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Αράκον Fourier & Οδοιδηματα Lebesgue

Μαθήμα Λ4^ο (23-04-2015)

Αρχικής παραγενότης

(1)

$f \in L_1(T)$

Για κάθε $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ορίζουμε $\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx$

Ισχύει $|\hat{f}(n)| \leq \|f\|_1$, δηλ. η $\{\hat{f}(n)\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ είναι σεριές

Επίσης, για κάθε $n \geq 0$ ορίζουμε: $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$

και για $n \geq 1$ — ίσως: $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$

Επομένει: $\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) (\cos nx - i \sin nx) dx = \frac{a_n - ib_n}{2}$

και $\hat{f}(-n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) (\cos nx + i \sin nx) dx = \frac{a_n + ib_n}{2}$

Άρα: $a_n = \hat{f}(n) + \hat{f}(-n)$, $-ib_n = \hat{f}(n) - \hat{f}(-n) \Rightarrow b_n = i(\hat{f}(n) - \hat{f}(-n))$

και $f(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 = \frac{a_0}{2}$

Για κάθε $n \geq 0$ ορίζουμε $S_n(f, x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} =$
 $= f(0) + \sum_{n=1}^n (\hat{f}(n) e^{inx} + \hat{f}(-n) \bar{e}^{-inx}) =$
 $= f(0) + \sum_{n=1}^n [(\hat{f}(n) + \hat{f}(-n)) \cos nx + i(\hat{f}(n) - \hat{f}(-n)) \sin nx]$
 $= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^n (a_n \cdot \cos nx + b_n \cdot \sin nx).$

Αν $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ οδοιδηματική, τότε:

$$S_n(f, x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^n (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) dx$$

Αν η f είναι αριθμ. οδική τότε $b_n = 0$ (οειδείς ωντηματικές)

Αν η f είναι περιττή οδική τότε $a_n = 0$ (οειδείς ουντηματικές).

(2) Παραγένοντας τη παραγένοτη μηδενικούτα.

Οριζόμενη τον $C(T) =$ ας ονομαστείς $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Για κάθε $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ορίζουμε: $A = \{1, \cos x, \cos 2x, \dots, \cos nx, \sin x, \sin 2x, \dots, \sin nx\}$
 $B = \{1, \cos x, \cos^2 x, \dots, \cos^n x, \sin x, \sin x \cdot \cos x, \dots, \sin x \cdot \cos^{n-1} x\}$

Níppa

$$U = \text{span}(A) = \text{span}(B) = V$$

Análisis:

Axiomas de la dimensión

$$(1) \quad \forall n \geq 2 \quad \cos(nx) = 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos^2 x + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} a_{nj} \cos^j x.$$

$$(2) \quad \forall n \geq 2 \quad \sin(nx) = \sin x [2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos^{\frac{n-1}{2}} x + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}-1} b_{nj} \cos^j x]$$

Razonamiento para $\dim(U)$:

(3) Toda A es una combinación lineal de los $\cos_j x$ y $\sin_j x$ que tienen dimensión $\leq 2n+1$.

(4) Los $\cos_j x$, $\sin_j x$ ($j \in \mathbb{N}$) son orthonormales.

$$V = \text{span}(B) \quad (\text{and } (1), (2)) \Rightarrow U \subseteq V \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n+1 \stackrel{(3)}{\leq} \dim(U) \leq \dim(V) \leq 2n+1 \Rightarrow U = V.$$

Lia - to - (1):

Ejemplo: Lia $n=2$ tenemos $\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$

Y no dicen que $\cos_j x$ tiene dimensión n .

Resolvemos

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(nx+x) &= \cos(nx)\cos x - \sin(nx)\sin x \\ \cos(n-1)x &= \cos(nx)\cos x + \sin(nx)\sin x \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(n+1)x + \cos(n-1)x = 2\cos x \cos nx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(n+1)x = 2\cos x [2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos^{\frac{n-1}{2}} x + \dots] - [2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos^{\frac{n-1}{2}} x + \dots] = \\ = 2^n \cos^{n+1} x + \dots$$

Lia - to - (2):

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x \quad \text{y} \quad \sin(n+1)x + \sin(n-1)x = 2\sin x \cos nx$$

Lia - to - (3):

$$\text{Entonces } a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \equiv 0$$

De acuerdo a $a_n = 0$, $b_n = 0$.

$$\text{P.ej. } a_3 = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad f(x) \cos 3x \equiv 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_0 \cos 3x + \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \cos kx \cos 3x + \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k \sin kx \cos 3x = 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_0 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos 3x dx + \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{\cos kx \cos 3x dx}_{\cos(kx - 3x)} + \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{\sin kx \cos 3x dx}_{\sin(kx - 3x)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 3x dx = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cdot \cos nx dx = 0 \text{ or } m \neq n \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cdot \sin nx dx = 0 \text{ or } m \neq n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 6x}{2} dx = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cdot \sin nx dx = 0 \text{ or } m \neq n \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cdot \cos nx dx = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi \alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_3 = 0}$$

Oppenies Van.

Oswanka

Forw f: T → R overxjs.

Για κάθε $\epsilon > 0$ υπάρχει πολυτελές επιμονοποιητικό πολυώνυμο T : $\|f - T\|_{\infty} \leq \epsilon$.

AnoSeif

(i) Form oil of eivali seed opia.

Opifotur $g: [-L, L] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ kec $g(y) = f(\arccos y)$

Hg ειναι ορνεχης, απο εναρχει $p(y) = a_0 + a_1 y + \dots + a_n y^n$
 ειποιω ωτε $y \in [-L, L]$ $|g(y) - p(y)| < \varepsilon$.

Opisacije $T(x) = p(\cos x) = a_0 + a_1 \cos x + \dots + a_n \cos^n x$ slij.

$p \in V = U$, $\alpha_p \in T$ ειναι τριγωνοειδης να δινεται
και αποτελεσματικη $\cos x = ?$

Fix $\epsilon > 0$. $\exists \delta > 0$ such that $|f(x) - T(x)| = |\varphi(y) - p(y)| < \epsilon$.

To idio wxiwl pia $x \in [-\pi, 0]$ gazi f, T apres ,

(ii) Form $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convexis ($f_1(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$, $f_2(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$, $f = \frac{f_1}{2} + \frac{f_2}{2}$)

$\text{Vnijoxon apica } f_1, \text{ repica } f_2 \text{ (orvxeis) iore } f = f_1 + f_2$

Focus $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\exists \text{ epw } \text{ s.t. } \exists T_L : \|f_L - T_L\|_{\infty} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

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Av bpw T_2 : $\|f_2 - T_2\|_\infty < \varepsilon/2$, c.w.

$$\|f - (T_L + T_2)\|_\infty \leq \|f - T_L\|_\infty + \|f_2 - T_2\|_\infty < \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon.$$

z. Bsp. not.

(ii) $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convexis, neperci

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acixvaefc ozi } \exists T_L: \|f \cdot \sin^2 x - T_L\|_\infty < \varepsilon/2 \quad \Rightarrow \\ \text{ceni } \exists T_2: \|f \cdot \cos^2 x - T_2\|_\infty < \varepsilon/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f - (T_L + T_2)\|_\infty = \|f \cdot \sin^2 x + f \cdot \cos^2 x - (T_L + T_2)\|_\infty \leq \dots < \varepsilon$$

Ompoufie rnv $f(x) \sin x$

Auch eival opia, cipa $\exists T_L: \forall x |f(x) \sin x - T_L(x)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x |f(x) \sin^2 x - \underbrace{T_L'(x) \sin x}_{T_L}| = |\sin x| \cdot |f(x) \sin x - T_L(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

Fia rnv $f(x) \cos^2 x$:

Fedipoufie: $f(x) \cos^2 x = f(x) \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$ (Oicoufe)

$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$, onice $f(x) \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = f(\frac{\pi}{2} - y) \sin^2 y$.

Ompoufie rnv $f(\frac{\pi}{2} - y) \sin^2 y$ uai bpioufie T_2' :

$$\forall y |f(\frac{\pi}{2} - y) \sin^2 y - T_2'(y)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x |f(x) \cos^2 x - \underbrace{T_2'(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}_{T_2(x)}| < \varepsilon.$$

(3) Mifadisij (kopci)

Eow $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ convexis.

Fia uide $\varepsilon > 0$ $\exists p(x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n c_k e^{ikx}$ c.w. $\|f - p\|_\infty < \varepsilon$.

AnöSifEn:

H f reperci $f = u + iv$, onoo $u, v: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convexis.

Mnoppoufie va Bpoufie: $t(x) = \frac{x_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$

$s(x) = \frac{x_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (g_k \cos kx + h_k \sin kx)$.

terora aice: $\forall x |u(x) - t(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2}}$, $|v(x) - s(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2}}$

Opifoufie $p(x) = t(x) + i s(x)$

Töre, $\forall x \quad |f(x) - p(x)| = \sqrt{|u(x) - t(x)|^2 + |v(x) - s(x)|^2} < \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2}} = \epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exoufer } p(x) &= t(x) + i s(x) = \frac{a_0 + i \omega_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((a_n + i b_n) \cos nx + (b_n - i a_n) \sin nx) \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}, \text{ ónou } c_n = \frac{a_n - i b_n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(A) Av $p: T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ elval τ oy nodouevro, töre:
 $p(x) = \sum_{k=-n}^n \hat{p}(k) e^{inx}$, ónou $\hat{p}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-n}^n p(x) e^{-inx} dx$

(B) Av $f: T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ovixis töre $\forall \epsilon > 0$ Izgy nod. $p: \|f-p\|_L \leq \epsilon$
 Av $f \in L(T)$, töre $\forall \epsilon > 0$ Izgy ovixis: $\|f-g\|_L \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ vev
 Izgy nod. $p: \|g-p\|_L \leq \|g-f\|_\infty \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \exists p: \|f-p\|_L \leq \epsilon$

Ovixis I (haradisimra)

Ez a f: T → C ovixis $\forall k \quad f(k) = 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 Töre $f \equiv 0$.

Anodisif

Óta anodisif aki $\int_{-n}^n |f(x)|^2 dx = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ nárcsi}).$

→ Türeif: $\int_{-n}^n |f(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-n}^n f(x) \overline{f(x)} dx = \int_{-n}^n f(x)(\bar{f}(x) - p(x)) dx + \int_{-n}^n f(x) \bar{p(x)} dx$
 [Ugyerjeron: $\forall \epsilon > 0$ nod. $p(x) = \sum c_n e^{inx}$, exoufer]

$$\int_{-n}^n f(x) \bar{p(x)} = \sum c_n \int_{-n}^n f(x) e^{-inx} dx = 0 \quad]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apa: } \int_{-n}^n |f(x)|^2 dx &\leq \int_{-n}^n |f(x)| \cdot |\bar{f}(x) - p(x)| dx \leq \\ &\leq \|f-p\|_\infty \cdot \int_{-n}^n |f(x)| dx = \|f-p\|_\infty \cdot 2n \|f\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

Napivva $p_n \xrightarrow{\|f\|_\infty} f$ uav ixiw $\int_{-n}^n |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \|f-p_n\|_\infty \cdot 2n \|f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$

Apa $\int |f|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$. ■

Topique

Av $f, g: T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ om exis var $\hat{f}(k) = \hat{g}(k)$ $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$, da $f = g$.

AnöSifn

$$\hat{f} - \hat{g}(k) \stackrel{(A2)}{=} \hat{f}(k) - \hat{g}(k) = 0 \Rightarrow f - g = 0.$$

Definition 2 (defin Riemann-Lebesgue)

Forw $f \in L_1(T)$.

Töre: $\lim_{|k| \rightarrow \infty} |f(k)| = 0$ (d.h. $k > 0$ $\exists N$: av talen var $|f(k)| < \epsilon$)

AnöSifn

Forw $\epsilon > 0$.

Ynäpxei τ of p nötkinnta p Balfrön, nöre:

$$\|f - p\|_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - p(x)| dx < \epsilon$$

Forw $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ μ $|k| > n$.

$$\text{Töre, } \hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - p(x)) e^{-ikx} dx + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} p(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

Närafröccie öcl.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} p(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\sum_{s=-n}^n c_s e^{isx} \right) e^{-ikx} dx =$$

$$= \sum_{s=-n}^n c_s \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(s-k)x} dx = 0 \quad \begin{cases} s \neq k \\ |s| < n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Töre, } |\hat{f}(k)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - p(x)| \cdot \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \right| dx = \|f - p\|_1 < \epsilon. \blacksquare$$

Närafröccie

Forw $f \in C^1(T)$ (ϵ xi om exi L^2 närafröccie)

$$\text{Exafre } \hat{f}'(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cancel{f(x) e^{-ikx}} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + (ik) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = (ik) \hat{f}(k)$$

O juci $f(x) e^{-ikx}$ nöri 2π -nöpösing.

Sufinieðarla: $\hat{f}(k) = (\text{inc}) \hat{f}(k) \quad \forall k$

Nöfulega

Aðreið $\lim_{|k| \rightarrow +\infty} |\hat{f}(k)| = 0$ enni Riemann-Lebesgue, einkar með $|k \hat{f}(k)| \xrightarrow[|k| \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0$.

Fórum $f \in C^2(\mathbb{T})$ (f óvaxr)

Óvaxr nöfuv, $\hat{f}''(k) = (\text{inc}) \hat{f}'(k) = (\text{inc})^2 \hat{f}(k)$

Ófórus, $\forall k \quad |\hat{f}''(k)| \leq \|\hat{f}''\|_L$

Aða: $|\hat{f}(k)| \leq \frac{\|\hat{f}''\|_L}{k^2}$

Aðe, $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |\hat{f}(k)| < \infty$.