DISTRIBUZIONI

· Def: spazi de funzione TEST

$$D := \{ \phi, C^{\infty}, \text{ a supporto compatio} \}$$

$$J := \{ \phi, C^{\infty} \text{ a decrescents rapide } \}$$

· Def (DISTRIBUZIONE): Si definisce DISTRIBUZIONE IN FUNZIONALE

F: D → R, Φ → <F/p>, tale che

4)
$$\langle F|\alpha_1\phi_1 + \alpha_2\phi_2 \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle F|\phi_1 \rangle + \alpha_2 \langle F|\phi_2 \rangle LINEARITA'$$
2) $\forall \phi_1, \phi_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

2) V successione d'Anj e D che converge uniformemente a ma funzione de D si ha

⟨F|φn⟩ → ⟨F|φ⟩ CONTINUITA'

ESEMP1:

• DELTA DI DIRAC: δ_{x_0} : $\phi \mapsto \phi(x_0)$ $\langle \delta(x_0 x_0) | \phi \rangle \equiv \delta_{x_0} [\phi] := \phi(x_0)$

Data una $f \in L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$ definisco F tale the: $\langle F | \phi \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \phi(x) dx$

· <u>Def</u> (δυρρορτο di une distribuzione): Siano Ai c R aperti connessi tali che: ⟨F|Φ⟩|= O ∀Φ∈ Ø. Sea A:= UAi definisco il supporto di F

supp F := RIA = AC

-> DISTRIBUZIONI REGOLARI: il supporto e' un aperto

+ DISTRIBUZIONI SINGOLARI: il supporto e' un insieme di punti siupoli

Def: CONVERGENZA DEBOLE: una famigue de distribuzion Fx converge alle distribuzione F se

<Fα | Φ > → <F | Φ > ∀Φ ∈ Ø =: Fα → F
convergenta du successioni m R

esemps: Famigue de feur 7 com che couverge alla 8

Sia
$$\delta_{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \chi(-\epsilon, \epsilon)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\epsilon} \sum_{\epsilon} \delta(-\epsilon, \epsilon) = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} dx \, \phi(x) = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon} (-\epsilon) \right) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{d\Phi}{dx} = \frac{1}$$

utui noue:

$$\langle F' | \phi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \, f'(x) \phi(x) = f \phi(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \, \phi'(x) \, dx$$

es: Derivata della Delta:

$$\langle \delta'_{x_0} | \phi \rangle = -\langle \delta_{x_0} | \phi' \rangle = -\phi'(x_0) = \delta'_{x_0} [\phi]$$

$$\langle f'|\phi\rangle = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(x)\phi'(x) dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi'(x) dx = \chi \phi(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(x)\phi(x) dx$$

$$\overline{62}$$
: Sia $f(x) = H(x)$

$$\langle f'|\phi\rangle = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(x) \phi'(x) dx = -\int_{0}^{\infty} \phi'(x) dx = -\phi(\infty) + \phi(0) = \phi(0) = \langle \delta|\phi\rangle$$

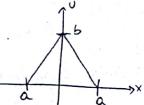
$$\boxed{H'''' = \delta|}$$

SOLUZIONI DEBOLI

eque no ne delle onole Utt - C2 Uxx = 0, con dots mitigli

$$U_{t}(x_{10}) = 0$$
 e $U(x_{10}) = \overline{\Phi}(x)$ (ved figure)

La soluzione e. υ = 1 (Φ(x-c+)+ Φ(x+c+))?



· Def: definisco la solutione DEBOLE il funtionale U tale che:

$$\langle U_{tt} - C^2 U_{xx} | \phi \rangle = \langle U | \phi_{tt} - C^2 \phi_{xx} \rangle \forall \phi \in \mathcal{L}$$
derivate:

Calcolo le derruste:

$$\Phi_{\mathsf{x}} = \left(b - \frac{\mathsf{b}}{\mathsf{a}} | \lambda + \mathsf{ct} \right)_{\mathsf{x}} = ?$$

$$\langle \Phi_{\times} | \phi \rangle = \langle \phi | \phi_{\times} \rangle = \langle b - \frac{b}{a} | x_{+} c_{+} | | - \phi_{\times} \rangle =$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{dx} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt \frac{b}{a} | x_{+} c_{+} | \phi_{\times} = \frac{b}{a} \left(\int_{-c_{+}}^{\infty} (x_{+} c_{+}) \phi_{\times} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{-c_{+}} (-x_{-} c_{+}) \phi_{\times} dx \right) =$$

$$\infty$$

$$= -\frac{b}{a} \int_{-ct}^{\infty} dx \, \phi(x) + \frac{b}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{-ct} \phi(x) \, dx = -\frac{b}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (H(x+ct) - H(-x-ct)) \phi(x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{b}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \, \phi(x) + \frac{b}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \, dx = -\frac{b}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (H(x+ct) - H(-x-ct)) \phi(x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{b}{a} \langle H(x+ct) | \phi(x) \rangle + \frac{b}{a} \langle H(-x-ct) | \phi(x) \rangle$$

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Calcolo pa anche Dxx e Dt ...

· eque 700me de Laplace (Poisson)

$$\nabla^2 U = \rho$$
 e $V|_{22} = 0$, le solu roue e'.

$$O(\kappa) = \int q_3 \times C(\kappa - \kappa^2) G(\kappa) = \int \alpha_3 \times C(\kappa - \kappa^2) \Delta_3 \cap C(\kappa)$$

Se UED, allona.

$$U(x) = \langle G|P^2U \rangle = \langle \nabla^2 G|U \rangle = \langle 8|U \rangle$$

La feurzione de Green G e'il funzionale il un lapla acin agisce come le dette su som fun 710 me de prove.

· equatione del Calone Tt = DTxx

$$\langle \Gamma_{\epsilon} - D\Gamma_{xx} | \phi \rangle = \langle \Gamma | - \phi_{\epsilon} - D\phi_{xx} \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \phi$$

$$at \rightarrow 0$$

$$|\Gamma(x,0) = S(x)|$$
In seuso de strubutionale

· DEF (TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER):

Per una distributione F

· es: per la Delta:
$$\langle \hat{s} | \phi \rangle = \langle s | \hat{\phi} \rangle$$

$$\int \hat{\delta} \hat{\phi}(\kappa) d\kappa = (\hat{\phi}(\kappa_{\delta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int d\kappa e^{-i\kappa \kappa} \phi(\kappa))$$

$$= \int d\kappa \, \hat{\delta}(\kappa - \kappa_{\delta}) \int d\kappa \, e^{-i\kappa \kappa} \, \phi(\kappa) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int d\kappa \, e^{-i\kappa \kappa} \, \phi(\kappa) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int d\kappa \, e^{-i\kappa_{\delta} \kappa} \, \phi(\kappa) = \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} | \phi \rangle$$

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esorcizio: come e' la trasformate di former di ma o supporto competto?

· DEF (TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER DI UNA DERIVATA)

$$\frac{\hat{\Phi}' = i \kappa \hat{\Phi}}{} = \int dx \, e^{-i\kappa x} \, \Phi'(x) = -(-i\kappa) \int dx \, e^{-i\kappa x} \, \Phi(x)$$

Tomando al probleme del Gelore

$$\Gamma_{t} = D\Gamma_{xx}$$
, $\Gamma(x,0) = \delta(x) \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{cases} \hat{\Gamma}_{t} = D(x)^{2} \hat{\Gamma} \\ \hat{\Gamma}(x,0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \end{cases} \rightarrow Risau$

=>
$$\hat{\Gamma}(k,t) = \frac{e^{-\kappa^2Dt}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$
, calcolo qui udi l'anti trosformets

$$\langle \Gamma | \dot{\phi} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathcal{R}} du \, e^{-\kappa^2 Dt} \int_{\mathcal{R}} dy \, \frac{e^{-i\kappa y}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \, \phi(y)$$
, sia $\frac{S^2}{2}$: = $\kappa^2 Dt$

$$\Gamma(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-S^2/2} e^{iS^2/2} e^{iS^2/2} e^{-iS^2/2} e^{-iS^2$$

OSS: se viglio resolvere il problemo

$$\begin{cases}
\Gamma_t = D \partial_x^m \Gamma & \text{Aucloge wente apphiso be trosformoto:} \\
\Gamma(x, 0) = S(x) & \int_{t}^{\infty} \Gamma_{t} = (iK)^m \hat{\Gamma}_{t}
\end{cases}$$
Nel coso $M = 3$

Nel coso
$$M = 3$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \hat{f} = -i k^3 \hat{f}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{e^{-i k^3 D t}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$
dero repole in the repole completes

equations de Airy

PROPAGATORE FER LE ONDE

Voner resolvere el problemo (debde):

$$\Gamma_{\xi\xi} - C^2 \Gamma_{xx} = 0, \Gamma(x,0) = 0, \Gamma_{\xi}(x,0) = \delta(x-x_0)$$

Recordo che per il problems

la solutione e':

$$U(x,t) = \int \frac{dy}{dy} \frac{\psi(y)}{2c} = \int \frac{dy}{2c} \chi[x-ct, x+ct] \frac{\psi(y)}{2c} = \int \frac{dy}{2c} H(ct^2-x^2) \psi(y)$$
Allone:
$$\int (x+t) \frac{y(ct+1)}{2c} \frac{x^2}{2c}$$

Allono:
$$\frac{\Gamma(x,t) = H(c^2t^2 - x^2)}{2c} sign(t) \qquad \text{in seuse distribution note}$$

prove e arcore solution autosimilor per l'eque tione delle ande. Hi aspetto de travere qual co se de simile a 7?