$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \hat{T}_a := e^{a\partial x} := \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha^n \partial_x^n}{n!} \quad \text{su } S(\mathbb{R}).$$
• Dimostrare the  $\widehat{T}_a f$  converge in  $S(\mathbb{R})$ 

e che Taf = f(x+a) • Trovare la norme di Ta e dire se è

per il teorema di Hahn-Bomach

Dimostrare che Ta converge debdmente

all'operatore nullo per 
$$a \to +\infty$$
 e converge fortemente all'identità per  $a \to 0$ 

a) Sia  $\hat{T}_{a,N} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n \partial_x^n$ 
 $n=0$   $n!$ 
 $f(\hat{T}_{a,N}f) = \int_{2\pi i}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-i\omega a)^n f(x)e^{-i\omega x} dx$ 

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} f(w) per N \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow (\widehat{T}_{a}f)(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} f(w) e^{iw(x-a)} dw = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} f(w) e^{iw(x-a)} dw = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dw = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt$$

m tuto 
$$L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$$
 e sarà:  
 $\widehat{T}_{a} f = f(x-\alpha) + f \in L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$   
(ma  $\widehat{T}_{a} \neq e^{\alpha \partial x} \times L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$  !!!)

estendibile a 
$$L^{2}(\mathbb{R}) \cup L^{1}(\mathbb{R})$$

RIPASSO CONVENZIONI TRASF. DI FOURIEIR:

estendibile a 
$$L^{2}(\mathbb{R}) \cup L^{1}(\mathbb{R})$$
  
o  $\mathcal{F}[\hat{f}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$ 

Se 
$$\hat{F}(w) = \hat{T} [f](w)$$
 e  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ , allows:  $\hat{T}^{-1}[\hat{f}] = f$ 

•  $f,g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ :  $\langle f,g \rangle_{L^2} = \langle \hat{f},\hat{g} \rangle_{L^2}$  identità di Pavseval generalizzata.

$$\mathcal{L}[\mathcal{F}[f]] = \mathcal{R}f, \quad \mathcal{R}f(x) = f(-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{-1} = \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R}, \quad f \in L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$$
• Se  $f \in S(\mathbb{R}) \subset L^{2}(\mathbb{R}),$ 

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R}, \quad f \in L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R} \cdot \mathcal{R}, \quad f \in L^{2}(\mathbb{R})$$

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