chp3:0pèration ălementaire Sur les distribution

I-La multiplication par une fonction

Definition.

ta distribution at définie par:

Exemple.

1. Doms D'(R)

$$\langle X.S_{o}, \Psi \rangle = \langle S_{o}, X_{\Psi} \rangle = \alpha \Psi(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 X. $S_z = 0$.

2- Dams D'(R)

$$\langle x \wedge b(\frac{\pi}{x}) \rangle = \langle \lambda b(\frac{\pi}{x}) \rangle = \langle x \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{|x| \to 0} |a(x)| dx$$

compact dome ust = \(\frac{1}{R}, \text{R} \) \(\text{R} \)

$$\langle P, T \rangle = \langle I, \varphi(x) \rangle + \langle T, \varphi \rangle$$

1.

$$\rightarrow \times \wedge b(\frac{\times}{7}) = 7$$

Remarque:

4. Le $\Psi \longrightarrow \langle T, a\Psi \rangle$ définit bien une distribution si $\Psi_i \longrightarrow 0$ dans $D(R^n)$ alors $(a\Psi_i) \longrightarrow 0$ dons $D(R^n) \rightarrow \langle T, a\Psi_i \rangle \longrightarrow 0$ desc

2-SiTust d'ordre (nolors at est d'ordre (m

3. Supp (aT) C Supp (a) n Supp (T)
on raisonne por l'absurde
Soit x, & (SuppTn Supp a)

ie: xo & Supp Tou xo & Suppa

*1 si xot suppa, càd: IV Eq

$$-\alpha(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in V_{x_0}.$$

$$=$$
 $\langle T, \alpha \Psi \rangle = 0 = \langle \alpha T, \Psi \rangle = 0$

4- om fixe a=a(x) doms co(R")

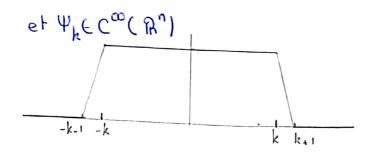
l'application D'(R") -> D'(R")

 $T \longrightarrow aT$

est alors lineaire of Continue

5. Toutélement TED'(RM) est limité dons D'(RM) d'une suite de distribution à support Compact ken+

$$\Psi_{k}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{sink}/k \\ 0 & \text{sink}/k+1 \end{cases}$$



$$T \in D(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$T_k = \Psi_k T \in \mathcal{E}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\langle T_k, \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi_k T, \Psi \rangle = \langle T, \Psi_k \Psi \rangle = \langle T, \Psi \rangle$$

dy∈D(Rn), pour k)R

Si Supp 4CB(o, R)

II - Dérivation des distributions:

E: [a, b] → in Continue

F: [a, b] → in dérivo.bh, de classe C1

$$\Psi \longmapsto \int_{0}^{b} f(x) \ \Psi'(x) \ dx = L(\Psi)$$

Si
$$\beta \in C^4$$
, $L(\phi) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(x)\phi(x)\right]_{\alpha}^{b}$

$$-\int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{2}(x)\phi(x) dx$$

. Definition.

(doms R)

le dérivée d'une distribution

TED'(R) ust définie por:

\(\T', \q\) = \(\T, \q'\); \(\forall \text{ED(R)}\)

Exemple:

EEL'LC(R)

(Tp, 4) = - (Tp, 4') = - | f(x)4'(x) dx

Li f lib t de plus, de dosse C'sur R

Supp4 E[-a, a]

[a l (b) | r - [a f'(x)4(b)] | h

$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} f \cdot \varphi' \, dx = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} f'(x) \varphi(x) \, dx$$

$$= \langle T f', \varphi \rangle$$

Ainsi, lorsque fastaine fot de Ct La dériver au sens du distribution Coimcide avec so. dériver usuelle.

. Définition:

(doms Rd)

$$\langle \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}, (4) = -\langle 1, \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla x = -\langle 1, \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \rangle$$

Exemple

4. Doms D'(Rn)

$$S_c^{\prime} = ? , \langle S_c^{\prime}, \varphi \rangle = -\langle S_c, \varphi^{\prime} \rangle$$

$$= -\langle S_c, \varphi^{\prime} \rangle$$

$$2-H'=?$$

$$\langle H', \Psi \rangle = -\langle H, \Psi \rangle = -\int H(n)\Psi(n) \, dn.$$

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$$= -\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \varphi'(x) dx = \varphi(0) = \langle \delta_{0}, \varphi \rangle$$

$$= \Rightarrow H' = \delta_{0}$$

$$3 - \xi(x) = |x|$$

$$\langle (\tau \varphi)', \varphi \rangle = -\langle \tau \varphi, \varphi' \rangle$$

$$= -\int_{\infty}^{\infty} x \varphi'(x) dx - \int_{\infty}^{\infty} x \varphi'(x) dx$$

$$= x \varphi(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(n) dn$$

$$= x \varphi(n) \int_{0}^{\infty} +\int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi(n) dn$$

$$= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi +\int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi$$

$$= \langle \tau_{\varphi}, \varphi \rangle$$

4- Dons D'(
$$\mathbb{R}^2$$
)

 $\langle T, \Psi \rangle = \int \Psi(E, E) dE$

Que bout $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$?

 $\langle \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, \Psi \rangle = -\langle T, \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \rangle - \langle T, \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} \rangle$
 $= -\langle T, \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} \rangle$
 $= -\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d}{dt} (\Psi(E, E) + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} (E, E) dE$
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$$\langle 2y \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, \varphi \rangle = \langle \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \varphi \rangle + \langle \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, \varphi \rangle - 2.$$

$$= \langle \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, 9y \varphi \rangle - \langle T, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \rangle$$

$$= -\langle T, 9y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \rangle - \langle T, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \rangle$$

$$= -\langle T, 9y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \rangle$$

$$= -\langle T, 9y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \rangle$$

$$\langle \frac{y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}, \varphi \rangle = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} (2\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(L^{2}, L) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(L^{2}, L)) dL$$

$$= \frac{d}{dL} (\varphi(L^{2}, L))$$

Remosque:

4. La dérivation ast continue de $D'(R^n)$ Si $T_j \longrightarrow T$ ollors $\frac{\partial T_j}{\partial x_k} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_k}$

$$T(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} 2i \pi kx = 4 + \sum_{k \geq 0} 2i \pi kx.$$

Continue sur PA

=> S définie sur une distribution Sur in

$$S(x) = \lim_{N \to \infty} S_N(n)$$

$$S_N(n) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{e^{i\pi k x}}{k^2}$$

$$||S - S_N||_{\infty} = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{R}} |S(n) - S_N(n)|$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k \geq N+1} \frac{1}{k^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{N} \longrightarrow S \quad ds \quad D'(R)$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{N}^{"} \longrightarrow T^{"} \quad ds \quad D'(R)$$

$$T_{N}^{"} = -4\pi^{4} \sum_{k=1}^{N} e^{2i\pi k R k}$$

= < \(\frac{\int_{0}^{2}}{\int_{0}^{2}} \) \(\lambda_{0}^{2} \)

TRéorème:

toute distribution opportée par l'origine est combinoison limeaire et dérivées de La masse de Dirac

Preuvei (dons R)

,Si SuppT =
$$\phi$$

T=0, T=0. S_c

Supp TCk ordre (T) 600

$$A(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{x_j}{y_j} A(0) + B^{m}(x)$$

$$\langle T, \varphi \rangle = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \langle T, \frac{\varphi^{ij}(c)}{j!} x^{ij} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{m} \frac{\langle T, x_{i} \rangle}{j!} \varphi^{j}(c)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{m} \frac{C_{j}}{j!} (-1)^{i} \langle S_{c}^{ij}, \varphi \rangle$$

seprolongent Continuement surles intervalles [ak, ak, 1]

om a alors La formule des Sauts: $T_{\ell}' = \{\ell'\} + \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} [\ell(a_{k} + 0) - \ell(a_{k} - 0)] \delta_{a_{k}}$

où {t'} désigne la dérivée usuelle de t en de hors despoints ap

Exemple.

1.
$$|x| = (x)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

E ust Cy par morceoux

$$= \{\xi_i\} = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{s: } x < 0 \\ 3 & \text{s: } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Terminologie: le nombre f(ak+0) et f(ak-0) est appelé sant de f au point ak.

Preuve:

$$\begin{cases}
\xi \in C_{o}^{\infty}(R), & \text{Supp } \varphi \in [-R, R] \\
\xi \in C_{o}^{\infty}(R), & \text{Supp } \varphi \in [-R, R]
\end{cases}$$

$$= - \int_{C} f(x) \psi(x) \, dx$$

$$= -\int_{-R}^{R} \frac{P(x)\psi'(x) dx}{2k}$$

$$= -\sum_{k} \int_{ak}^{ak+1} \frac{P}{2k} \frac{dx}{2k}$$

$$= -\sum_{k} \left[\frac{P}{2k} \psi \right]_{ak}^{ak+1} + \sum_{k} \int_{ak}^{ak+1} \frac{P}{2k} \psi dx$$

$$= \int_{ak}^{ak+1} \frac{P}{2k} \psi dx = \int_{ak}^{R} \frac{P}{2k} \psi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{ak}^{ak+1} \frac{P}{2k} \psi(x) dx$$

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$$= \int_{ak}^{ak+1} \frac{P}{2k} \psi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{ak+1}^{ak+1} \frac$$

$$-(f(a_{k+2}-0)f(a_{k+1})$$

$$-f(a_{k+1}+0)f(a_{k+1})$$

Exercice:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} |x| = \log |x| \\
\frac{1}{2} |x| & \Rightarrow 0
\end{cases}$$

 $|x| = \sqrt{\frac{x}{|x|}}$ $|x| \leq x$ $|x| \leq x$ |x| = x |x| = x

 $\langle \infty \rangle$

Que vant
$$T_{p}^{+}$$
?

$$\frac{1}{E_{E}}(x) = \begin{cases} \log |x| & \text{s. } |x| \le E \\ \log E & \text{s. } |x| \le E \end{cases}$$

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$$\langle \varphi_{(x)} \rangle = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \int_{|x| \to 0}^{|x|} \frac{1}{|x|} dx$$

$$= \langle \varphi_{(x)} \rangle = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \int_{|x| \to 0}^{|x|} \frac{1}{|x|} dx$$

om Considère un unsemble ouverts

or de Ph

se = disque = D(0, R)

Theorème:

Souvert borne at regulier

de Rn, si = Rn/sz

Soit fune tet définie sur Rn

dont les restrictions à satsi

Seprolongent respectivement

en des elts de C'(vi) at C'(vi)

Pour XEDS, on mote f (x) et f (x)

les valeurs de ces prolongement

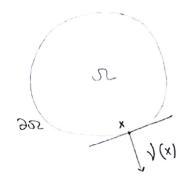
at les valeurs de ces prolongement

at les valeurs de ces prolongement

où P(X) est le vecteur unitaire normale sortemt à Doz, au pt X do est La mesure de surface sur Doz et ej Je j-ème vecteur de

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de la bose Co. monique d'R'



Théorème: Formule de Stokes

or un ouvert borné de R', de bord des régulièr

x un champs de vecteurs dont les Coefficients q appartiennent à C¹(II)

alors
$$\int_{\Omega} dio X(x) dx = \int_{\partial \Omega} X(x)J(x)dv(x)$$

avec N(x): Decteur normate Sortant à du au pt x. 18(x)



Exemple.



2 or = 54 = cerete unité

$$X(x,y) = (\alpha(x,y), b(x,y)) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$(x,h) \in \mathcal{E}_{\overline{A}} \qquad A(x,h) = \S$$

$$q_{1/2} \times (x,h) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \sigma}(x,h) + \frac{\partial h}{\partial P}(x,h)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(x \sigma(u^{i}h) + h \rho(u^{i}h) \right) d\alpha(u^{i}h)$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{9x}{9\sigma}(x^{i}h) + \frac{9h}{9\rho}(x^{i}h) \right) dx dh$$

Em Coordonnées polaires:

- 4-

Corollaire: Formule d'integration par partie

$$\int_{\Omega} g(x) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^{j}}(x) dx = -\int_{\Omega} f(x) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^{j}}(x) dx$$

Preuve:

Appliquer la tormule de Stokes ovec x(n) = f(n) g(n)e

$$\int_{\Omega} div X dx = \int_{\partial \Omega} x \sqrt{d\sigma}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{3x}{9\xi}\partial + \xi \frac{3x}{9\delta}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \partial \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dx$$

Formule de Green:

Δ=laplacien (opéro-teur de laplace

Dans
$$\mathbb{R}^n$$
, $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x_i^n}{\partial x_i^n}$

17 B E E, (22)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\pi \nabla \alpha - \alpha \nabla \pi) \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\pi \frac{91}{9n} - 3) \frac{9\lambda}{9n} d\alpha$$

Exemple

$$J(x) = \frac{\delta}{X}$$

$$\Im \mathcal{F}(0, \mathbb{K})$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial n}$$

PReuve:

Appliquer Stokes avec

$$X = U \nabla v$$
, $Y = v \nabla u$

$$\int_{\Omega} dn \cdot u \, dx = \int_{\Omega} (\nabla u \nabla v + u \Delta v) \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{9\pi} x \, \int_{-\infty}^{9\pi} q^{2} d^{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
xe \\
\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\
\vdots \\
\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\
xe \\
\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}
\end{array}$$

$$4\pi \frac{9x_{3}^{2}}{9_{5}\sqrt{1 + \cdots + \frac{9x^{2}}{9n}}} + \frac{9x^{2}}{9n} + \pi \frac{9x^{2}}{9_{5}\sqrt{1 + \frac{9x^{2}}{9n}}} + \pi \frac{9x^{2}}{9n}$$

$$4\pi \frac{9x_{3}}{9n} + \pi \frac{9x_{3}}{9n} + \pi \frac{9x_{3}}{9n} + \frac{9x_{3}$$

$$u(Div R) = u \frac{\partial V}{\partial u}$$

Théorème: Formule des saules de L'espoce

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} T_{i} = \left\{ \frac{T_{i}}{X_{i}} \right\} + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \right] + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \right$$

$$+ \int \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} \right] \int |x|^{2} dx$$

$$\langle \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}, \lambda \rangle = \int \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dx + \int \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial X^{2}}{\partial L^{6}}$$
, $\langle \frac{\partial X^{2}}{\partial L^{6}} \rangle = \frac{1}{3}$

$$= - \langle \tau_{\xi}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{j}} \rangle = - \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{j}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{j}} dx = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_{j}} dx$$

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$$P = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \quad (\text{operateur de} \\ \text{Cauchy - Remann})$$

$$P_{\text{cose}} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial \theta} -$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \left((re^{i\theta}) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$\langle Pu'd\rangle = \langle \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{9\pi}{9\pi} + i \frac{9\pi}{3n} \right) d\rangle$$

Définition:

$$P(D) = \sum_{|\alpha| \le m} \alpha_{\alpha} D_{\alpha}^{\alpha} \quad (\alpha_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{C})$$

un opérateur différentiel à læff. Cste.

on dit qu'une distribution E est
Solution éltaire de P(D). Si P(D) E=8.

E est aussi appelées vol fondamentale
de P.

$$\mathcal{D}_{\alpha,j}^{x,l} = \frac{r}{4} \frac{9 x_{\alpha \beta}^{1}}{9_{\alpha \beta}} \dot{b}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\alpha}^{x} = \mathcal{D}_{\alpha}^{x,l} - \mathcal{D}_{\alpha \nu}^{x,u}$$

Exemple

$$\frac{d}{dx} = H' = S_c$$

(3)
$$P_{A}$$
, $P_{A} = \frac{d}{dx} - \lambda$; $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$$E = e^{\lambda X} H.$$

$$PE = (e^{\lambda X} H)' - \lambda e^{\lambda X} H$$

$$= \lambda e^{\lambda X} H - \lambda e^{\lambda X} H + e^{\lambda X} S_{a}$$

$$= e^{\lambda A} S_{a} - S_{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LE}(A) &= \frac{3F}{3F} + \sum_{j=1}^{2F} \alpha_j^2 \frac{3F}{3F} + \gamma_E \\ &= \frac{3F}{3F} + \sum_{j=1}^{2F} \alpha_j^2 \frac{3F}{3F} + \gamma_E \\ &= \frac{3F}{3F} + \sum_{j=1}^{2F} \alpha_j^2 \frac{3F}{3F} + \gamma_E \\ &= -\langle \pi^*(fa)_i \rangle + \langle \pi^*f_i \rangle \\ &= -\langle \pi^*(fa)_i \rangle + \langle \pi^*f_i \rangle \\ &= -\langle \pi^*(fa)_i \rangle + \langle f_i \rangle \\ &= -\langle \pi^*(f$$

$$= \int_{\infty}^{e} \frac{dI}{dt} \left(\underline{e}_{\gamma F} \lambda(F'a'F''', a'F') \right) dF$$

$$= \int_{\infty}^{e} -\underline{e}_{\gamma F} \left[\underbrace{\frac{9F}{9h}(F'a'F''', a'F')}_{2h} \right] + \langle \gamma E' \lambda \rangle$$

$$= \langle \underbrace{\frac{9F}{9h}} \rangle - \sum \langle E' a' \underbrace{\frac{9x'}{9h}}_{2h} \rangle + \langle E' y \lambda \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \gamma E' \lambda \rangle$$

$$= \langle \underbrace{\frac{9F}{9h}}_{2h} \rangle + \langle E' y \lambda \rangle$$

L Composition de dérivation
$$= \Psi(0,0)$$
D'où $PE = S_0$

Remarque:

Une Solution iltaire de P(D)
lorsquelle axista, m'est pas unique
an gemerat. Om peut tjrs lui ajouter
une distribution de le rayon de P(D)

$$\mathcal{P}(D)E = S_c$$

 $S: P(D)U = 0$ $\Rightarrow P(D)(E+U) = S_c$

Exemple.

$$(\chi 6 i_{+} \chi 6) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \overline{6} = \overline{6}$$

$$E = \frac{\pi \chi}{4} = \frac{\pi (x + i \eta)}{4}$$

 $h = h(x) = f_{conction} holomorphe$ les fet holomorphes sont les moyoux de $P = 83 = \frac{1}{2}(3_{x+1}3_{x})$ (9x + i3y) (x + iy) = 1- 1=0 Em effet:

 $E = \frac{L}{C} = \frac{\sqrt{x_5^4 h_5^4 g^5}}{C}$ $\nabla = \frac{2}{3} \times + \frac{9}{5} \cdot + \frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$ $\Theta = \frac{1}{3} \times + \frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$

 $\Delta E = S_0$ $A \in C^{00}$, $\Delta (E + R) = S_0$

ΔR =0 R(x,y,3) = α2 + βy + 3%.

3. Convolution des distributions.

Définition.

on oppelle produit de Convolution

de Tat 8 do. distribution définie

Exple:

par

 $\frac{1}{4} \in C_{\infty}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{n}) , \langle 8_{y}, 4(x+y) \rangle$ $\frac{1}{4} \in C_{\infty}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{n}) , \langle 8_{y}, 4(x+y) \rangle$ $\frac{1}{4} \in C_{\infty}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{n}) , \langle 8_{y}, 4(x+y) \rangle$

of Supp $\P(x,y) = Supp \Psi + \{x\}$ Scanned by CamScanner

Exemple, très important.

$$I = \langle T_{\xi} * T_{\xi}, \varphi \rangle$$

$$= \langle T_{\xi} * T_{\xi}, \varphi \rangle$$

$$\langle T_{g_y}, \Psi(x+y) \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(y) \Psi(x+y) dy$$

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(y) \, \Psi(x + y) \, dy \right) \, dx$$

y comme 4 c compact (x+y) c compact => fe compact, x e compact cor fe compact.

on pose S=x+y, Jacobienne=|4| E=x.

$$I = \int \int f(E) g(s-E) \Psi(s) ds. dE$$
Tonelli
Fubini.
$$= \int (\int f(t) g(s-E) dE) \Psi(s) ds$$

$$= \int \int \int f(t) g(s-E) dE = \int \int \int \int \int f(t) g(s-E) dS$$

Remarques:

4. cette capolition admet 60 comme elt mentre

$$\langle T_* S_c, \varphi \rangle = \langle T_x, \langle S_c(y), \varphi(x_+y) \rangle$$

$$= \langle T_x, \varphi(x_1) \rangle$$

- 2. Elle ust Commutative etassociative
- 3. Dèrioo_tion dwn Convolet

 3. Jèrioo_tion dwn Convolet

 3. T*S = T* 3.5
- 4- Si P∈ Co (Rn), omoerifie que TxP ast une fct co. définie

$$\varphi ar:$$
 $(T \neq \Psi)(x) = \langle T_{\Psi}, \Psi(x-y) \rangle$

5. Si (P) ret une approximation de l'identité alors, pour toute u EDI (PM)

la suite de fat Coo.

Uk = / + u Converge versu.

$$ds D'(R^n)$$

$$f_k * u \longrightarrow u$$

$$D'(R^n)$$

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©- P(D) opérateur differentielle à Coeff.cst.

East une Solution iltaire

de P(D), alors:

P(D) (E*V)=V, 4VEE'(R")

(permet la resolution de EDP

on prend u = (E * V)

(o.r P(D)(E+V) =V

2(E * V) = (P E) + V

= 80 + V = V

7. Supp (T*S) C Supp T + Supp S

il faut queT ou Sà support

compact.
Si mon on met borre

Application:

D'+(R)={TED'(R), SuppTCR+}

D' ast une algèbre pour le.

Condowtion.