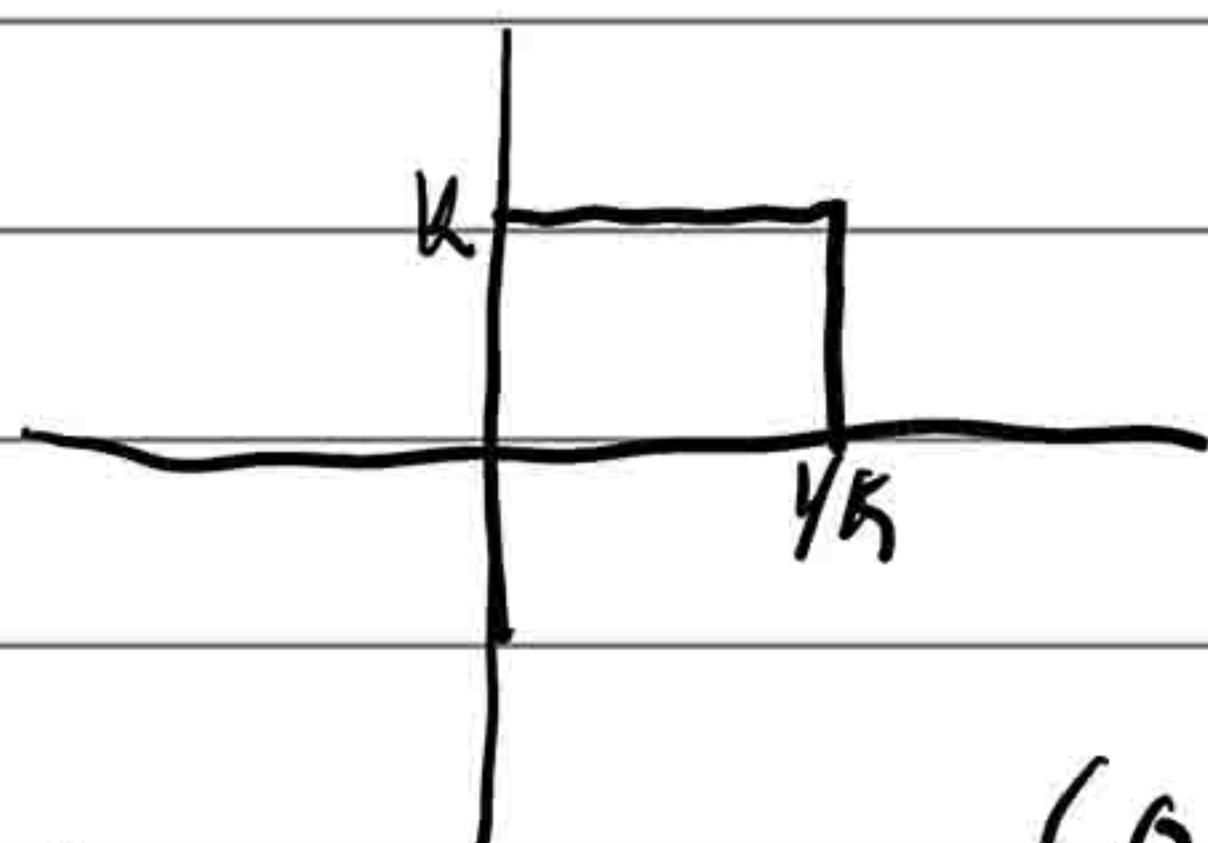


Sec. 3 Exercises

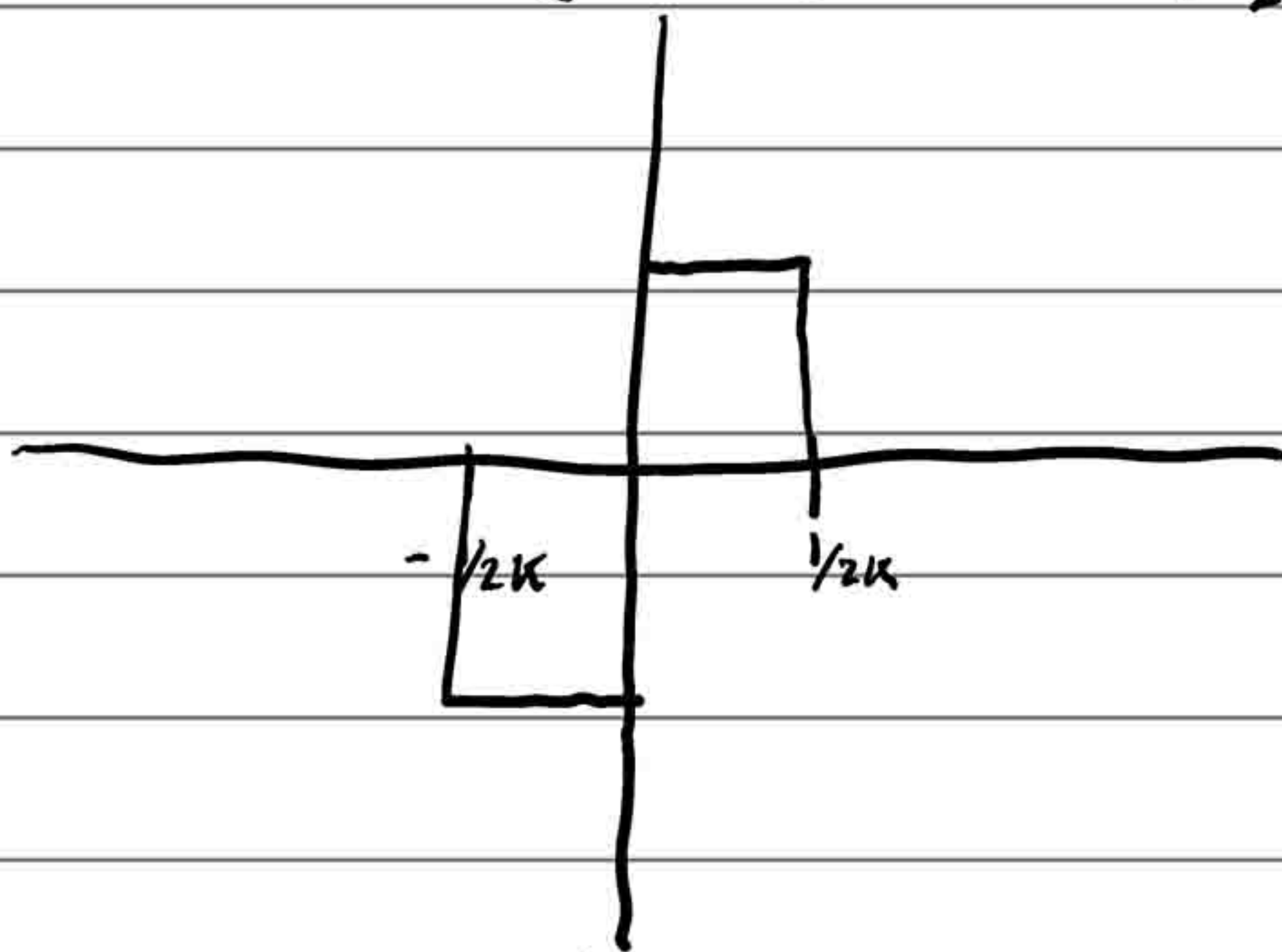
1. (a) $w_k(x) = \begin{cases} k & x \leq 1/k \\ 0 & 0 \leq x, x \geq 1/k \end{cases}$

✓



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x) dx = 1$$

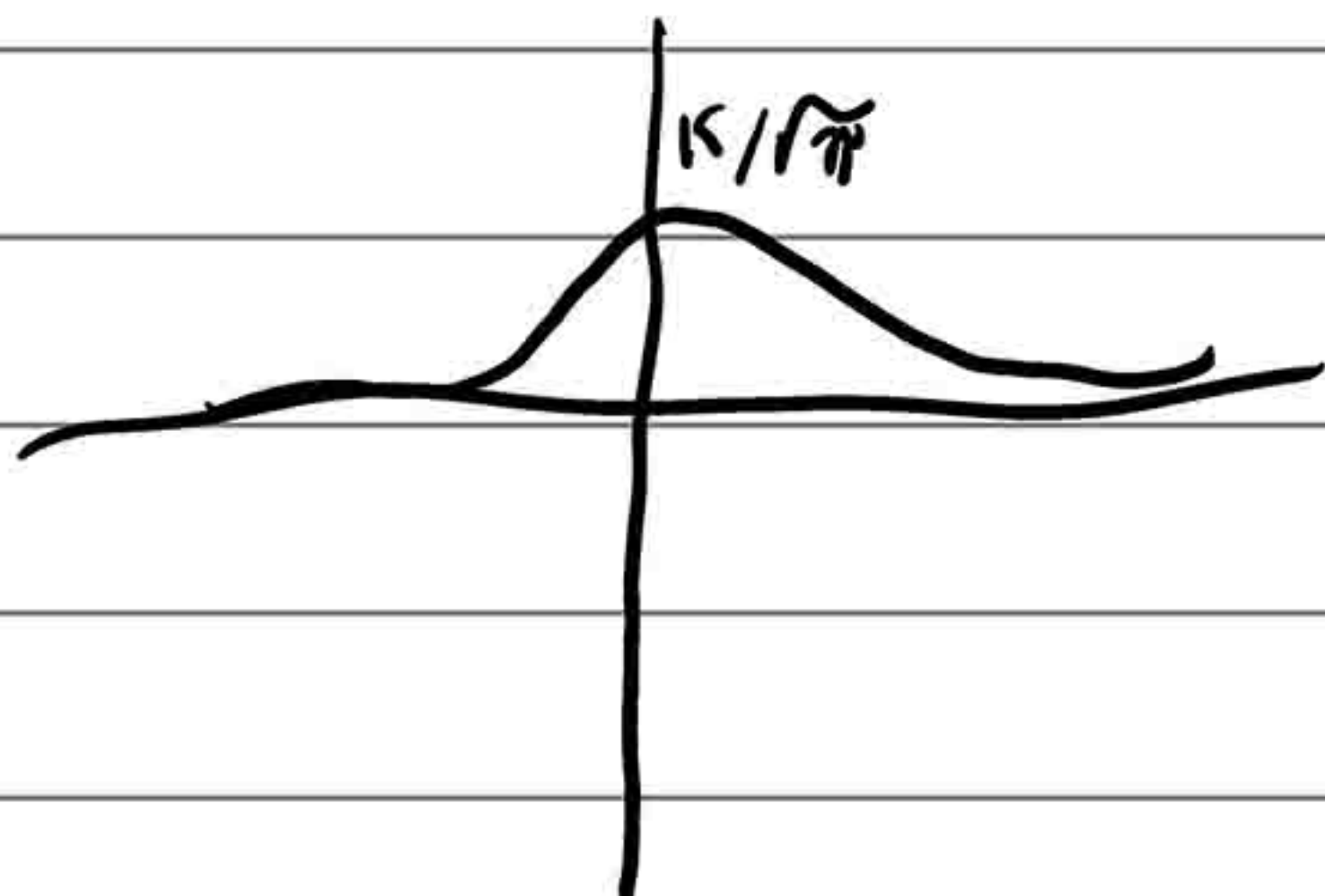
(b) $w_k(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| > \frac{1}{2k} \\ 4k^2x + 2k & -\frac{1}{2k} \leq x \leq 0 \\ -4k^2x + 2k & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2k} \end{cases}$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x) dx = \left(4x + 2 - 4x + 2 \right) \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

X

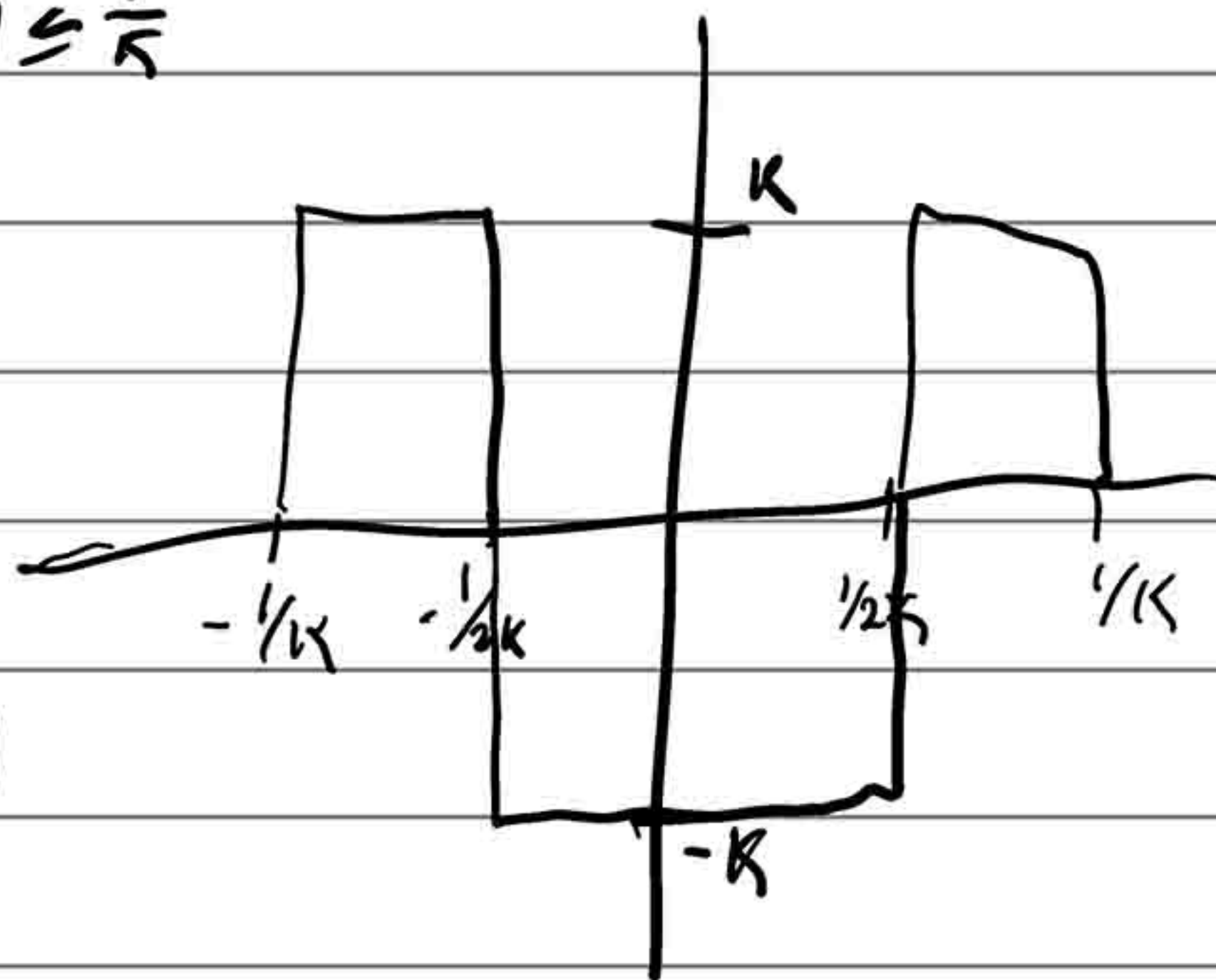
$$(c) \quad w_k(x) = k e^{-k^2 x^2} / \sqrt{\pi}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x) dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$(d) \quad w_k(x) = \begin{cases} -k, & |x| < \frac{1}{2k} \\ 2k, & \frac{1}{2k} \leq |x| \leq \frac{1}{k} \\ 0, & |x| > \frac{1}{k} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w_k(x) dx &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{k} - 1 \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

2.



$$\begin{aligned}
 6.(a) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^x \delta(x) f(x) dx &= \int \delta(x) \overbrace{e^x f(x)}^{g(x)} dx \\
 &= g(0) \\
 &= e^0 f(0) \\
 &= f(0) \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx \\
 \therefore e^x \delta(x) &= \delta(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \text{ let } g(x) &= x f(x) \\
 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \delta'(x) f(x) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(x) g(x) dx \\
 &= g'(0) \\
 &= 0 \cdot f'(0) + f(0) \\
 &= f(0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Part I. Sec 9 Exercises.

1. Not clear on what this means.

2. verify by direct diff.

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 G \phi d\xi = (x-1) \int_0^x \xi \phi d\xi + x \int_x^1 (\xi-1) \phi(\xi) d\xi$$

does satisfy:

$$u''(x) = \phi(x) \quad u(0) = u(1) = 0$$

$$u'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left((x-1) \int_0^x \xi \phi(\xi) d\xi \right) + \frac{d}{dx} \left(x \int_x^1 (\xi-1) \phi(\xi) d\xi \right)$$

$$= \int_0^x \xi \phi(\xi) d\xi + \cancel{x(x-1)\phi(x)} + \int_x^1 (\xi-1) \phi(\xi) d\xi - \cancel{x(x-1)\phi(x)}$$

$$= \int_0^x \xi \phi(\xi) d\xi + \int_x^1 (\xi-1) \phi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= x\phi(x) - (x-1)\phi(x)$$

$$= \phi(x)$$