

ADVANCED MATHEMATICAL METHODS FOR ENGINEERS

University of Pavia
By Prof. Elizabetta Rocca

① State projection theorem

↳ everything (she squeezed every bit from the lady who was asked this question)

↳ example

$L^2 \rightarrow$ space

→ set of constant functions

apply and show? IDK exactly because I had not prepared this topic properly so I chose to shut my brain off for a moment to avoid activating my parasitic SCR and explode my head!

② Take a sequence $n \cos(nx)$ and explain in terms of distributions as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
the idea that the lady answered was very good!

Ans As $n \rightarrow \infty$ in any other space this function would blow up
 $L^1, L^2, \text{Norm}, \text{Banach}, \text{Hilbert}$

but in case of distributions

say $f_n(x) = n \cos(nx)$

$\langle f_n, \varphi(x) \rangle$ where $\varphi(x) \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$ $\xrightarrow{\text{compact support}} \mathcal{C}_0^\infty$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} (n \cos(nx)) \varphi(x) dx$$

The idea is to make $\rightarrow \frac{\cos nx}{n}$ somehow so that the whole

thing goes to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$n \cos nx$ can be written as $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin nx)$ $\xrightarrow{g(x)}$

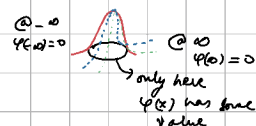
$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} g'(x) \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} [\sin nx]' \varphi(x) dx$$

↓ → apply by parts
until you get

$$\frac{\cos nx}{n}$$

→ $\varphi(x) = 0$ as it has compact support.



- ③ local Cauchy Lipz. Theorem
 ↳ example where it holds
 ↳ example where it doesn't

I was lucky (my set of questions)

- ① GLOBAL CAUCHY LIPZ. → everything (she took 10+ minutes)

↳ example, counterexample

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ f(x,y) = g(x)y & & f(x,y) = g(x)y^D \end{array}$$

→ solve using
Lipz. theorem

→ where is g valid } she helped
 → where is y valid } me in this
 and I was

able to shoot
arrows in dark
and somehow
it hit target!
idk what was target!

- ② Dominated Convergence Theorem → ①

↳ every single detail.

+

↳ what is another improvement
to this

$$\hookrightarrow |f_n - f| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \rightarrow ②$$

Prove this (Idk somehow I was able to, with her help)

② means → ①

But ① ~~→ ②~~
 doesn't mean

- ③ Prove Heaviside step function is equal to δ . In sense of distribution.
 (this is very easy)

[So Yes, I was Lucky]

$$\text{Pass in Maths with no work needed} \Rightarrow \lim_{\text{luck} \rightarrow 0} \text{Study}(\text{luck}) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{\text{luck} \rightarrow \infty} \text{Study}(\text{luck}) = \text{finite (huge)} \\ \downarrow \\ \in \mathcal{O}(R)$$

