



\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{F} \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{F} \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{F} \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{F}

$$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \Bigg| \quad L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\hat{f} = \mathcal{F} f \quad \Bigg| \quad \mathcal{F}: S(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow S(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{F} \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{F}

Basenraum \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{F}

$$\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f})(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(k) e^{ik \cdot x} dk =$$

N.B.:

$$f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{f}) = \mathcal{F}(R\hat{f})$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(-k) e^{-ik \cdot x} dk$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad S(\mathbb{R}^n) := \left\{ f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) : \int_{\alpha, \beta} (f) < +\infty \right\}$$

$$\int_{\alpha, \beta} (f) := \| x^\alpha D^\beta f \|_\infty$$

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$$

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$$

1°

S - \mathbb{R} -линейное, \mathbb{C} -линейное, замкнутое относительно умножения на функции $\int_{\alpha, \beta}$ (но не относительно сложения)

up-to
space

2°). $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) \hookrightarrow S(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \dots \hookrightarrow$ - temp. problema.

i.e. $\tilde{i}(\varphi) := \varphi$ - temp. problem.
 Unsere Aufgabe, $\varphi_k \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi_k \xrightarrow{S(\mathbb{R}^n)} \varphi$

Каждый - непрерывно! Пример: $f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$
 $\varphi_k(x) = 2^{-k} f(x/k)$

$\varphi_k \Rightarrow 0$.

$\varphi_k \xrightarrow{S(\mathbb{R})} 0$
 $\varphi_k \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})} (e)$

Уравнение
(нормы)

3°

$$f \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\|x^\alpha D^\beta f\|_\infty < +\infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} x^\alpha D^\beta f(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$(1 + |x|^2)^N D^\beta f \text{ op.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\|x^\alpha D^\beta f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} < +\infty.$$

$$\|x^\alpha D^\beta f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|P(x) \underbrace{\frac{1}{P(x)}}_{L^1} x^\alpha D^\beta f\|_1 \leq \underbrace{\| \frac{1}{P} \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}}_{\text{Hölder}} \|P x^\alpha D^\beta f\|_\infty$$

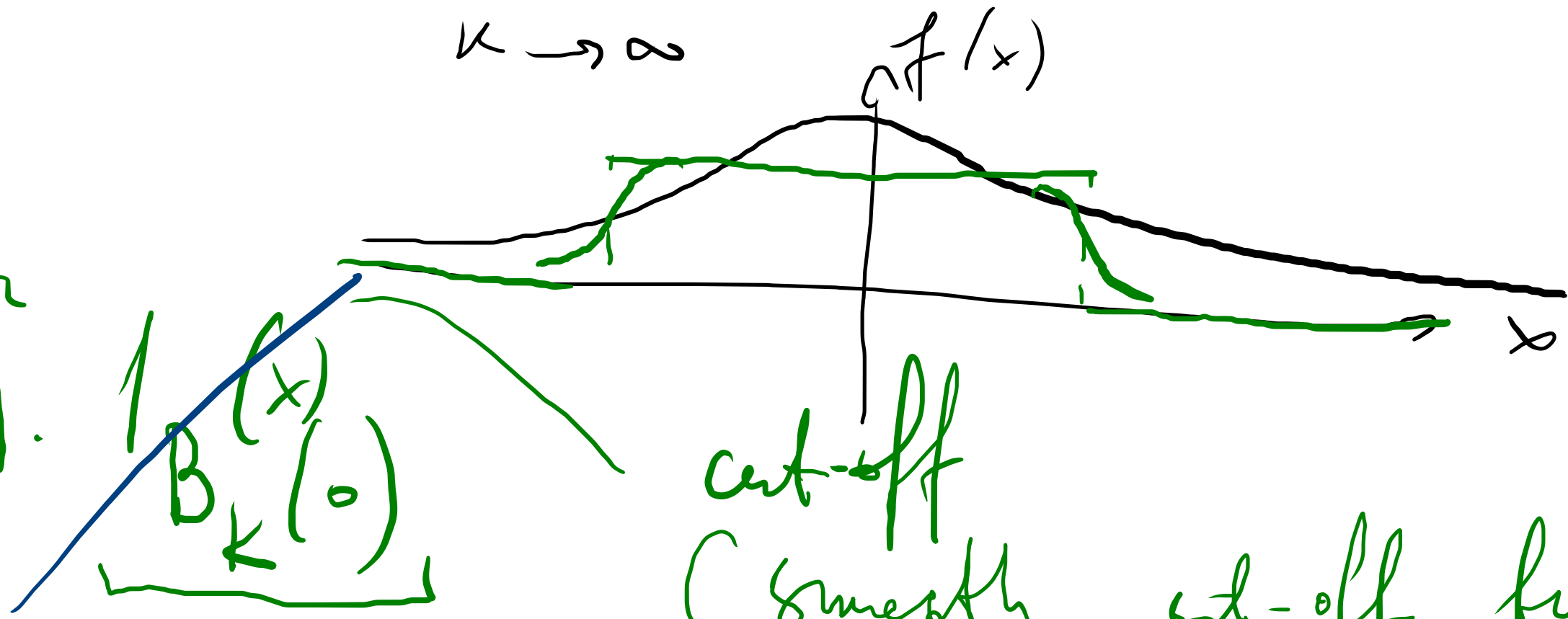
Полное упрямство.

4°) $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ известно $\in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$
 (т.е. $\forall f \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \exists f_k \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$)
 $f_k \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{S(\mathbb{R}^n)} f$

Узел: ?

Хорошо. So

$f_k(x) = f(x) \cdot \chi_{B_k(0)}$



cut-off
 (smooth cut-off function)

5°

$$u \mapsto D^\beta u \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad - \text{непр.}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$S(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$u \mapsto X^\alpha u \quad - \text{непр.}$$

Th. $\{ F : S(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow S(\mathbb{R}^n) \}$, непрерывно, непрерывно операторы.

Д. б.: $f_j \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$

непр. $J : L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\| \mathcal{R}^\alpha (D^\alpha f_j)(x) \|_\infty \leq C \| D^\alpha (x^\beta f_j) \|_\infty$$

$$\leq C \| D^\alpha (x^\beta f_j) \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \sum_i \| x^{\alpha_i} D^{\beta_i} f_j \|_1$$

i.e. $\sup_j \| \cdot \| < +\infty \Rightarrow f \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$f_j \rightarrow 0 \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow \hat{f}_j \rightarrow 0 \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Оператор Ф.

1) Справедливо. $f \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

$$g = F^{-1}(f) \in \underline{S(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

оператор Фурье

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) e^{ix \cdot y} dy = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(-y) e^{-ix \cdot y} dy = \underline{F(\mathbb{R}f)}$$

($\mathbb{R}f \in S(\mathbb{R}^n)$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\mathcal{F}(g)} &= \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f)) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix \cdot s} e^{iy \cdot s} f(y) dy ds \\
 &\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix \cdot s} e^{-iy \cdot s} f(y) dy ds = \\
 &\quad \uparrow \\
 &\quad S \rightarrow -S
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}(f)) = \underline{f}.$$

Umkehrabbildung:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &\in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \\
 f = \mathcal{F}(f) = 0 &\Rightarrow f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(0) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Данное g - \mathbb{R} $F^{-1} : S(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow S(\mathbb{R}^n)$ переп.

$$F^{-1} g = F(Rg)$$

$$(Rg)(y) := g(-y) \quad \text{, ring}$$

Объемные g - \mathbb{R} преобразования \mathbb{R}^n .

$S^1(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{ u - \text{mult. пер. определен на } S(\mathbb{R}^n) \}$

Homomorphism $\circ S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) & \hookrightarrow & S(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ \downarrow & & \\ \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) & \supset & S'(\mathbb{R}^n) \end{array}$$

homomorphism
ep - sur

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) & \subset & \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ & & \not\subset S'(\mathbb{R}^n). \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ccc} X & \hookrightarrow & Y \\ X' & \supset & Y' \end{array} \right\}$$

Пример.

$$n = 1,$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f \in L^p_{loc} \quad \forall p \geq 1.$$

$$\forall p \geq 1.$$

$$f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}),$$

$$\text{но } f \notin \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}).$$

\mathcal{D} -test.

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$\varphi_k(x) = 2^{-k} \varphi\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)$$

$$\langle \varphi_k, f \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^x \varphi_k = 2^{-k} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \varphi\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) dx = k 2^{-k} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ky} \varphi(y) dy$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x) = 1 \text{ на } [0,1], \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ky} \varphi(y) dy = \frac{k 2^{-k} e^{ky} \Big|_0^1}{k} = 2^{-k} (e^k - 1) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varphi_k \in S(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \varphi_k \xrightarrow{S(\mathbb{R}^n)} 0$$

$$(\varphi_k \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

$$\langle \varphi_k, f \rangle \xrightarrow{\quad} 0 \quad \text{if } f \in S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

3° $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $\not\Rightarrow$ $L^p_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (!)

(no one $\not\Rightarrow$!)