

14/04/20

Agv III (2) (2), (4)

$f, g: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ R-wav.

$$\int_{-n}^n f(t-s)g(s)ds = \int_{-n}^n f(x)g(t-x)dx$$

Anf. d. d. s. i. w. $t-s=x \implies s=t-x$

$$\int_{t+n}^{t-n} f(x)g(t-x)(-1)dx = \int_{t-n}^{t+n} f(x)g(t-x)dx$$

da $x \mapsto f(x)g(t-x)$ eva $2n-n$ sp

$$\implies \int_{-n}^n f(x)g(t-x)dx$$

avorejw

$$(f * g)(t) = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f(x)g(t-x)dx$$

in d. r. w. p, q r. p. f. n. s. u. w. v. r. e

$$(p * q)(t) = \int_{-n}^n p(x)q(t-x) \frac{dx}{2n}$$

$$= \int_{-n}^n p(x) \left(\sum_{|k| \leq n} \hat{q}(k) e^{ik(t-x)} \right) \frac{dx}{2n}$$

ind $n = \deg q$

$$= \sum_k \hat{q}(k) \int_{-n}^n p(x) e^{iuk(t-x)} \frac{dx}{2n}$$

$$= \sum_k \hat{q}(k) \left(\int_{-n}^n p(x) e^{-iux} \frac{dx}{2n} \right) e^{iut}$$

" $\hat{p}(k)$

$$= \sum_k \hat{q}(k) \hat{p}(k) e^{ikt}$$

\implies $\hat{p * q}$ eva r. p. i. s. u. w. v. r. e

$$\widehat{f * g}(k) = \hat{g}(k) \hat{f}(k) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\widehat{p * q}(k) = \hat{q}(k) \hat{p}(k) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Auton om (3) : $f : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ R-odd

$$G_m(f) \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{|k| \leq m} \left(1 - \frac{|k|}{m+1}\right) \hat{f}(k) e_k$$

Ans \equiv spon du

$$G_m(f)(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \chi_m(t-x) dx$$

\uparrow spon du

and so (2)

$$= \sum_{|k| \leq m} \hat{\chi}_m(k) \hat{f}(k) e^{ikt}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{|k|}{m+1}\right) \quad \square$$

(4): No underschied

oder $f, g: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ an exkurs

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-n}^n f(x)g(t-x) \frac{dx}{n}$$

$$\widehat{f * g}(k) = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n (f * g)(t) e^{-ikt} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n \left(\int_{-n}^n f(x)g(t-x) \frac{dx}{n} \right) e^{-ikt} dt$$

(con A A Exp III)

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n \left(\int_{-n}^n \underline{f(x)g(t-x)} \cdot e^{-ikt} \frac{dt}{n} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f(x) \left(\int_{-n}^n g(t-x) e^{-ikt-x} \frac{dt}{n} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f(x) \left(\int_{-n}^n g(s) e^{-iks} \frac{ds}{n} \right) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$= \widehat{g}(k) \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \widehat{g}(k) \widehat{f}(k)$$

2 ex A

Δείξτε ότι:

f : συνεχής και (Feser)

$\exists (p_n) \subset C_c \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$

$p_n \rightarrow f$ ομοιόμορφα

(π.χ. $p_n = \sigma_n(f)$)

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-n}^n f(x)g(t-x) \frac{dx}{2n}$$

ομοιόμορφα
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-n}^n p_n(x)g(t-x) \frac{dx}{2n}$

$$\Rightarrow (f * g)(t) = \lim_n (p_n * g)(t)$$

Ομοίως, p_n επίσης π.χ., οπότε: $\widehat{p_n * g}(k) = \widehat{p}_n(k) \widehat{g}(k)$

\Downarrow (9.9)

$$\widehat{f * g}(k) = \lim_n \widehat{p}_n(k) \widehat{g}(k)$$

$$\int (f * g)(t) e^{-ikt} \frac{dt}{2n} \quad ? ?$$

Πρέπει να δείξω ότι

$p_n(t) \rightarrow f(t)$ ομοιόμορφα ως προς t

\Downarrow

$\widehat{p_n * g}(k) \rightarrow \widehat{f * g}(k)$ ομοιόμορφα ως προς k

Άρα $|\widehat{p_n * g}(k) - \widehat{f * g}(k)|$

$$= \left| \int_{-n}^n (p_n * g - f * g)(t) e^{-ikt} \frac{dt}{2n} \right|$$

Θέτω: $h_n = p_n - f$

$$\leq \int_{-n}^n |h_n * g(t)| \frac{dt}{2n} = 1$$

$$= \int_{-n}^n \left| \int_{-n}^n h_n(t-x)g(x) \frac{dx}{2n} \right| \frac{dt}{2n}$$

$$\leq \int_{-n}^n \|h_n\|_{\infty} \int_{-n}^n |g(x)| \frac{dx}{2n} \frac{dt}{2n}$$

$$= \|h_n\|_{\infty} \underbrace{\int_{-n}^n \frac{dt}{2n}}_{=1} \int_{-n}^n |g(x)| \frac{dx}{2n} = \|h_n\|_{\infty} \|g\|_1$$

Άρα

$$|\widehat{p_n * g}(k) - \widehat{f * g}(k)| \leq \|p_n - f\|_{\infty} \|g\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{p_n * g}(k) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{f * g}(k)$$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \downarrow \forall n \rightarrow \infty$
 ομοιόμορφα ως προς k

Επίσης

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{f * g}(k) &= \lim_n \widehat{p_n * g}(k) \\ &\quad \parallel \text{(από ασκ. (2))} \\ &= \lim_n \widehat{p_n}(k) \widehat{g}(k) \\ &= \widehat{f}(k) \widehat{g}(k)\end{aligned}$$

διότι

$$\begin{aligned}|\widehat{f}(k) - \widehat{p_n}(k)| &= \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-n}^n (f - p_n)(t) e^{-ikt} dt \right| \\ &\leq \|f - p_n\| \rightarrow 0\end{aligned}$$

□

Περαιτέρω
Ας...

$$f * g = \lim_n p_n * f \quad \underline{\text{απειροσπώς}}$$

και $\forall p_n * f$ είναι $\exists \rho < n$ και
αποτελείται

↓ (από ασκ. (2))

$f * g$ είναι συνεχής [ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΕΣ!]

Περαιτέρω αν f και g είναι ρ -συνεχής
συνεχής

από δείχνει το αποτέλεσμα ότι

f είναι συνεχής

(και g ρ -συνεχής)