

4. ZKOUŠKOVÁ PÍSEMKÁ

Jednotlivé kroky při výpočtech stručně zdůvodněte.

- (a) (11 bodů) Necht' $X = L_2([-\pi, 0]) \oplus L_2([0, \pi])$ jakožto prostor nad $\mathbb{C}$, přičemž skalární součin je definován jako

$$\langle (f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2) \rangle_X = \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{L_2([-\pi, 0])} + \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle_{L_2([0, \pi])}, \quad (f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2) \in X.$$

Necht'

$$e_1 = (\sin t, \sin t), e_2 = (\cos t, \sin t), f = (\sin t, \sin 2t).$$

- (4 body) Nalezněte nějakou ortonormální bázi prostoru $Y = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\}$.

- (4 body) Spočtěte vzdálenost $\text{dist}(f, Y)$.

- (3 body) Ukažte, že $L_2([-\pi, 0])$ je izometricky izomorfní prostoru $L_2([0, \pi])$.

- (b) (12 bodů) Necht' $X = L_2(\mathbb{R})$ je uvažovaný jakožto prostor nad $\mathbb{C}$ a necht'

$$g(t) = \min\left\{1, \frac{1}{|t|}\right\}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Uvažujme předpis

$$Tf(t) = g(t)f(|t|), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, f \in X.$$

- (3 body) Ukažte, že zobrazení $Sf(t) = f(|t|)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $f \in X$, je dobře definované zobrazení na X .

- (2 body) Ukažte, že T je spojitý lineární zobrazení na X .

- (3+4 body) Nalezněte bodové spektrum T a spektrum T .

- (c) (7 bodů) Necht' je dána funkce $f(x, y) = \chi_{(-1, 1)}(x)\chi_{(0, 1)}(y)$, $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Necht' F značí Fourierovu transformaci na $L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, \mu_2)$ a P Plancherelovu transformaci na $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2, \mu_2)$.

- (4 body) Spočtěte Pf .

- (3 body) Ukažte, že $F(f) \in L_2(\mathbb{R}^2, \mu_2)$ a vyčíslete integrál

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \cdot \frac{e^{-is} - 1}{s} \right|^2 d(t, s).$$

$$1. \quad e_1 = (\sin t, \sin t), \quad \gamma = \text{span} \{e_1, e_2\}, \quad f = (\sin t, \sin 2t) \\ e_2 = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$\tilde{e}_1 = \frac{e_1}{\|e_1\|}, \quad \text{then } \|e_1\|^2 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 + \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\text{h.} \quad \tilde{e}_1 = \frac{(\sin t, \sin t)}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\mu = e_2 - \langle e_2, \tilde{e}_1 \rangle \tilde{e}_1 = (\cos, \sin) - \frac{2}{\pi} (\langle (\cos, \sin), (\sin, \sin) \rangle) (\sin, \sin) \\ = (\cos, \sin) - \frac{2}{\pi} \left(0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) (\sin, \sin) = (\cos, \sin) - \frac{2}{2} (\sin, \sin) =$$

$$= (\cos - \frac{2}{2} \sin, \frac{2}{2} \sin)$$

$$\| \mu \|^2 = \int_{-\pi}^0 (\cos - \frac{2}{2} \sin)^2 + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 = \frac{\pi}{8} + \int_{-\pi}^0 \cos^2 - \cos \sin + \frac{2}{\pi} \sin^2 =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \int_{-\pi}^0 \left(\frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cos 2t \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi + 2\pi + 3\pi}{8} = \frac{6\pi}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\tilde{e}_2 = \frac{(\cos - \frac{2}{2} \sin, \frac{2}{2} \sin)}{\frac{\sqrt{3\pi}}{2}} \Rightarrow \{ \tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2 \} \text{ orthonormal } \gamma.$$

$$\text{dist}(f, \gamma) : \|f - P_{\gamma} f\|^2 = \|(\sin t, \sin 2t) - \langle f, \tilde{e}_1 \rangle \tilde{e}_1 - \langle f, \tilde{e}_2 \rangle \tilde{e}_2\|^2 =$$

$$\langle f, \tilde{e}_1 \rangle = \langle (\sin t, \sin 2t), (\sin t, \sin t) \rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\langle f, \tilde{e}_2 \rangle = \langle (\sin t, \sin 2t), (\cos - \frac{2}{2} \sin, \frac{2}{2} \sin) \rangle \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3\pi}}{2}} =$$

$$= \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -\frac{2}{2} \sin^2 \right) \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3\pi}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \|(\sin t, \sin 2t) - \frac{1}{2} (\sin t, \sin t) + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3\pi}} (\cos - \frac{2}{2} \sin, \frac{2}{2} \sin)\|^2 =$$

$$= \|(\sin, \sin 2t) - \frac{2}{2} (\sin t, \sin t) + \frac{2}{3} (\cos - \frac{2}{2} \sin, \frac{2}{2} \sin)\|^2 =$$

$$= \|(\frac{2}{3} \cos + \frac{2}{3} \sin, \sin 2t - \frac{2}{3} \sin t)\|^2 =$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{2}{9} (\cos^2 + \sin^2 + 2 \cos \sin) + \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 2t + \frac{2}{9} \sin^2 t - \frac{2}{9} \sin 2t \sin t$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{9} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi + 9\pi + \pi}{18} = \frac{12\pi}{18} = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dist}(f, P_{\gamma} f) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \pi}$$

• Uvážejme zobrazení $f \in L_2(-\pi, 0] \mapsto Tf \in L_2(0, \pi)$

$$\text{tj.} \quad Tf(x) = f(x - \pi), \quad x \in (0, \pi]$$

č. klademe invariantnost Lebesgueovy míry plyne, že T je dobře definováno

$$f = g \text{ s.v.} \Rightarrow Tf = Tg \text{ s.v. pro } f, g \text{ měřitelné}$$

$$\text{Dále} \quad \|Tf\|_{L_2(0, \pi)}^2 = \|f\|_{L_2(-\pi, 0]}^2, \text{ protože } T \text{ je dobře uzorčen}$$

$$(T^{-1}g)(x) = g(x + \pi), \quad x \in (-\pi, 0], \quad g \in L_2(0, \pi)$$

Tedy T je izometrický izomorfismus.

$$2. \quad g(t) = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{2}{|t|} \right\}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$Tf(t) = g(t)f(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f \in L_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f_1 = f_2 \text{ s.v. n. } \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f_1(t) = f_2(t) \text{ s.v. n. } \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = \{t \geq 0, f_1(t) = f_2(t)t, p=1 \text{ i } (0, \infty) \setminus A = \emptyset, \lambda(\mathbb{R} \setminus A) = 0\}$$

$$B = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : f_1(t) = f_2(t)t = \{t \geq 0, -t \cup \{t < 0; -t\} \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\subset \underbrace{\{t \geq 0 : f_1(t) = f_2(t)t\}}_{C \cap A} \cup \underbrace{\{t < 0 : f_1(-t) = f_2(-t)t\}}_{C - A}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda(\mathbb{R} \setminus B) = 0, \text{ tj. } f_1(t) = f_2(t) \text{ p.n. t.s.v.}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty.$$

$$\|f\|_{\infty} \leq 1, \text{ tj. } \|Tf\|_2^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |g(t)f(t)|^2 dt \leq$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(-t)|^2 dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)|^2 dt =$$

$$= 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(t)|^2 dt = 2 \|f\|_2^2. \text{ Tj. } T \in \mathcal{L}(X), \text{ tj. } T \text{ je linearni.}$$

$$g(t)f(t) = \lambda f(t) \text{ p.n. } t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow f = \chi_{(1, \infty)} \text{ je vektor p.n. } \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow T \in \sigma_p(T)$$

$$\lambda \neq 1 \Rightarrow t \geq 0 \text{ daj } (g(t) - \lambda)f(t) = 0 \text{ s.v. n. } (0, \infty)$$

$$\lambda \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ s.v. n. } (0, \infty) \Rightarrow g(t)f(-t) = \lambda f(t), \quad t < 0 \text{ s.v.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda f(-t) = 0 \text{ s.v. p.n. } (-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ s.v. n. } (-\infty, 0)$$

$$f(t) \neq 0 \text{ n. } (0, \infty)$$

$$\lambda = 0 : g(t)f(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda f(t) = 0 \text{ p.n. } t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$f = \chi_{(1, \infty)} \text{ je vektor p.n. } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_p(T) = \{0, 1\}$$

$$g(t)f(t) - \lambda f(t) = h(t), \text{ tj. } \lambda \neq 0, 1, h \in X. \text{ A } \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$$

$$t \geq 0 : f(t)(g(t) - \lambda) = h(t) \quad t < 0 : f(t) = \frac{g(t)f(-t) - h(t)}{\lambda} =$$

$$f(t) = \frac{h(t)}{g(t) - \lambda} = -\frac{h(t)}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} g(t) \frac{h(-t)}{g(-t) - \lambda}$$

$$\text{tedy } (T - \lambda I)^{-1}: h \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{h(t)}{g(t) - \lambda}, & t > 0 \\ -\frac{h(t)}{\lambda} + \frac{g(t)}{\lambda} \frac{h(1-t)}{g(1-t) - \lambda}, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

Ještě je provedeno s tímto λ , neboť $|\frac{1}{g(t) - \lambda}| \leq \frac{1}{\text{dist}(\lambda, [0, 1])}$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1]$, pak exist. $t_0 > 1$, $\bar{t}_0$ $g(t_0) = \lambda$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus h = \langle \lambda, 2t_0 \rangle$.

Pak $g(t)f(t) - \lambda f(t) = h(t)$ dává

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{g(t) - \lambda} \quad \text{pro } t \in (0, 2t_0)$$

$$\text{tedy } f = \frac{1}{g(t) - g(t_0)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t_0}} = \frac{t_0 t}{t_0 - t} \quad \text{a.s. neobdr. } t_0.$$

Pak ch $f \notin L_2(\mathbb{R})$, tedy $T - \lambda I$ není invert. pro $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

$$\text{tedy } [0, 1] \subset \sigma(T) \subset [0, 1], \text{ a } [0, 1] = \sigma(T)$$

3. $f = \chi_{(-1,1)}(x) \chi_{(0,1)}(y)$. For $f \in L_1 \cap L_2$, test

$F = P \rightarrow$ define

$$Pf(\xi, \eta) = Ff(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) \underbrace{e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)}}_{e^{-i\xi x} e^{-i\eta y}} dx dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-i\xi x} dx \int_0^1 e^{-i\eta y} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \left[\frac{\sin \xi x}{\xi} \right]_0^1 \left[\frac{e^{-i\eta y}}{-i\eta} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} \frac{e^{-i\eta} - 1}{-i\eta}, \quad (\xi, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ for } \eta \neq 0$$

$P: L_2 \rightarrow L_2$, test $F(f) = Pf \in L_2$ & pluck

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} \frac{e^{-i\eta} - 1}{-i\eta} \right|^2 d(\xi, \eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} \frac{e^{-i\eta} - 1}{-i\eta} \right|^2 \frac{d(\xi, \eta)}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \pi^2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f(x, y)|^2 d\mu(x, y) = \pi^2 \int_{-1 < x < 1} \int_{0 < y < 1} 1^2 dx dy = \pi^2 \cdot 2 = 2\pi^2$$