

4.10) $L_2[-1,1]$; $x_1(t) \equiv 0$; $x_2(t) \equiv 1$; $x_3(t) \equiv t$

norma egora. $\|y_1\| = \|x_2 - x_3\| = \left(\int_{-1}^1 (1-t)^2 dt \right)^{1/2} = \left. \frac{(t-1)^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

$\|y_2\| = \|x_1 - x_3\| = \left(\int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$

$\|y_3\| = \|x_1 - x_2\| = \sqrt{2}$

$\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 (1-t)t dt = \left. \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \cos \varphi_3 = \frac{2/3}{2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi_3 = \frac{\pi}{3}$

nel caso opposto fanno

$\langle y_2, y_3 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 t dt = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = \pi/2$

$\langle y_1, y_3 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 (1+t)t dt = \left. t - \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi_2 = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

4.11) $\|t^\alpha\| = \left(\int_0^1 t^{\alpha p} dt \right)^{1/p} = \left(\frac{t^{\alpha p+1}}{\alpha p+1} \Big|_0^1 \right)^{1/p} = (\alpha p+1)^{-1/p}$

andrebbe essere $\alpha p+1 > 0$; $\alpha p > -1$. $\alpha=0 \Rightarrow t^0$ vuole
 per L_p a $\|t^0\| = 1$ in $L_\infty[0,1]$: $\|t^\alpha\|_{L_\infty[0,1]} = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} t^\alpha = 1, \alpha \geq 0$

4.18) $[c, d] \subset [a, b]$; $M = \{x(\cdot) \in L_2[a, b] : x(t) \stackrel{\text{н.б.}}{=} 0 \ \forall t \in [c, d]\}$

1) $x(\cdot), y(\cdot) \in M$; Тогда $\alpha x(\cdot) + \beta y(\cdot) \in M$ — очевидно

2) замкнутость: $\exists x_n(\cdot) \in M$. Тогда $x_n(t) = 0 \ \forall t \in [c, d]$; $x_n(\cdot) \rightarrow x(\cdot)$.

Тогда из сб-б следует $x(t) = 0 \ \forall t \in [c, d]$.

3) $y(\cdot) \in M^\perp$, если $\langle x(\cdot), y(\cdot) \rangle = 0 \ \forall x(\cdot) \in M$

$$\langle x(\cdot), y(\cdot) \rangle = \int_a^b x(t) y(t) dt = 0 \ \forall x(\cdot) \in M. \text{ Тогда надо до}$$

казать, что $y(t) = 0 \ \forall t \in [a, b] \setminus [c, d]$

Ок, $M^\perp = \{y(\cdot) \in L_2[a, b] : y(t) = 0 \ \forall t \in [a, b] \setminus [c, d]\}$

4.19) 1) минимальная область; следует из минимальности интервала; замкнутость — из сб-б следует.

2) Покажем, что $M^\perp = \text{span}\{x(t) \stackrel{\text{н.б.}}{=} 1\}$.

Докажем, что, если $x(t) \stackrel{\text{н.б.}}{=} c$, то $\int_a^b c x(t) dt = c \int_a^b x(t) dt = 0$

Тогда $\exists x(t) \neq \text{const}$; $m = \int_a^b x(t) dt$; определим $A^+ = \{t \in [a, b] |$

$x(t) > m\}$; $A^- = \{t \in [a, b] | x(t) \leq m\}$; $\mu(A^+) = \mu^+$; $\mu(A^-) = \mu^-$.

Положим $y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\mu^+}, & t \in A^+ \\ -\frac{1}{\mu^-}, & t \in A^- \end{cases}$; $\mu^+, \mu^- > 0$, т.к. $x(t) \not\stackrel{\text{н.б.}}{=} \text{const}$.

Тогда $y(t) \in M$, и $\langle y(\cdot), x(\cdot) \rangle > 0 \Rightarrow x(\cdot) \notin M^\perp =$

$\Rightarrow M^\perp = \text{span}\{1\}$.

(5.9) $x(t) = t^2 \in L_2[0,1]$; $L = \{x(t) \in L_2[0,1] \mid \int_0^1 x(t) dt = 0\}$

$L = \{x(\cdot) \in L_2[0,1] \mid \langle x(\cdot), 1 \rangle = 0\}$.

Тога $\rho(x(\cdot), L) = \frac{\langle x(\cdot), 1 \rangle}{\|1\|_{L_2[0,1]}^2} = \langle x(\cdot), 1 \rangle = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = t^3/3 \Big|_0^1 = 1/3$

Задача 1: $\|1\| = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1 \Rightarrow e_0(t) = 1$

$t_1 = t$; $\theta_1 = t - \langle t, e_0 \rangle \cdot e_0 = t - \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt = t - 1$

$\int_0^{+\infty} (t+t)^2 e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt - 2 \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1 \Rightarrow e_2(t) = t^2 - 2t + 1$

Докажем ортогональность: $\int_0^{+\infty} e_m(t) e_n(t) dt = 0, \quad m \neq n.$

lema 1 $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)g(t)dt$

$$\int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt = 2 \Rightarrow e_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f_1 = t; \quad g_1 = t - \langle t, e_0 \rangle e_0 = t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} dt = t - \frac{1}{4} t^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = t$$

$$\|g_1\| = \left(\int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow e_1(t) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

$$f_2 = t^2; \quad g_2 = t^2 - \langle t^2, e_0 \rangle e_0 - \langle t^2, e_1 \rangle e_1$$

$$\langle t^2, e_0 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\langle t^2, e_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} t^3 dt = 0 \Rightarrow g_2 = t^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\|g_2\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 dt = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{9} = \int_{-1}^1 t^4 dt - \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{9} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{8}{45} \Rightarrow e_2(t) = \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}} \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

~~Obtemos q. 10 de forma, i.e. no need $e_0(t) = 1$, a test $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.~~

$$\square \quad n \neq m \quad (m < n) : \langle f_m, f_n \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2^{n/2} n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{m/2} m!} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (t^2 - 1)^n \cdot \frac{d^m}{dt^m} (t^2 - 1)^m dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+m/2} n! m!} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (t^2 - 1)^n \cdot \frac{d^m}{dt^m} (t^2 - 1)^m dt = 0$$

Typ uninterpretable no
reason, no more sense
introduce additional
given que bem como

QED

Übung 1

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(t) g(t) \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$f_1 = 1 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad \text{durch } t \Big|_{-1}^1 = \pi \Rightarrow L_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f_1 = t; \quad g_1 = t - \langle t, e_0 \rangle e_0 =$$

$$\langle t, e_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1-t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{1-t} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 = t - \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\text{gegeben p. u. } \langle T_n, T_m \rangle = \int_0^1 \cos(n \arccos t) \cos(m \arccos t) \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} =$$

$$= - \int_0^1 \cos(nx) \cos(mx) dx = 0, \text{ wenn } m \neq n.$$

Übung 2

$$\frac{T'_{n+1}(t)}{n+1} = \frac{-\sin((n+1) \arccos t) (n+1)}{(n+1) \cdot \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{-\sin((n+1) \arccos t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\langle X_1, X_n \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin((n+1) \arccos t) \cdot \sin(n \arccos t) \cdot \sqrt{1-t^2}}{(1-t) \sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = 0, \text{ für } n \neq m.$$

(cf. Übung 1)