

# Avaliação Fourier & Ondulações Lebesgue

Métrica 2 L<sup>2</sup> (12-05-2018).

## Sucessão.

Foram  $f, g \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^d)$

Tia unida  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$  operador  $\varphi(x, y) = f(x-y) \cdot g(y)$  (operador na  $\mathbb{R}^{2d}$ )

o H  $\varphi(x)$  pertence (acresce)

Então  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi(x, y)| d\lambda(y) = |g(y)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x-y)| d\lambda(y) = |g(y)| \|f\|_1 < \infty$ .

Assim,  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi(x, y)| d\lambda(y) \right) d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g(y)| \cdot \|f\|_1 d\lambda(y) = \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1 < \infty \Rightarrow$   
 Tonelli  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\varphi(x, y)| d\lambda(x, y) \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^{2d}) \Rightarrow \varphi \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^{2d})$ .

Ano Fubini, ox. Sóv tia unida  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$  operador a

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) \cdot g(y) d\lambda(y)$$

que encontra  $x \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) g(y) d\lambda(y)$  é uma onda de onda.

## Operações.

Foram  $f, g \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^d)$

H convolução com  $f$  e  $g$  é uma  $n$  onda de onda

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) g(y) d\lambda(y).$$

H  $f * g$  é uma onda de onda.

## TS. da convolução

(1) Av  $f, g \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , temos  $\|f * g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1$

### Ano S. J.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |(f * g)(x)| dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) g(y) dy \right| dx \leq$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x-y)| |g(y)| dy \right] dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g(y)| \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x-y)| dx \right) dy =$$

$$= \|f\|_1 \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g(y)| dy = \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1.$$

(2) Av  $\|f_k - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$  vissi  $\|g_{k\mu} - g\|_1 \rightarrow 0$  ( $f_k, g_k, f, g \in L_1$ ), vissi  $\|f_k * g_k - f * g\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ .

AnsiSizn

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Intervisom: } [(f+h)*g](x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f(x-y) + h(x-y)) \cdot g(y) dy = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) g(y) dy + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h(x-y) g(y) dy = \\ &= (f*g + h*g)(x).\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Oraha: } f*(g+h) = f*g + f*h.$$

Felixpox:

$$\|f_k * g_k - f * g\|_1 = \|(f_k - f) * g_k + f * (g_k - g)\|_1 \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \|f_k - f\|_1 \cdot \|g_k\|_1 + \|f\|_1 \cdot \|g_k - g\|_1$$

$(\exists M > 0 : \forall k \quad \|g_k\|_1 \leq M$  jadi  $\{g_k\}$  vissi ophindomaar over  $L_1$ ).

(3) H overdigjn vissi

$$(a) \text{Empfeder: } (f+h)*g = f*g + h*g, \quad f*(g+h) = f*g + f*h.$$

$$(b) \text{Festig: } f*g = g*f$$

$$((f*g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) g(y) dy \stackrel{x-y=u}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(u) g(x-u) du = (g*f)(x)).$$

$$(c) \text{Drocte: } f*(g*h) = (f*g)*h$$

(4) Forw  $1 < p < \infty$

Av  $f \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  vissi  $g \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , vissi:

$$f*g \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

vissi

$$\|f*g\|_p \leq \|f\|_p \cdot \|g\|_1.$$

### Aritmetika

Av  $f \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ , t.o.c.e  $\|f\|_p = \max \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f \cdot h| dx : h \in L_q, \|h\|_q \leq 1 \right\}$   
 (AndaSv, m.v. p.v.  $\|f\|_p = (\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^p dx)^{1/p}$ , J  $\exists h \in L_q, \|h\|_q \leq 1$ :  
 $\|f\|_p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f \cdot h| dx$ )

### AnöSeiJn

Fia v.v.  $h \in L_q$ , t.o.c.e  $\|h\|_q \leq L$  exatet (and Hölder):

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f \cdot h dx \right| \stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} \|f\|_p \|h\|_q \leq \|f\|_p \Rightarrow J \leq \|f\|_p$$

Oewpocifec t.v.  $h(x) = \frac{|f(x)|^{p-1}}{\|f\|_p^{p/q}} \operatorname{sign}(f(x))$

Töt:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |h(x)|^q = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{(|f(x)|^{p-1})^q}{(\|f\|_p^{p/q})^q} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)|^{(p-1)q} \cdot \frac{L^p}{\|f\|_p^p} = \frac{\|f\|_p^p}{\|f\|_p^p} = 1.$$

$$\text{Apa, } J \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f \cdot h = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{f(x)|f(x)|^{p-1} \operatorname{sign} f(x)}{\|f\|_p^{p/q}} = \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)| \cdot |f(x)|^{p-1}}{\|f\|_p^{p/q}} = \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)|^p}{\|f\|_p^{p/q}} =$$

$$= \frac{\|f\|_p^p}{\|f\|_p^{p/q}} = \|f\|_p^{p - \frac{p}{q}} = 1$$

### AnöSeiJn (ca 4)

Oewpocifec t.v.  $h \in L_p$  με  $\|h\|_q \leq L$

Phiöööööe co:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f * g)(x) h(x) dx \right| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x-y)| \cdot |g(y)| \cdot |h(x)| dy dx = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g(y)| \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x-y)| \cdot |h(x)| dx \right) dy \stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g(y)| \left[ \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x-y)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \|h\|_q \right] dy \\ &\leq \|f\|_p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g(y)| dy = \|f\|_p \|g\|_1. \end{aligned}$$

Apa, (apoi n h jen exaion)  $\sup_{\|h\|_q \leq 1} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f * g)(x) h(x) dx \right| \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f * g)(x) h(x) dx$   
 if  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f * g|^p dx < \infty$   
 $\|f * g\|_p$

(5) Av  $f \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  uai  $g \in L_q(\mathbb{R}^d)$  ( $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ), eice  $f * g \in L_\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$  uai  $\|f * g\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_p \cdot \|g\|_q$ .

Enions,  $\eta f * g$  eival ofiofogya orvexis  
 uai  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |(f * g)(x)| = 0$ .

### AnöSeifn

Fia uai  $x$ ,

$$|(f * g)(x)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y) \cdot g(y) dy \right| \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x-y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|g\|_q.$$

$$\text{Apa, } \|f * g\|_\infty = \sup_x |(f * g)(x)| \leq \|f\|_p \cdot \|g\|_q.$$

Forw  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

Ynaexar  $u, v$  orvexis fer outnari qoppia, wile:

$$\|f - u\|_p < \varepsilon \quad \text{uai} \quad \|g - v\|_q < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{Exaufe: } \|f * g - u * v\|_\infty = \|(f - u) * g + u * (g - v)\|_\infty \leq$$

$$\leq \| (f - u) * g \|_\infty + \| u * (g - v) \|_\infty \stackrel{(5)}{\leq}$$

$$\leq \|f - u\|_p \cdot \|g\|_q + \|u\|_p \cdot \|g - v\|_q \leq$$

$$< (\|g\|_q + \|u\|_p) \cdot \varepsilon$$

Av unoðioru óri  $\varepsilon < 1$ , eice  $\|u\|_p \leq \|u - f\|_p + \|f\|_p \leq \varepsilon + \|f\|_p < 1 + \|f\|_p$ .

$$\text{Tehvei, } \|(f * g) - (u * v)\|_\infty \leq (\|g\|_q + \|f\|_p + 1) \cdot \varepsilon$$

Ynaexar  $A > 0$ : av  $|x| > A$ , eice  $u(x) = 0$ .

uai  $B > 0$ : av  $|x| > B$ , eice  $v(x) = 0$ .

Επειδή ότι αν  $|x| > A+B$ , τότε  $(f*g)(x) = 0$ .  
 (Πραγματικά,  $(f*g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x-y)g(y)dy = 0$   
 //  $\forall y$  είσαι  $|x-y| > A$  ή  $|y| > B$ .

Τότε, αν  $|x| > A+B$

$$|(f*g)(x)| = |(f*g)(x) - (f*g)(x)| \leq \|f*g\|_\infty < M_\varepsilon$$

Άπο,  $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} (f*g)(x) = 0$ .

Για την ορθή ουνέξεια:

$$\begin{aligned} |(f*g)(x+h) - (f*g)(x)| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (f(x+h-y) - f(x-y)) \cdot g(y) dy \right| \leq \\ &\leq \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x+h-y) - f(x-y)|^p dy \right)^{1/p} \cdot \|g\|_q = \\ &= \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(u+h) - f(u)|^p du \right)^{1/p} \|g\|_q \end{aligned}$$

(Αριστ.)

[Αριστ.: Επειδή  $f \in L^p$ . Οι  $f_h$  έχουν  $f_h(x) = f(x+h)$ . Τότε  $\|f_h - f\|_p \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$ .] ■

Κύριο πρόβλημα και προσεγγίσεις της γραμμής (στο  $\mathbb{R}$ )

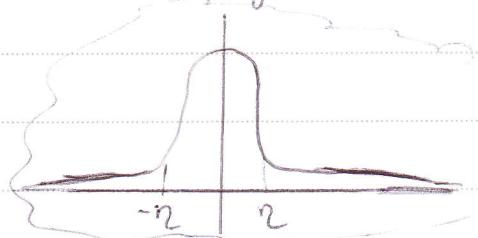
Οπισθίας (κύριο πρόβλημα)

Η μια αισθητική  $(K_\delta)_{\delta>0}$  αναπτύσσεται,  $K_\delta : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , δημιουργώντας καθώς και λοξιδια, τα οποία:

$$(a) \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} K_\delta(y) dy = 1$$

$$(b) \quad \exists M > 0: \quad \forall \delta > 0 \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} |K_\delta(y)| dy \leq M$$

$$(c) \quad \forall \eta > 0 \quad \text{λοξιδι: } \int_{|y|>\eta} |K_\delta(y)| dy \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} 0.$$



### Παραδείγματα

Ο πρώτος είναι Dirichlet  $D_n(y) = \sum_{k=-n}^n e^{i k y} = \frac{\sin((n+\frac{1}{2})y)}{\sin(\frac{y}{2})}$ , δημιουργώντας κύριο πρόβλημα (πραγματικής την  $K_{1/n} = D_n$ ).

Ξέρουμε ότι (a)  $\int D_n(y) dy = 1$ , αλλά (b)  $\int |D_n(y)| dy \geq c \log n \rightarrow \infty$ .

### Ωψηση

Εάν  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  ημίειν δερμήσιμη ουαληση μειωνότητα  $\eta$  τον έχει ωνεξια στο  $x$ :

Αν  $(K_\delta)_{\delta>0}$  είναι ένας καθιερωμένος, τότε:

$$|(f * K_\delta)(x) - f(x)| \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} 0$$

### Άναστηγή

$$\begin{aligned} |(f * K_\delta)(x) - f(x)| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x-y) K_\delta(y) dy - f(x) \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} K_\delta(y) dy}_{=1} \right| = \\ &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} (f(x-y) - f(x)) K_\delta(y) dy \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x-y) - f(x)| \cdot |K_\delta(y)| dy. \end{aligned}$$

Εάν  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

γιατί  $\eta > 0$ : αν  $|y| \leq \eta$ , τότε  $|f(x-y) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ .

Συνιστάται τις αναδείξεις, ικανοποιεί:

$$\begin{aligned} |(f * K_\delta)(x) - f(x)| &\leq \underbrace{\int_{|y| \leq \eta} |f(x-y) - f(x)| \cdot |K_\delta(y)| dy}_{< \varepsilon} + \underbrace{\int_{|y| > \eta} (|f(x-y)| + |f(x)|) |K_\delta(y)| dy}_{\leq 2 \|f\|_\infty} \leq \\ &\leq \varepsilon \cdot \int_{|y| \leq \eta} |K_\delta(y)| dy + 2 \|f\|_\infty \int_{|y| > \eta} |K_\delta(y)| dy. \leq \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{\leq} M\varepsilon + 2 \|f\|_\infty \int_{|y| > \eta} |K_\delta(y)| dy \xrightarrow[\delta \rightarrow 0^+]{} 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άριθμος}, \text{ο } \delta \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} |(f * K_\delta)(x) - f(x)| \leq M\varepsilon$$

Το  $\varepsilon > 0$  για την τεχνών, αριθμος  $\exists \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} |(f * K_\delta)(x) - f(x)| = 0$ .

### Οριοθός (προοίμιον της θεωρίας)

Μια ουαληση  $(K_\delta)_{\delta>0}$  ουαληση  $K_\delta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , διατηρεί προοίμιον της θεωρίας αν:

$$(a) \forall \delta > 0 \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} K_\delta(y) dy = 1.$$

$$(b) \exists M > 0: \forall \delta > 0 \quad (i) \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \quad |K_\delta(y)| \leq \frac{M}{\delta} \quad ;$$

$$(\text{ii}) \forall y \neq 0 \quad |K_\delta(y)| \leq \frac{M\delta}{|y|^2}$$

### Infezione:

Esempio:  $\frac{1}{\delta} \leq \frac{\delta}{y^2}$  ovvero  $|y| \leq \delta$

Allora, l'area sotto la curva  $\frac{M}{y^2}$ , ovvero  $|y| \leq \delta$  è uguale a  $\frac{M\delta}{y^2}$  ovvero  $|y| > \delta$ .

### Lipidion der opacität

Proprietà delle funzioni  $\Rightarrow$  Kriteri numerici.

(a)  $\forall \delta > 0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |K_\delta(y)| dy = 1$ . (N.B., si tratta di (a) con le opere degli operatori come funzioni di funzioni).

(b) Esiste  $\delta > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Esempio } \int_{\mathbb{R}} |K_\delta(y)| dy &= \int_{|y| \leq \delta} |K_\delta(y)| dy + \int_{|y| > \delta} |K_\delta(y)| dy \leq \\ &\leq \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \frac{M}{\delta} dy + 2 \int_{\delta}^{\infty} \frac{M\delta}{y^2} dy = \frac{M}{\delta} \cdot 2\delta + 2M\delta \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} = \\ &= 4M \end{aligned}$$

(c) Esiste  $n > 0$ .

$$\text{Esempio: } \int_{|y| \geq n} |K_\delta(y)| dy \leq \int_{|y| \geq n} \frac{M\delta}{y^2} dy = M\delta \cdot 2 \int_n^{\infty} \frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{2M\delta}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$