

Príklad 1: (a) + (b) $\varphi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{q^n}$, kde $x = (x_n) \in \ell^p$ ($p \in [1, \infty)$)
 ahoz je c_0

- $p \in [1, \infty) \Rightarrow (\ell^p)^* \cong \ell^q$, kde $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, keďže $q = \frac{p}{p-1}$ pre $p \in (1, \infty)$
 $q = \infty$ pre $p = 1$

$$c_0^* \cong \ell^1$$

- Funkčná φ je reprezentovať poslupnosť $(\frac{1}{q^n})$. Je to funkcia z c_0^* ,
 do ktorej poslúži ℓ^q poslupnosť patria k súčasnej jej norme.

- $p=1$: Pre $q=\infty$, $(\frac{1}{q^n}) \in \ell^\infty$, $\|(\frac{1}{q^n})\|_\infty = \frac{1}{q}$. Preto $\varphi \in (\ell^1)^*$
 a $\|\varphi\| = \frac{1}{q}$

- c_0 : Dostupné ℓ^1 . $\|(\frac{1}{q^n})\|_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{q}}{1-\frac{1}{q}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 Preto $\varphi \in c_0^*$ a v tomto prípade $\|\varphi\| = \frac{1}{3}$

- $p \in (1, \infty)$: Pre $q = \frac{p}{p-1} \in (1, \infty)$.
 $\|(\frac{1}{q^n})\|_q = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{q^n} \right)^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{q^q}}{1 - \frac{1}{q^q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \frac{1}{\left(q^{q-1} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}}$

Teda $\varphi \in (\ell^p)^*$ a $\|\varphi\| = \frac{1}{\left(q^{q-1} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}} = \left(\frac{1}{\left(q^{\frac{p-1}{p-1}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}}} \right)$

(c) $\varphi(f) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x} dx$, $f \in L^p((0, \infty))$, kde $p \in [1, \infty]$

- $p=1$: $(L^1((0, \infty)))^* = L^\infty((0, \infty))$. φ je reprezentovaná funkcia $x \mapsto e^{-x}$
 Tá je spojitá a monotoná \Rightarrow prikážde L^∞ . Není je reprezentovaná supermú
 je 1 (dôvod: spojiteľnosť s less sup). Teda $\varphi \in (L^1((0, \infty)))^*$ a $\|\varphi\|=1$

- $q \in (1, \infty)$. Pre $(L^p((0, \infty)))^* = L^q((0, \infty))$, kde $q = \frac{p}{p-1}$.

φ je reprezentovaná funkcia $x \mapsto e^{-x}$. Jej norma je L^q jde

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-qx} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\left[\frac{e^{-qx}}{-q} \right]_0^{\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{1}{q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{p-1}{p} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}}$$

Preto $\varphi \in (L^p((0, \infty)))^*$ a $\|\varphi\| = \left(\frac{p-1}{p} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}}$

$\cdot p = \infty : \text{Für } (\mathcal{L}^\infty((0, \infty)))^* \text{ obere ja polynome } L^1((0, \infty))$
 (d.h. werden $L^1((0, \infty))$ durch das $\|\cdot\|_1$).

Überprüfen, zda reziproker füre $x \mapsto e^{-x}$ polyn. do $L^1((0, \infty))$:

$$\int_0^\infty |e^{-x}| dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_0^\infty = 1$$

$\text{Teuf } \varphi \in (\mathcal{L}^\infty((0, \infty)))^* \approx \|\varphi\| = 1.$

$$(1) \quad \varphi(f) = f(0) - \int_{-1}^1 t f(t) dt, \quad f \in C([-1, 1])$$

$\cdot C([-1, 1])^* \approx M([-1, 1]).$ Voraussetzung φ ja ob ergr. polynom. möglich.

Umrechnung $\nu(A) = \int_A t dt$ für $A \subset [-1, 1]$ berechnen:

$$\text{Für } \nu \text{ je zweiseitig messbar a } \int_A f d\nu = \int_A f(x) \cdot t dx \text{ für } f \in C([-1, 1])$$

$$\text{Teuf } \varphi \text{ je reziproker messbar } \varepsilon_0 - \nu \quad (\varepsilon_0 \text{ je Diracmaß})$$

a platz $\|\varepsilon_0 - \nu\| = \|\varepsilon_0\| + \|\nu\| = 1 + \int_{-1}^1 |t| dt = 1 + 2 \int_0^1 t dt = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2$

die orthogonalen $\varepsilon_0 \perp \nu$ (je aufgerichtet orthogonalen)

für ε_0 reellen $\{\cdot\}$ a ν je reell $[-1, 1] \setminus \{0\}$.

$\text{Teuf } \varphi \in (C([-1, 1]))^* \approx \|\varphi\| = 2$

$$\text{Fall 2} \quad X = (C(\mathbb{R}), \|\cdot\|), \text{ hab } \|f\| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (2 + \sin x) |f(x)|$$

(a) $\|\cdot\|$ je norma äquivalent $\|\cdot\|_\infty$

Postur 1 : $\|\cdot\|$ je norma mit ≥ 2 sogen. axioms wobei
 (overl. sogen. ja für $\|\cdot\|_\infty$)

$$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq 2 + \sin x \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f\|_\infty \leq \|f\| \leq 3 \|f\|_\infty$$

Probe $\|\cdot\|$ äquivalent $\|\cdot\|_\infty$.

- POSTUP 2: Vizualne je $C_0(\mathbb{R})$, $\| \cdot \|_\infty$ je NLP (dahle Banachov)

Uvažme $T: C_0(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C_0(\mathbb{R})$ definovaný výdopisey

$$Tf(x) = (2 + \sin x)f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \leftarrow f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$$

Pokladáme: $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow Tf \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$

$\Gamma(2 + \sin x)$ je spojite a omezené v celom

Tf je spojite a má limitu u $\pm\infty$

T je lineárny [jame]

$$\|Tf\|_\infty \leq \|Tf\|_\infty \leq 3\|f\|_\infty \Rightarrow T$$
 je konvergujúci

Pretože $\|f\| = \|Tf\|_\infty$, plynie z toho, že $\|\cdot\|$ je ekvivalentná
(všetky normy sú odohľadane I.2.)

$$(5) \quad \varphi_1(f) = \int_0^{2\pi} f, \quad \varphi_2(f) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx, \quad \varphi_3(f) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} dx$$

- φ_1, φ_2 sú daličky definovane' (celym je spojite - funguje na každej interval)

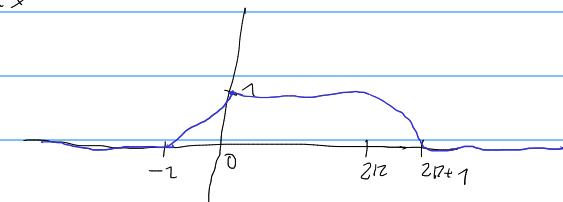
φ_3 je tiež dalička definovane': $\frac{f(x)}{x^2}$ je spojite v $[1, \infty)$, celym je vo rovnakej
(absolútnej) oblasti súmavateľného integrálu
($\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$)

- $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ sú všetky lineárne (pozrije sa lineárna interplikácia)

$$\bullet |\varphi_1(f)| = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)| dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|f(x)| (2 + \sin x)}{2 + \sin x} dx \leq \|f\| \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} dx$$

Teda $\|\varphi_1\| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} dx$

Uvažme funkciu g :



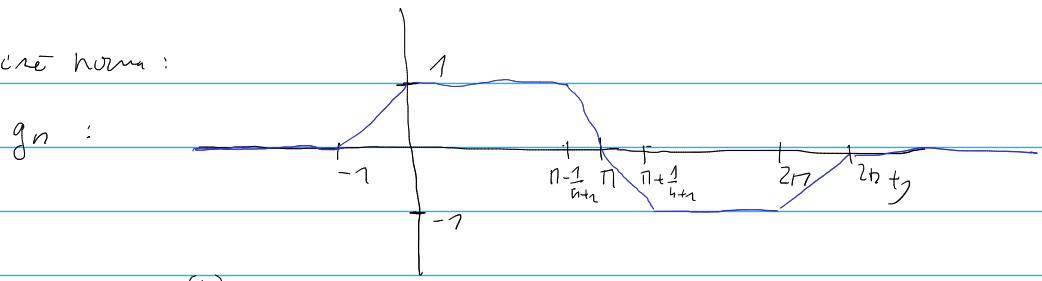
$$\text{a } f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{2 + \sin x}. \quad \text{Prekaz } f \in X, \|f\| = 1 \text{ a } \varphi_1(f) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} dx$$

$$\text{Prekaz } \|\varphi_1\| = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \sin x} dx \text{ a náma je maly!}$$

$$\bullet |\varphi_2(f)| = \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)| |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|f(x)| (2 + \sin x) |\cos x|}{2 + \sin x} dx$$

$$\leq \|f\| \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|\cos x|}{2 + \sin x} dx \Rightarrow \|\varphi_2\| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|\cos x|}{2 + \sin x} dx$$

Je to sketické norma:



$$f_n(x) = \frac{g_n(x)}{2+\sin x} \quad \text{a } \|f_n\| = 1$$

$$\varphi(f_n) \rightarrow \int_0^{2n} \frac{|f_n(x)|}{2+\sin x} dx \quad (z \text{ lebesgue výpočty})$$

$$f_n(x) \cdot c_n x \rightarrow \frac{|c_n x|}{2+\sin x}$$

na $[0, 2n]$

a tím $\frac{1}{2+\sin x}$ je integrálitelná
majovantá.

Norma se ale nemá být

Nechť $f(x)$, $\|f\| = 1$ a f se nebude norma. Pak ve výpočtu výšky
musejí mítat rozdíl:

$$\text{Rozdíl v } (0) \Rightarrow |f(x)| = \frac{1}{2+\sin x}, x \in [0, 2n]$$

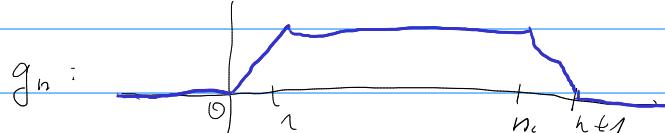
$$\text{Rozdíl v } (*) \Rightarrow f(x) c_n x \text{ nemá znaménko}$$

Příklad $c_n x > 0$ na $(0, n)$, $c_n x < 0$ na $(n, 2n)$

a $\frac{1}{2+\sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$, neždej podruhé splň krok
Složiteln f.

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi_3(f)| &= \left| \int_1^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x^2} dx \right| \leq \int_1^\infty \left| \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \right| dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{|f(x)|}{x^2(2+\sin x)} dx \leq \\ &\stackrel{(\square)}{\leq} \|f\| \cdot \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2(2+\sin x)} dx \Rightarrow \|\varphi_3\| \leq \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2(2+\sin x)} dx \end{aligned}$$

Je to ohraničená norma:



$$f_n(x) = \frac{g_n(x)}{2+\sin x} \Rightarrow \|f_n\| = 1 \quad \varphi_3(f_n) \rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2(2+\sin x)}$$

$$(z lebes. výpočty: f_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2(2+\sin x)})$$

Integrovatelná majovanta $\frac{1}{x^2(2+\sin x)}$

Norma se nemá být: Pak $\|f\| = 1$ a f se nemá být norma, pak rovnat v (\square)

implikuje $|f(x)| = \frac{1}{2+\sin x}$ pro $x \in [1, \infty)$, což neplatí, protože f nemá ani limitu 0 už.

Frage 3: $H = L^2((0, 2\pi), \mathbb{C})$, d.h. $\|f\|_H = \sqrt{\int_0^{2\pi} |f(t)|^2 dt}$

$$f_j : f_j(t) = \int_A t dt$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f_j(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} t dt$$

Also f_j ist ein linearer Operator auf $L^2((0, 2\pi), \mathbb{C})$. $\langle f_j g \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} f_j(t) \overline{g(t)} dt$

$$\text{Folgende } f(t) = \cos t, g(t) = \sin t$$

(a) $\mathcal{Y} = \text{span}\{f, g\}$. ONB von \mathcal{Y} machen orthogonal:

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|^2 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{t}{2} dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi} + \left[\frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t dt \\ &= \pi^2 - 0 + 0 - 0 + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{8} \cos 2t \right]_0^{2\pi}}_{=0} = \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Teil } m(t) = \frac{\cos t}{\pi}$$

$$n = \frac{g - \langle g, m \rangle m}{\|g - \langle g, m \rangle m\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle g, m \rangle &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cdot \cos t dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\left[-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2t \right]_0^{2\pi} + \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t dt}_{= \left[\frac{1}{8} \sin 2t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot (-\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot 2\pi) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$g - \langle g, m \rangle m = \sin t + \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|g - \langle g, m \rangle m\|^2 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin t + \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos t \right)^2 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin^2 t + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sin t \cos t + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \cos^2 t \right) dt = \\ &= \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} dt}_{= \left[\frac{1}{8\pi^2} t^2 \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4\pi^2}{8\pi^2} = \frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \right) \sin^2 t dt}_{= -\frac{1}{2} + \text{Vorzeichen}} + \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sin t \cos t dt}_{= 0, \text{ Vierfach}} = \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \left(1 - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \right) \cdot \left(\left[\frac{t^2}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2t - t}{2} dt \right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \right) \cdot \pi^2 = \pi^2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{To find } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}} \int_0^n \sin t + \frac{1}{n} \cos t$$

Part 1: $\int_0^n \sin t$ is zero by symmetry.

(b) Observe that \int_0^n is the same as \int_0^{π} .

$$Ph = \langle h, u \rangle u + \langle h, v \rangle v$$

$$\text{To find } Ph(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} h(y) \cos(y) \cdot y dy \cdot \cos t + \frac{1}{\pi^2 - 1} \left(\int_0^{\pi} h(y) (\sin y + \frac{1}{n} \cos y) y dy \right) (\sin t + \frac{1}{n} \cos t)$$

(c) Find the specific $P(1)$:

$$\int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos y \cdot y dy = [\sin y \cdot y]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin y dy = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot (\sin y + \frac{1}{n} \cos y) y dy = \int_0^{\pi} \sin y \cdot y dy = [-\cos y \cdot y]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos y dy = -2\pi$$

$$\text{To find } P(1) = -\frac{2\pi}{\pi^2 - 1} \left(\sin t + \frac{1}{n} \cos t \right). \quad \text{To p. in regular book.}$$

$$\underline{\text{PROOF (ADY)}} \quad x = C([0, 1]), \quad T f(t) = f(0)t - \int_0^t f - S f(t)$$

(a) $T \in L(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet f \in C([0, 1]) \Rightarrow t \mapsto f(0)t \text{ is a linear map from } [0, 1] \quad \} \\ & \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ is constant, } t \mapsto f(0) \text{ for } t \in [0, 1] \\ \text{and } f \text{ is } t \mapsto f(0) + \int_0^t f \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Tf \in C([0, 1]) \\ & \quad \text{and } \int_0^t f = \int_0^t f(0) dt + \int_0^t f'(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

* T is linear (linear combination of functions is a function.)

* T is bounded:

$$|Tf(t)| \leq |f(0)| \cdot t + \int_0^t |f'| + S|f(0)| \leq 5 \|f\| \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq 5$$

(c) $T^1 \in L(M(\mathbb{C}^n))$ je zadáno;

$$T^1_\mu(f) = \mu(Tf) = \int_0^1 (f(0)t + \int_0^t f - 3f(t)) d\mu(t) = \\ f(0) \cdot \int_0^1 t d\mu(t) + \int_0^1 f \cdot \mu(\mathbb{C}^n) - 3 \int_0^1 f(t) d\mu(t) \\ = \underbrace{\int_0^1 f d\delta_0}_{=}$$

$$T_\alpha g \quad T^1_\mu = \left(\int_0^1 t d\mu(t) \right) \delta_0 + \mu(\mathbb{C}^n) \cdot \lambda - 3\mu$$

\uparrow
Lebesgueova měra

(c) Je T kompaktní?

Ne, protože $K_f = f(0) \cdot t + \int_0^1 f$ je kompaktní (dále kompaktický)

$$\text{a } T = K - 3I$$

Když T bylo kompaktní, pak $I = \frac{1}{3}(K - T)$ je také kompaktní; ale je spor.

(d) $\sigma_p(T) \cup \sigma_c(T)$: Speciální $\sigma_p(K) \cup \sigma_c(K)$:

• $0 \in \sigma_p(K)$ protože $\ker K \neq 0$: Vzádru K je zárukou splnění $f(0) = 0$ a $\int_0^1 f = 0$



• Nejdříve několik vlastních čísel: $\lambda \neq 0$, $Kf = \lambda f$

$$f(0) \cdot t + \int_0^t f = \lambda f(t)$$

Lokálního polynom stupně ≤ 1 , tedy parašvaná je λ . Protože $\lambda \neq 0$, je-li f polynom stupně ≤ 1

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = at + b, \text{ kde } a, b \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$\text{Pak } f(0) = b$$

$$\int_0^1 f = \int_0^1 (at + b) dt = \frac{a}{2} + b$$

$$b + \left(\frac{a}{2} + b \right) = \lambda at + \lambda b$$

$$b = \lambda a \quad \lambda a - b = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{2} + b = \lambda b \quad \frac{a}{2} + b(1-\lambda) = 0$$

Nejdříve řešíme soustavu (⇒ málo řešení je singulařní)

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{Ten determinat je: } \lambda(1-\lambda) + \frac{1}{2} = -\lambda^2 + \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow -(\lambda^2 - \lambda - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{koty: } \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+2}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{Tedf } \Gamma_p(k) = \{0, \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\}$$

Vlastn' vektori, polud jekcione ijsun nape:

$$z=0 \text{ vektor}$$

$$z=\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad f(z)=z+\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{plati } z^2=1)$$

$$z=\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad f(z)=z+\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k \text{ kampale} \Rightarrow \sigma(k) = \Gamma_p(k) \cup \{0\} = \Gamma_p(k)$$

$$\text{Tedf } \Gamma_p(\tau) = \sigma(\tau) = \{-3, \frac{-5+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-5-\sqrt{3}}{2}\}$$

$$(c) \Gamma_p(\tau) \text{ a } \sigma(\tau) : \text{ Platf } \sigma(\tau) = \sigma(\tau)$$

Proloze k' je tež homopali'; jsem nejdovolj' jekf $\sigma(k')$ vlastn' vektor

Znoven k' nen' jekf:

$$k'_{|_M} = \left(\int_0^1 t dt \right) \delta_0 + \mu([0,1]) \cdot \lambda$$

$$\text{Sleduj' } \int_0^1 t dt \mu(t) = 0 \text{ a zároveň } \mu([0,1]) = 0$$

$$\text{To slysi teda mu } \mu = \lambda - \frac{1}{2}(\delta_0 + \delta_1)$$

$$\Gamma_p([0,1]) = 0 \text{ je jekf}$$

$$\int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}(0+1) = 0 \quad \underline{\delta_1}$$

$$\text{Tedf } i \in 0 \in \Gamma_p(k).$$

$$\text{Prosto } \Gamma_p(k) = \sigma(k) = \sigma(k),$$

$$\text{a tedy } \Gamma_p(\tau) = \sigma(\tau) = \sigma(\tau).$$

Praktikum 5

$$X = L^4((0, \pi))$$

$$Tf(t) = f(t) \cdot \cos t + \cos^2 t \cdot \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx, \quad t \in (0, \pi)$$

$f \in X$

$$(a) T \in \mathcal{L}(X) : \quad \text{Definice } T_1 f(t) = f(t) \cdot \cos t, \quad t \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\|\varphi(f)\|_4 = \left(\int_0^\pi |f(x)|^4 \cos^4 x dx \right)^{1/4}$$

$$T_2(f)(t) = \varphi(f) \cdot \cos^2 t, \quad t \in (0, \pi)$$

$\|\varphi\| \leq 1$

Paralel: • Prove $f \in X$ je $T_1 f$ meritelná funkcia na $(0, \pi)$ a máme

$$\|T_1 f\|_4^4 = \int_0^\pi |f(x)|^4 \cos^4 x dx \leq \int_0^\pi |f(x)|^4 dx = \|f\|_4^4$$

speciálne $T_1 f \in X$

Pretože T_1 je zvyčajne lineárny, dosiaholme $T_1 \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ a $\|T_1\| \leq 1$

• Dôvod $\varphi \in L^4((0, \pi))$ je $L^{4/3}((0, \pi))$ ($\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$)

Pretože funkcia $x \mapsto \sin x$ je v $L^{4/3}((0, \pi))$

$$\left(\int_0^\pi |\sin x|^{4/3} dx \leq \int_0^\pi 1 dx = \pi \right)$$

$\|\varphi\| \leq \pi^{3/4}$

• Endo \cos^2 patrí do $L^4((0, \pi))$

$$\left(\int_0^\pi (\cos^2)^4 dx \leq \int_0^\pi 1 dx = \pi \Rightarrow \text{norma} \leq \sqrt[4]{\pi} \right)$$

Preto T_2 je lineárny operačor $X \rightarrow X$ a $\|T_2\| \leq \sqrt[4]{\pi} \cdot \pi^{3/4} = \pi$

• Z toho plýva že $T = T_1 + T_2 \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ a $\|T\| \leq 1 + \pi$

(b) Vypočítejme $T^* \in \mathcal{L}(L^{3/4}((0, \pi)))$:

$g \in L^{3/4}((0, \pi))$, $f \in L^4((0, \pi))$:

$$T^* g(f) = g(Tf) = \int_0^\pi Tf \cdot g = \int_0^\pi (f(t) \cos t + \cos^2 t \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx) g(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\int_0^\pi f(t) g(t) \cos t dt}_{= \int_0^\pi f(x) g(x) \cos x dx} + \int_0^\pi g(t) \cos^2 t dt - \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx = \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

(premenovanie cieľnej premennej)

$$= \int_0^\pi f(x) \left(\underbrace{g(x) \cos x + \sin x \int_0^\pi g(t) \cos^2 t dt}_{T^* g(x)} \right) dx$$

$$T_0 \text{ of } T^1 g(x) = g(x) \cdot \cos x + \sin x. \int_0^{\pi} g(t) \cdot \cos^2 t dt \quad x \in (0, \pi), \quad g \in C^1((0, \pi)).$$

(c) Je T kompakt?

Prípomienka: $T = T_1 + T_2$. Pretože T_2 je kompakt ($\dim R(T_2) = 1$)

T je kompakt $\Leftrightarrow T_1$ je kompakt

Ale T_1 nemôže byť kompakt, pretože $Y = \{f \in X : f|_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)} = 0\}$ je neobrázovanie uzavreté podm�stva X a $T_1 \circ T$ je izomorfismus

$$(f \in Y \Rightarrow \|T_2 f\|_q^4 = \int_0^{\pi} |f(x)|^4 \cos^4 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |f(x)|^4 \cos^4 x dx \geq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |f(x)|^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 dx = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 \|f\|_q^4 \Rightarrow \|T_2 f\|_q \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|f\|_q)$$

Pretože $T_1 \circ T$ je izomorfismus, musí $T_1(B_q)$ reálnne byť kôlce!

Pretože T_1 nemôže byť kompakt

(d) Je T izomorfismus?

• T_1 nemôže byť izomorfismus. Pretože $f \in X$, $f = 0$ na $(0, \pi) \setminus (\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon, \frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon)$

$$\text{pre } \|T_1 f\|_q \leq \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \|f\|_q$$

$$\|T_1 f\|_q^4 \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon} |f(x)|^4 / \cos^4 x dx \leq \cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon} |f(x)|^4 dx$$

a keď $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+$, potom $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right) \rightarrow \cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

• Ak chom uvažujeme T nemôže byť izomorfismus, slávaj po dôkaze

$\varepsilon > 0$ takže $f \in X$, $\|f\|_q = 1$, $f = 0$ na $(0, \pi) \setminus (\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon, \frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon)$, $p(f) = 0$

$$\text{Pretože } \|T f\|_q \leq \|T_1 f\|_q \leq \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon\right)$$

Ale taktože f nedisponuje súradnicami:

$$\text{Vezme sa } g = \gamma_{(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon, \frac{\pi}{2})} - \gamma_{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon, \frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon)}$$

$$\text{a } f = \frac{g}{\|g\|_q}$$

T je kompakt