

① Найти $u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$:

$$\underline{x^m u = 0}$$

$m \in \mathbb{N}$

в пространстве $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

$$\text{(i.e. } \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \\ \langle x^m \varphi, u \rangle = 0)$$

Решение: $\left\{ u = A_0 \delta + A_1 \delta' + \dots + A_{m-1} \delta^{(m-1)} \right.$

D-fo: уравнение m m

базис $u = 0$ - уже есть.

Упор: $m = k \Rightarrow u = k + 1$
базис $\delta^{(k)}$

$$\begin{array}{c} x^{k+1} \\ \mathcal{D} \quad u = 0 \\ \uparrow \\ \mathcal{D} \quad v = 0, \quad v = x^k u \end{array}$$

$$v = B\delta \Rightarrow x^\kappa u = B\delta \Rightarrow u = \text{part. sol.} + \text{hom. sol.} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\tilde{B}\delta^{(\kappa)}}_{\uparrow A_\kappa} + A_0\delta + A_1\delta' + \dots + A_{\kappa-1}\delta^{(\kappa-1)}, \dots$$

$(x^\kappa u = B\delta)$ $(x^\kappa u = 0)$

②

$$\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}) \ni P' / x$$

$$\langle \varphi, P' / x \rangle := \text{V.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx := \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-A}^A \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx.$$

\uparrow
 $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$

finden $\{ u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}) : \underline{xu = 1} \}$ \emptyset $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

$\mathcal{D}' / 3$
 unpotenziell zu
 sein. $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

Регуляризація

$$u = \mathcal{P}'/x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow xu = 1 \text{ в сенсі } \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}) \quad (*)$$

Рішення (*):

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

$$= \underbrace{\langle x\varphi, \mathcal{P}'/x \rangle}_{=} = \text{V.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x\varphi(x)}{x} dx = \text{V.p.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx = \langle \varphi, \mathbf{1} \rangle, \text{ т.е. } (*)$$

$$\underline{xu = 1} \implies u = P^{1/x} + C_0$$

$$\mathcal{L}u = v$$

линейная оператор.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\bar{u} &= v \\ \mathcal{L}\tilde{u} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

"Принцип суперпозиции"

$$u = \bar{u} + \tilde{u}$$

\bar{u} : част. реш. неоднород. гр.
 \tilde{u} : общее реш. однород. гр.

$$\mathcal{L}(u - \bar{u}) = \mathcal{L}u - \mathcal{L}\bar{u} = 0$$

$$u \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}) :$$

$$x \neq 0 \implies$$

$$n.l. \ x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u(x) = 1/x \quad n.l. \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{но } 1/x \notin L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$$

В частности, φ'/x - не регулярная обобщенная φ -функция
(сингулярная обобщенная φ -функция)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (x^2 - 1)u = 0 \quad u \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$$

↑
в смысле $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (x^2 - 1)u = 1.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{3.0) } (x-1)u = 0 \\ u = C\delta_1 \\ x u = 0 \Rightarrow u = C\delta \\ \langle \varphi, \delta \rangle := \varphi(0) \\ \langle \varphi, \delta_1 \rangle := \varphi(1) \end{array} \right\}$$

lezione (3)

$$(x^2 - 1)u = (x-1) \underbrace{(x+1)u}_v = 0$$

$$(x-1)v = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow v = c\delta_1$$

$$(x+1)v = c\delta_1$$

$$v = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{part. gen.} \\ \text{part. spec.} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{part. gen.} \\ (x+1)v = 0 \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{c}{2} \delta_1 \right) + D\delta_{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{\langle (x+1)\psi, \psi \rangle} = \langle \psi, c\delta_1 \rangle = c \langle \psi, \delta_1 \rangle = \underbrace{c\psi(1)}$$

$$u = \alpha \delta_1 = c/2 \delta_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (x+1)\psi, u \rangle &= \langle (x+1)\psi, \alpha \delta_1 \rangle = \alpha \langle (x+1)\psi, \delta_1 \rangle = \\ &= \alpha 2\psi(1) = 2\alpha \psi(1) = c\psi(1) \\ &\quad \alpha = c/2. \end{aligned}$$

Угаво: $u = \underline{C\delta_1 + D\delta_{-1}}$

④ $\mathcal{D}/3$

Пазначыма.
коэфіцыенты
у ро зрагу
 $(x^2 - 1)u = 0$

⑤

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

$(\text{im } x) y = 0$

и члене $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$.

Анагаа: $y = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_k \delta_{\pi k}$

Прыбегнем, зно зно пераменне:

$\mathcal{D}/3$

вернем
кел апыраме пераменне.

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

$$\langle \varphi, \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{n\pi} \cdot y \rangle = \langle \varphi \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{n\pi} x, y \rangle =$$

$$= \left\langle \varphi \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{n\pi} x, \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \delta_{n\pi} \right\rangle =$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \left. \varphi(x) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{n\pi} x \right|_{x=\pi k} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \varphi(\pi k) \cancel{\pi k} = 0$$

Презентация

1)

$$\operatorname{Im} x \cdot y = 0$$

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

$$\operatorname{supp} y \subset \underline{(-\pi, \pi)}$$

$$\text{Target } y = C\delta$$

2). $\psi \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}), \operatorname{supp} \psi \subset \underline{(-\pi, \pi)}$

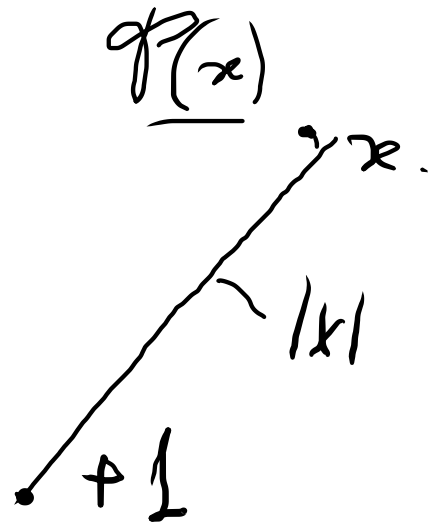
$$\operatorname{Im} x \cdot \psi y = 0. \Rightarrow \psi y = C\delta.$$

3). $(-\pi, \pi) \xrightarrow{\text{заменим } \pi} \underline{(k\bar{\pi} - \pi, k\pi + \pi)}$

4) Неиспользованное магическое разделение уравнения.

⑥ $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi|x|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$\varphi \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^3) \subset \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^3)$



$-\Delta u = f$

\mathcal{D} -Tb, 240

↑
??
..

$-\Delta \varphi = \delta$

Preuve: $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$\langle \varphi, -\Delta \varphi \rangle = -\langle \varphi, \Delta \varphi \rangle =$

$$= - \langle \varphi, \mathcal{P}_{x_1 x_1} + \mathcal{P}_{x_2 x_2} + \mathcal{P}_{x_3 x_3} \rangle =$$

$$= - \langle \varphi, \mathcal{P}_{x_1 x_1} \rangle - \langle \varphi, \mathcal{P}_{x_2 x_2} \rangle - \langle \varphi, \mathcal{P}_{x_3 x_3} \rangle$$

$$= - \langle \varphi_{x_1 x_1}, \varphi \rangle - \langle \varphi_{x_2 x_2}, \varphi \rangle - \langle \varphi_{x_3 x_3}, \varphi \rangle$$

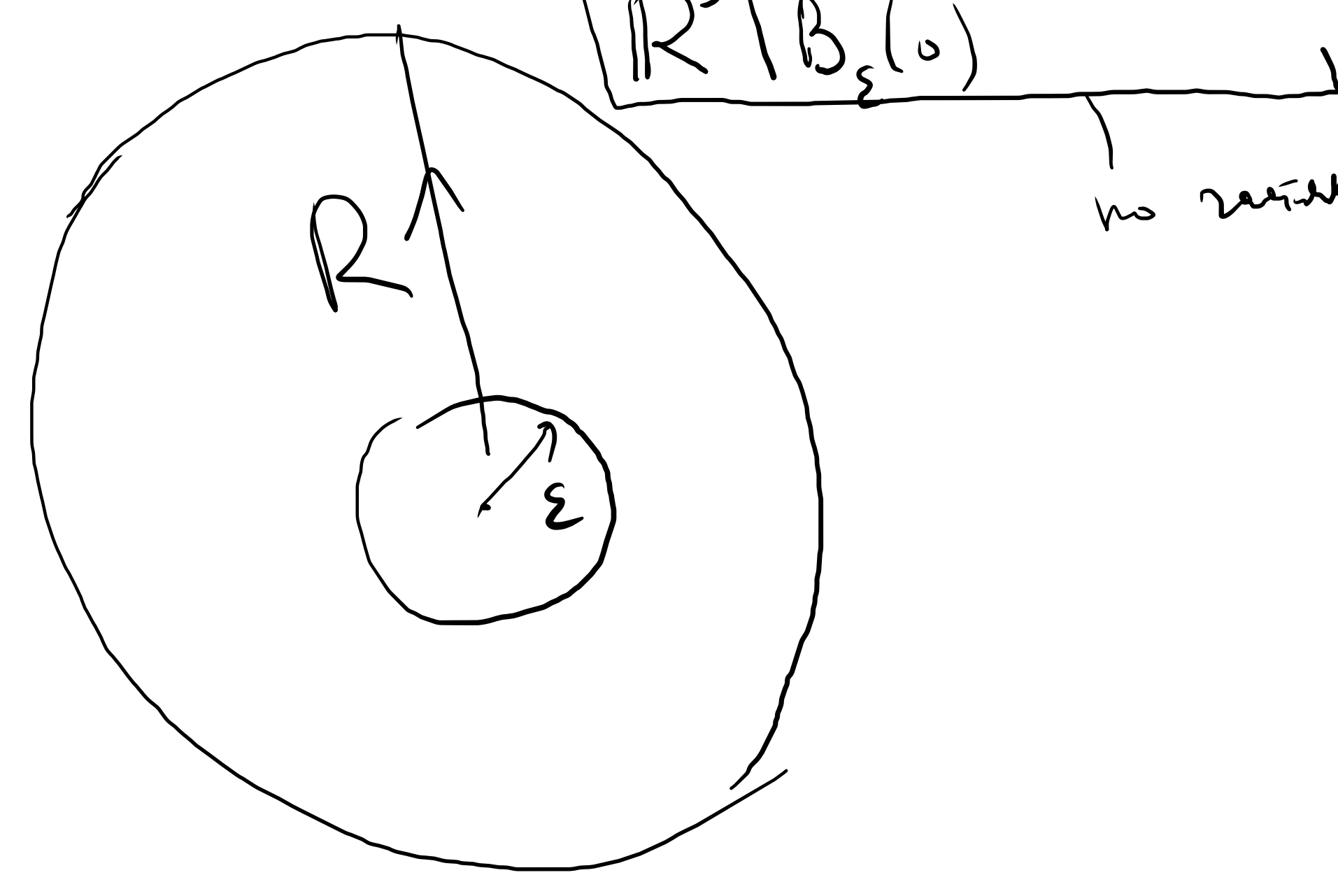
$$= - \langle \varphi_{x_1 x_1} + \varphi_{x_2 x_2} + \varphi_{x_3 x_3}, \varphi \rangle = - \langle \Delta \varphi, \varphi \rangle =$$

$$= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Delta \varphi(x) \varphi(x) dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Delta \varphi(x) \frac{1}{(4\pi|x|)^{n/2}} dx =$$


$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Delta \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{1}{|x|} dx = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus B_\epsilon(0)} \Delta \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{1}{|x|} dx$$

(!!!)

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \dots$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) g'(x) dx = - \int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx + f(x) g(x) \Big|_a^b =$$

$$= - \int_a^b f'(x) g(x) dx + \underbrace{(f(b)g(b) - f(a)g(a))}$$


$$\int_{\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(x) dx = - \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) g(x) dx + \int_{\partial \Omega} f(x) g(x) \nu_i(x) d\sigma(x)$$

$$\nu(x) = (\nu_1(x), \dots, \nu_n(x))$$

$$\int_{\Omega} f \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_i^2} dx = - \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} f(x) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \nu_i(x) d\sigma(x)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} f \Delta g dx = - \int_{\Omega} \nabla f \cdot \nabla g dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} f(x) \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu}(x) d\sigma(x)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} g \Delta f dx = - \int_{\Omega} \nabla f \cdot \nabla g dx + \int_{\partial\Omega} g(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \nu}(x) d\sigma(x)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (f \Delta g - g \Delta f) dx \neq \int_{\partial\Omega} \left(f \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu} - g \frac{\partial f}{\partial \nu} \right)(x) d\sigma(x)$$