

V SPAZIO FUNZIONI

$$\text{es. } C(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathbb{C}^3 \\ L^2$$

L FUNZIONALE LINEARE

$$L: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$v, u \in V \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$L(\alpha u + \beta v) = \alpha L(u) + \beta L(v)$$

FUNZIONALE BILINEARE

$$B: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$B(\alpha u + \beta v, w) =$$

$$\alpha B(u, w) + \beta B(v, w)$$

$$B(u, \alpha v + \beta w) =$$

$$= \alpha B(u, v) + \beta B(u, w)$$

es.

$$L(u) = u(0)$$

$$L(5 \cdot \sin(x) + 3 \cos(x)) =$$

$$5 \cdot \sin(0) + 3 \cos(0) =$$

$$= 5 \cdot L(\sin(x)) + 3 L(\cos(x))$$

$$u, w, v \in V \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bullet \text{ es. } B(u, w) := \int_0^1 u \cdot v \, dx$$

• L UN FUNZIONALE: $V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

SI DICE LIMITATO se $\exists C: |L(u)| \leq C \cdot \|u\|_V$

• GRANDE SCIDG $2 \cdot \|u\|_V \in 1.1$

SE V È UNO SPAZIO DI BANACH

COMPLETO = OGNI SUCCESSIONE DI CAUCHY ^{in V}
CONVERGE A UN ELEMENTO IN V

es. \mathbb{Q}

• UN4. SUCCESSORE $x_k \in V$ e di CAUCHY
 se $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0 :$

$$\underline{d(x_k, x_z) < \varepsilon \quad \forall k, z > N}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 1, 41 \dots$$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 1, 4$$

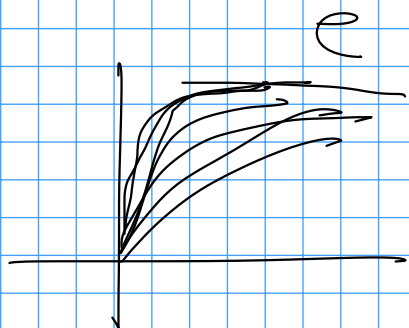
$$x_2 = 1, 41$$

$$x_k \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

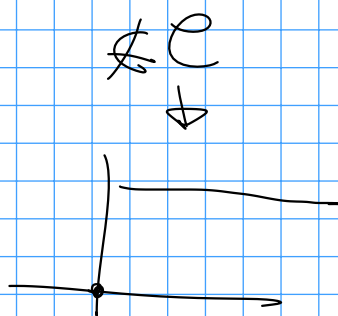
$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ non $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$
 (INCOMPLETE)

es.

\mathbb{R}



\Rightarrow



$$d(f_k, f_z) = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f_k(x) - f_z(x)|$$

$$C([a, b])$$

• L LINEARE e LIMITATO su V e SPAZIO DI
 BANACH

$$d(u, v) = \|u - v\|_V$$

$\Rightarrow L$ \bar{C} CONTINUO.

• SPAZIO DUALE

V SPAZIO FUNZIONALE DEFINITO

$V^* = V'$ SPAZIO DUALE

$$V^* := \left\{ F : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid F \text{ è LINEARE e LIMITATO} \right\}$$

NORMA SUL DUALE

$\nabla \neq$

$$\|L\| := \sup_{\|u\|_V \leq 1} |L(u)| = \sup_{u \neq 0} \frac{|L(u)|}{\|u\|_V} \quad u \in V$$

es. $L^2(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$: $\|u\|_{L^2} = \sqrt{\int_0^1 u^2 dx}$

SPAZIO DI HILBERT H È SPAZIO

+ PRODOTTO SCALARE $\langle u, v \rangle_H \in \mathbb{R} \quad u, v \in H$

È COMPLETO RISPETTO ALLA METRICA DERIVATA

DAL PRODOTTO SCALARE $d(u, v) = \|u - v\|_H$

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_H : H \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad = \sqrt{\langle u - v, u - v \rangle}$$

TEOREMA DI RAPPRESENTAZIONE DI RIESZ

$\forall L : H \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad H \text{ HILBERT} \quad \exists! v_L \in H :$
LIMITATO e LINEARE

$$L(u) = (u, v_2)_H \quad \forall u \in H$$

$$\text{INOLTRF} \quad \|L\|_{H^*} = \|v_2\|_H.$$

$$\forall u \in H \quad \exists! L_u \in H^* \quad \text{LINIATO e LINOTRUF:}$$

$$L_u(v) = (u, v)_H \quad \forall v \in H.$$

$$\|L_u\|_{H^*} = \|u\|_H$$

$$\text{es. } \mathbb{R}^2 \quad ? = (\mathbb{R}^2)^*$$

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = ac + bd$$

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathbb{R}^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall L \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \exists! \begin{pmatrix} c_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L \left(\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} c_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{L^2} := \int_a^b u \cdot v \, dx$$

$$\text{es. } L^2(a, b) = \left\{ f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \int_a^b f^2 < \infty \right\}$$

$$L^2(a, b) \quad \text{HILBERT} \Rightarrow$$

$$F \text{ FUNZ. LINOTRUF su } L^2$$

$$F: L^2(a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall u \in L^2(a, b)$$

$$\exists g_F \in L^2(a, b) : F(u) = \int_a^b g_F \cdot u \, dx = \langle u, g_F \rangle_{L^2}$$

FUNCTIONALE BILINEARE $a(\cdot, \cdot): V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• CONTINUITÀ se $\exists M > 0$:

$$a(u, v) \leq M \|u\|_V \|v\|_V \quad \forall u, v \in V$$

$$\frac{a(u, v)}{\|u\|_V \|v\|_V} \leq M$$

$$C = \sup_{u, v \neq 0} \frac{a(u, v)}{\|u\|_V \|v\|_V}$$

COSTANTE DI CONTINUITÀ DI a

\Rightarrow EQUIVALENTE C IL PIÙ PICCOLO $M > 0$

$$: a(u, v) \leq M \cdot \|u\|_V \cdot \|v\|_V$$

• a è SIMMETRICO se $a(u, v) = a(v, u) \quad \forall u, v \in V$

• a è POSITIVO se $a(u, u) > 0 \quad \forall u \in V$

• a è COERCIVO se $\exists \alpha > 0$ $u \neq 0 \in V$

$$: a(u, u) > \alpha \|u\|_V^2 \quad \forall u \in V.$$

COEFFICIENTE DI COERCIVITÀ A

$$\inf_{u \neq 0} \frac{a(u, u)}{\|u\|_V^2} = A$$

$$\text{es. in } \mathbb{R}^2 = V$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$q(u, v) := \begin{matrix} u^T & B & v \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{R}^2 & \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} & \mathbb{R}^2 \end{matrix} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sup_{u, v \neq 0} \frac{u^T B v}{\|u\|_2 \|v\|_2}$$

$$\inf_{u \neq 0} \frac{u^T B u}{\|u\|^2}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\inf \frac{|u^T B v|}{\|u\| \|v\|} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u\|^2 \leq \frac{q(u, u)}{\alpha}$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u^T B u = u^T u = \|u\|^2 > 0$$

POSITIVA

$\forall u \neq 0$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u^T B u = -1$$

NON POSITIVA

DISTRIBUTION

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{supp}(f) := \overline{\{x \in \Omega : f(x) \neq 0\}} \subset \Omega = (a, b)$$

$$f(x) \equiv 1$$

$$\overline{(a, b)} = [a, b]$$

SUPPORTO COMPATTO

(a, b)

CHIUSO e LIMITATO

f : $\text{supp}(f)$ è compatto

$$C_c^\infty(\Omega) =: \mathcal{D}(\Omega) = \{f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \in C^\infty \mid$$

$\text{supp}(f) \text{ è compatto}\}$

DEFINIZIONE

$\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$

$$\{f_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$$

$$f_n \rightarrow f \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$$

$$\text{se } \exists K \subset \Omega : \text{supp}(f_n) \subset K \quad \forall n$$

e se tutte le derivate di f_n

$$\partial_{x_1}^{p_1} \dots \partial_{x_d}^{p_d} f_n \rightarrow \partial_{x_1}^{p_1} \dots \partial_{x_d}^{p_d} f \quad \forall p_1, \dots, p_d$$

UNA DISTRIBUZIONE È UN FUNZIONALE LINEARE

$$T: \mathcal{D}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{CONTINUO} \quad \text{cioè}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} T(\varphi_k) = T(\varphi) \quad \forall \varphi_k \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} \varphi$$

$$D^*(\Omega) \text{ è un } \mathbb{R}\text{-} \text{v.s.} \text{ in } D(\Omega).$$

$$T \in D^*(\Omega) \quad T(f) = \langle T, f \rangle$$

$$f \in D(\Omega)$$

$$\text{es. } \delta_a(\varphi) = \varphi(a) \quad \varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi \in D(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\delta_a \text{ è continuo per } C_c^\infty \quad \delta_a \in D^*(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall \varphi_k \rightarrow \varphi \quad \delta_a(\varphi_k) = \varphi_k(a) \rightarrow \varphi(a) = \delta_a(\varphi) \quad \square$$

DEFINIZIONE CONVERGENZA IN $D^*(\Omega)$

$$T_n \text{ converge a } T \in D^*(\Omega) \text{ se}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(\varphi) = T(\varphi) \quad \forall \varphi \in D(\Omega)$$

$$L^2(\Omega) = \left\{ f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \int_{\Omega} f^2(x) dx < \infty \right\}$$

$L^2(\Omega)$ è SPAZIO HILBERT con

$$\bullet \text{ prodotto scalare } \langle f, g \rangle_{L^2} := \int_{\Omega} f \cdot g \, dx$$

$$\bullet \|f\|_{L^2} = \sqrt{\langle f, f \rangle_{L^2}} = \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} f^2(x) dx}$$

$$\bullet f \in L^2 \rightarrow T_f: L^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$T_R(g) := \int_{\Omega} f \cdot g \, dx \quad \forall g \in L^2$$

$$\rightarrow T_f \in D^*(\Omega) \quad \forall g \in D(\Omega) \subset L^2$$

$$D(\Omega) \subseteq D_{\text{test}} \text{ in } L^2(\Omega) \quad \forall f \in L^2(\Omega)$$

$$\exists \varphi_k \in D(\Omega) : \|\varphi_k - f\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0$$

$$D(\Omega) \subset L^2 = \underline{(L^2(\Omega))^*} = L^2(\Omega) \subset D^*(\Omega)$$

ex. DIRAC DELTA $\delta_0(\varphi) = \varphi(0)$

$$\chi_{[a,b]}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x \notin [a,b] \\ 1 & \text{se } x \in [a,b] \end{cases} \quad D^*(\Omega)$$

$$f_n(x) = \frac{n}{2} \chi_{[-\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}]}(x) \in L^2((-1, 1))$$

$$\in L^{2*}$$

$$T_{f_n}(\varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n(x) \cdot \varphi(x) \, dx = \frac{n}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{n}} \varphi(x) \, dx$$

$$= \left(\Phi\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \frac{n}{2} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \Phi(x) = \varphi(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{f_n}(\varphi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Phi\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{2}{n}} = \frac{d}{dx} \Phi(0)$$

$$= \varphi(0)$$

$$T_{\varphi_n}(\varphi) \longrightarrow \varphi(0) = \int_0(\varphi)$$

$$\forall \varphi \in C_c^\infty$$

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$$

