

Príklad 1

$$K = [-1, 1] + [-1, 1]$$

$$T_1 f = \int_{-k}^k + y f(x, y) dx dy, \quad f \in C(\mathbb{R})$$

$$T_2 f = \dots \quad f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$T_1, T_2$  sú spojité lineárne operátory

$$\int_{-k}^k |f(x, y)| dx dy \leq \|f\|_\infty \int_{-k}^k |1| dx dy =$$

$$= \|f\|_\infty \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 |1| dx dy = \|f\|_\infty \left( \int_{-1}^1 |1| dx \right) \cdot \left( \int_{-1}^1 |1| dy \right) =$$

$$= \|f\|_\infty \cdot \left( 2 \int_0^1 1 dx \right)^2 = \|f\|_\infty \left( 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^1 \right)^2$$

$$= \|f\|_\infty \left( 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \|f\|_\infty$$

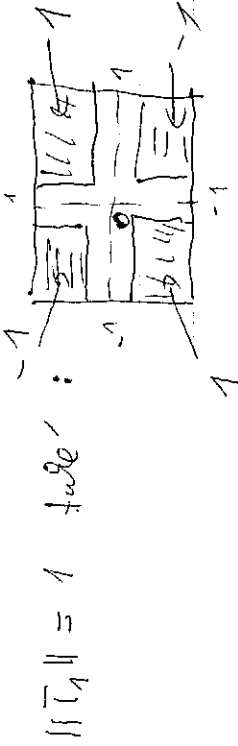
$$\Rightarrow T_1 f \in T_2 + \text{dubito obf.}, \quad \|T_1 f\| \leq \|f\|_\infty$$

$T_1, T_2$  sú zrejme lineárne (z lineárnej integrácie)

$$\exists \text{ normovaná norma pre } \|T_1\| \leq 1, \|T_2\| \leq 1$$

$$\|T_2\| = 1 \text{ a rovnako máfnu sa ľahko. } f(x, y) = \sin(x+y)$$

$$\text{Preto ľahko } \|f\|_\infty = 1 \text{ a } T_2 f = \int_{-k}^k (1+y) dx dy = 1$$



$\|T_1\| = 1$  ľahko:  $f(x, y) = \sin(x+y)$   
 $\exists > 0 \Rightarrow$  existuje

$$f(x, y) = \sin(x+y) \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \sin(x+y) dx dy = 0$$

Preto existuje normovaná obdĺžniková norma II. 2.6.6)

$$\text{nebo ľahko: } g(x) = \max(-1, \min(\frac{x}{2}, 1)) \text{ a } f(x, y) = g(x) \cdot g(y)$$



Príklad C2  $Tf(x) = cf(x) + x^2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ ,  $f \in C[0,1]$   
 $f \in C^1([0,1])$

(a)  $T$  je spojivý lineárny operátor  $C^1([0,1]) \rightarrow C^1([0,1])$ :

$$T = T_1 + T_2, \quad T_1 f = cf$$

$$T_2 f(x) = x^2 \cdot \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$

•  $T_1$  je lineárny,  $\|T_1 f\|_1 = \|f\|_1$ ,  $T_1$  je izometria  $C^1[0,1] \rightarrow C^1[0,1]$

•  $T_2$  je 1-dimenzionálny operátor

$$\text{Funguje } g(x) = x^2 \text{ je v } C^1 \quad (\|g\|_1 = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = [\frac{1}{3}x^3]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3})$$

$\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$  je lineárny funkcionál na  $C^1$ , normou 1

$$(|\varphi(x)|) \leq \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt \leq \|f\|_1 \quad \dots \text{lebo z } \text{II.23}$$

Je  $T$  je lineárny operátor

$$(Tf) = T_1 f + \varphi(f) \cdot g$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\|_1 &\leq \|T_1 f\|_1 + \|\varphi(f)g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 + |\varphi(f)| \cdot \|g\|_1 \leq \\ &\leq \|f\|_1 + \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1 \leq (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \|f\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Je  $T$  kompaktný? Normou, pretože  $T = T_1 + T_2$

Keďže  $T_2$  je 1-dimenzionálny, a je kompaktný.

$T_1$  je izometria  $C^1$  na  $C^1$ , logicky kompaktný -  $(T_1(B_{C^1})) = B_{C^1}$

Keďže  $T$  je kompaktný, je  $T_1 = T - T_2$  tiež kompaktný

čo znamená

$$(c) \sigma_p(T) = \sigma(T)$$

$$\sigma_p(T) : Tg = \lambda f$$

$$\lambda f(t) = cf(t) + x^2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$

$$(\lambda - c)f(t) = x^2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$

$$\lambda \neq c \Rightarrow f(t) = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda - c} \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$

$\Rightarrow f(t)$  mora biti nulasobna  $x^2$ , togi  
funkciji  $g(t) = x^2$  mora biti vektor - vektor

$$\text{Specijalne } Tg(t) = cg(t) + x^2 \cdot \int_0^1 g^2 dt = cx^2 + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{3} + c\right)x^2$$

$xg$  jedino vektorsko eksponentno je  $f(t)$

$$\lambda = c : x^2 \cdot \int_0^1 f(t) dt = 0$$

Tabela ekspon, napisalci  $f = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(a in d) delice, krog nam daje poves korp  
(vlastni vektor)

$$\text{Tej } \sigma_p(T) = \left\{ c, \frac{1}{3} + c \right\}$$

$$\sigma(T) : T = T_1 + T_2 = cI + T_2$$

$$\lambda I - T = \lambda I - cI - T_2 = (\lambda - c)I - T_2$$

$$\text{Tej : } \lambda \in \sigma(T) \Leftrightarrow \lambda - c \in \sigma(T_2) \quad \text{Tej } \sigma(T) = c + \sigma(T_2)$$

$$\text{Poišči } T_2 \text{ po samopobni, kaj } \sigma(T_2) \subset \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{3} \right\} \cup \sigma_p(T_2)$$

$$\text{Poišči } \sigma_p(T_2) = -c + \sigma_p(T) = \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{3} \right\} \Rightarrow \sigma(T_2) = \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{Tej } \sigma(T) = \sigma(T_2) + c = \left\{ c, \frac{1}{3} + c \right\}$$

### Prüfung C3

$$\mu_{1/x}(\varphi) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \frac{\varphi(t)}{t} dt, \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$g(t) = t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a) \quad g \mu_{\sigma_0} = 0, \quad g \mu_{1/x} = \mu_1$$

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow (g \mu_{\sigma_0})(\varphi) = \mu_{\sigma_0}(g\varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g \cos \varphi(x) dx = 0, \quad \varphi(x) = 0$$

$$(g \mu_{1/x})(\varphi) = \mu_{1/x}(g\varphi) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \frac{g(t) \cdot \varphi(t)}{t} dt =$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)} \varphi(t) dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(t) dt = \mu_1(\varphi)$$

(b)  $d, \beta: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  lineare Abbildungen

$$\bullet \quad \beta \in \text{span}\{d\} \Rightarrow \beta = c \cdot d \quad \mu_{\sigma_0} \text{ nicht } \mathbb{C}\text{-l.} \Rightarrow \ker d \subset \ker \beta \\ (\mu_{\sigma_0}(d) = 0 \Rightarrow \beta(\mu_{\sigma_0}) = c \cdot 0 = 0)$$

$$\bullet \quad \ker d \subset \ker \beta \quad \text{Punkt } \ker \beta = X, \quad \mu_{\sigma_0} \beta = 0 \in \text{span}\{d\}$$

Nicht  $\ker \beta \neq X$ . Zu zeigen  $x_0 \in X \setminus \ker \beta \subset X \setminus \ker d$

$$x \in X \Rightarrow x - \frac{d(x)}{d(t_0)} \cdot x_0 \in \ker d \subset \ker \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta\left(x - \frac{d(x)}{d(t_0)} x_0\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \beta(x) = \frac{\beta(x_0)}{d(t_0)} \cdot d(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \in \text{span}\{d\}.$$

(c)  $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \varphi(0) = 0$

$$\psi(x) := \int_0^1 \varphi(tx) dt, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \quad (\text{denke ab parameter})$$

~~Zeige~~ Zeige  $\psi'(tx) = \varphi'(tx)$

$$\text{Für } t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \mu_{\sigma_0} \mu_{1/x}^2 \Big|_{\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})} \varphi'(tx) = t^n \varphi'(tx)$$

$$e^{-|t^n|} |\varphi'(tx)| \leq \max_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\varphi'(u)| < \infty$$

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) : \varphi(x) = \int_0^x \varphi'(t) dt = \left[ \frac{\varphi(t)}{t} \right]_0^x =$$

$$= \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(0)}{x} = \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} \quad \mu_0 \neq 0$$

$$\varphi(0) = \int_0^1 \varphi'(t) dt = \varphi'(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{spn } \varphi \subset \text{spn } \varphi$$

$$\text{Zovrnaj } \varphi(x) = x \varphi'(x) \quad , \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ pivo } \neq \varphi'(t) \quad (\mu_0 \neq 0 \text{ } \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\mu_0 = 0 \text{ je to } 0 = 0 \cdot \varphi'(0)$$

$$(d) \quad \mu \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}) \quad , \quad g_\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \mu \in \text{spn } \{ \delta_0 \}$$

Chceme použiť (S) a (C). Dle (S) stačí ukázat, že

$\ker \mu_{\delta_0} \subset \ker \mu$ . To zkusmo dokázat  $\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{C})$ :

$$\varphi \in \ker \mu_{\delta_0} \Rightarrow \mu_{\delta_0}(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(0) = 0. \quad \text{Nechť } \varphi \in \mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\text{Paz } \mu(\varphi) = \mu(g\varphi) = (g\mu)(\varphi) = 0$$

$\uparrow$   $\mu_{\delta_0} \varphi$  dbb cc

Teď  $\varphi \in \ker \mu$

$$(e) \quad g\mu = \mu_1 \Rightarrow \mu \in \mu_{1/x} + \text{spn } \{ \delta_0 \}$$

$$g\mu = \mu_1 \quad ; \quad \text{dbb (a)} \quad g\mu_{1/x} = \mu_1 \quad \Rightarrow g(\mu - \mu_{1/x}) = 0$$

Teď dbb (e) je  $\mu - \mu_{1/x} \in \text{spn } \{ \delta_0 \}$ . A to je ono.