Analiza III

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Przypomnienie

Niech V - przestrzeń funkcji nad $\mathbb R$ o wartościach w $\mathbb C$. Odwzorowanie

$$V \times V \to \mathbb{C}$$

nazywamy iloczynem skalarnym, jeżeli:

1.
$$\forall x \in V \langle x | x \rangle \ge 0, \langle x | x \rangle = 0 \iff x = 0$$

$$2. \ \, \mathop{\forall}_{x,y \in V} \ \, \mathop{\forall}_{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}} \left< \lambda x | y \right> = \lambda \left< x | y \right>$$

3.
$$\bigvee_{x,y \in V} \langle x|y \rangle = \overline{\langle y|x \rangle}$$

4.
$$\bigvee_{x,y,z\in V} \langle x+y|z\rangle = \langle x|z\rangle + \langle y|z\rangle$$

Uwaga:

a)
$$\langle x|\lambda y\rangle = \overline{\langle \lambda y|x\rangle} = \overline{\lambda}\overline{\langle y|x\rangle} = \overline{\lambda}\langle x|y\rangle$$

b) Niech $f,g\in V$ - klasy $L_2(\mathbb{R}),$ wówczas $\langle f|g\rangle=\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)\overline{g(x)}dx$ spełnia warunki 1-4

$$\langle f|f\rangle = \int f\overline{f} = \int |f|^2.$$

c) Nierówność Schwarza:

$$\bigvee_{u,w \in V} \|u\|^2 \|w\|^2 \geqslant |\langle u|w\rangle|^2.$$

(moduł z prawej strony, bo to zespolone jest, a kwadraty, żeby uniknąć pierwiastków)

Twierdzenie 1. (Wzór Plancherela, Parsevala) Niech f - klasy L_2 , wówczas

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |(\mathcal{F}f)(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda.$$

Dowód. W naszym języku ten warunek to

$$\langle f|f\rangle = \langle \mathcal{F}f|\mathcal{F}f\rangle$$
.

Czy \mathcal{F} jest operatorem unitarnym? Prawa strona:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |(\mathcal{F}f)(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \, (\mathcal{F}f)(\lambda) \cdot \overline{(\mathcal{F}f)(\lambda)} =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \lambda} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds f(s) e^{-2\pi i s \lambda} =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \lambda} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \overline{f(s)} e^{2\pi i s \lambda} =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \overline{f(s)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\lambda (\mathcal{F}f)(\lambda) e^{2\pi i s \lambda} =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \overline{f(s)} \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}f)(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \overline{f(s)} f(s) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds |f(s)|^2.$$

Stwierdzenie 1. Niech f - klasy L_2 , wówczas zachodzi nierówność Heisenberga

$$\frac{\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}x^{2}\left|f(x)\right|^{2}dx\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}\lambda^{2}\left|\widehat{f(\lambda)}\right|^{2}d\lambda}{\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|f(x)\right|^{2}dx\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|\widehat{f(\lambda)}\right|^{2}d\lambda}\geqslant\frac{1}{16\pi^{2}}.$$

Analiza III

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Przypomnienie: jeżeli $|\psi(x)|^2$ jest gęstością prawdopodobieństwa, to

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1, \quad x_{\text{sr}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x |\psi(x)|^2 dx.$$

$$\sigma^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - x_{\text{sr}})^{2} |\psi(x)|^{2} dx.$$

Dla $x_{\text{sr}} = 0$, mamy $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 |\psi(x)|^2 dx$

Dowód. (Heisenberg)

Załóżmy, że $x_{\text{śr}} = \int x |f(x)|^2 dx = 0$, przypadek ogólny omówimy później. Pamiętamy, że

1.
$$\widehat{f'(\lambda)}=2\pi i\lambda \widehat{f(\lambda)},$$
czyli $\lambda \widehat{f(\lambda)}=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\widehat{f'(\lambda)}$

2. Jeżeli $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, to

$$z_1\overline{z_2} + \overline{z_1}z_2 = 2\Re(z_1\overline{z_2}).$$

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, \quad z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$$

$$(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 - iy_2) + (x_1 - iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) =$$

$$= 2(x_1x_2 + y_1y_2) = 2\Re(z_1\overline{z_2}).$$

3. Jeżeli $z \in \mathbb{C}$, to

$$|z| \geqslant |\Re(z)|$$
.

4.
$$\forall \|u\|^2 \|v\|^2 \ge |\langle u|v\rangle|^2$$

Mamy

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 |f(x)|^2 dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda^2 \left| \widehat{f(\lambda)} \right|^2 d\lambda \geqslant \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |xf(x)|^2 dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \widehat{\lambda f(\lambda)} \right|^2 d\lambda = .$$

$$=\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|xf(x)\right|^2dx\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|\frac{1}{2\pi i}\widehat{f'(\lambda)}\right|^2d\lambda=\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|xf(x)\right|^2dx\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left|\widehat{f'(\lambda)}\right|^2d\lambda=.$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |xf(x)|^2 dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f'(\lambda)|^2 d\lambda.$$

Jeżeli xf(x) nazwiemy u, to cała pierwsza całka, to $\langle u|u\rangle=\|u\|^2$. Dalej, druga całka to $\|v\|^2$. Stąd

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \|u\|^2 \|v\|^2 \geqslant \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) \overline{f'(x)} dx \right|^2 \geqslant \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Re\left(x f(x) \overline{f'(x)}\right) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2}\left|\frac{1}{2}\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}xf(x)\overline{f'(x)}+\overline{xf(x)}f'(x)dx\right|^2=\frac{1}{16\pi^2}\left|\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty}x\frac{d}{dx}\left(f(x)\overline{f(x)}\right)dx\right|^2=.$$

$$= \underset{\text{przez części}}{=} \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left| x \left| f(x) \right|^2 \right|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| f(x) \right|^2 dx \right|^2 = .$$

Wiemy, że $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 |f(x)|^2$ istnieje, więc

$$x |f(x)|^2 \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0.$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left| -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx \right|^2 = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx = .$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^2 dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \widehat{f(x)} \right|_{\text{Plancherel}}^2 d\lambda.$$

Co się dzieje w przypadku ogólnym? Zauważmy, że

$$\widehat{f(x+L)} = e^{2\pi i x L} \widehat{f(x)}.$$

Analiza III

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Wówczas,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\lambda - \lambda_{\text{sr}})^2 \left| \widehat{f(\lambda)} \right|^2 d\lambda \underset{t = \lambda - \lambda_{\text{sr}}}{\Longrightarrow} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 \left| \widehat{f(t + \lambda_{\text{sr}})} \right| dt = .$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 \left| e^{2\pi i t \lambda_{\text{sr}}} \widehat{f(t)} \right|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 \left| \widehat{f(t)} \right|^2 dt.$$

Analogicznie,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - x_{\text{sr}})^2 |f(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - x_{\text{sr}})^2 \left| \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\widehat{f(x)} \right) \right| dx =$$

$$= \lim_{\text{jakies przejścia}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^2 |f(s)|^2 ds.$$

Pytanie 1. A ile wynosi $\mathcal{F}(1)$?

Warunek A = 0 można postawić bardziej naturalnie:

$$\bigvee_{\varepsilon>0} |A| < \varepsilon.$$

Warunek $\forall f(x) = g(x)$, tak:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f(x) - g(x)) dx = 0.$$

Albo tak:

$$\forall \int_{h(x)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)h(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)h(x)dx.$$

To nas doprowadzi do pojęcia dystrybucji, ale dopiero jutro.