'y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) + i(xy' - x'y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-a}^a \frac{d}{dt} (|z(t)|^2) dt &= |z(t)|^2 \Big|_{-a}^a \\
 &= |z(a)|^2 - |z(-a)|^2 = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} c_k e^{ikt} & \dot{z}(t) &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} ik c_k e^{ikt} \\
 \int_{-a}^a |z(t)|^2 dt &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^2 \int_{-a}^a e^{ikt} e^{-ikt} dt \\
 &= 2a \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_k|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k^2 |c_k|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\dot{z}(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{L}{2\pi}\right)^2 dt =$$

$$= \frac{L^2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cancel{2\pi} = \frac{L^2}{4\pi^2}$$

Wrono:

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k^2 |c_k|^2 = \frac{L^2}{4\pi^2}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \bar{z}(t) z'(t) dt = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \bar{c}_k e^{ikt} \cdot ik c_k e^{ikt} dt = \sum_k ik |c_k|^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dt = \sum_k k |c_k|^2 \cdot 2\pi$$

Answer $\frac{1}{2i} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \bar{z}(t) z'(t) dt = \pi \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k |c_k|^2$

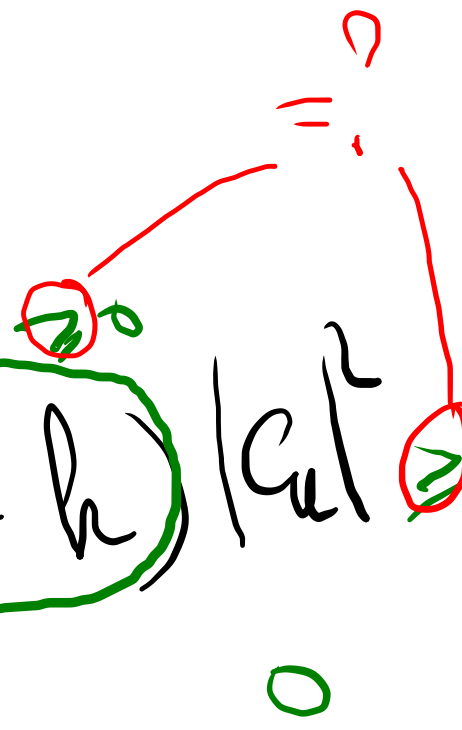
$|S| = \pi \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k |c_k|^2$

$L^2 = 4\pi^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k^2 |c_k|^2$

T.e. $L^2 - 4\pi |S| \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 4\pi |S| = 4\pi^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k |c_k|^2$

$L^2 - 4\pi |S| = 4\pi^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (k^2 - k) |c_k|^2$



$$|\Omega| \leq \frac{L^2}{4\bar{u}}$$

(i.e. $\gamma_{\text{one phase}}$
 sep - to $\gamma_{\text{oscillations}}$)
 $C = \frac{1}{4\bar{u}}$

" = " target

u ~~target~~ target
 target $C_u = 0$

$k \neq 0, 1$

i.e.

and

$$z(t) = C_0 + C_1 e^{it} = C_0 + C_1 \cos t + i C_1 \sin t$$

no suppression

is $C_0 \in \mathbb{C}$
 $C_1 \in \mathbb{C}$

\Rightarrow

$$C = \frac{1}{4\bar{u}}$$

— $\gamma_{\text{oscillations}}$ $\gamma_{\text{oscillations}}$