

Q.

$$\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) dx = 1$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \phi_\varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon^{-n} \phi\left(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad 1 \leq p < \infty$$

(a)  $1 \leq p < \infty$

$$f * \phi_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} f, \quad L^p = L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

(b)  $p = \infty$ ,  $f$  continuous on compact subset  $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f * \phi_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} f \quad \text{on } V$$

Ans

(a)  $1 \leq p < \infty$

$$\|f * \phi_\varepsilon - f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$= \left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [f(x-y) - f(x)] \phi(y) dy \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f * \phi_\varepsilon)(x) - f(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y) \phi_\varepsilon(y) dy - f(x) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [f(x-y) - f(x)] \phi_\varepsilon(y) dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [f(x-\varepsilon z) - f(x)] \phi(z) dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|f(\cdot - \varepsilon z) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n_x)} |\phi(z)| dz$$

(b) Ans

$$\|h\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = s.p. \int h g dx \quad (\text{dual pair})$$

$\|g\|_{L^q(\Omega)} \leq 1$

$$\| \int [f(x-z) - f(x)] \varphi(z) dz \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$= \sup_{\|g\|_{L^q_x} \leq 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [f(x-z) - f(x)] \varphi(z) dz \right) |g(x)| dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \sup_{\|g\|_{L^q_x} \leq 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [f(x-z) - f(x)] |g(x)| dx \right) \varphi(z) dz$$

$$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi(z)| \left[ \sup_{\|g\|_{L^q_x} \leq 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [f(x-z) - f(x)] |g(x)| dx \right] dz$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi(z)| \|f(\cdot - z) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} dz$$

Lemma  $\left( \text{over } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ functions } f \right)$

Esse  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f = f(y)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $(1 \leq p < \infty)$

$$y \rightarrow f_x(y) := f(x+y)$$

Issue

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \|f_x - f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} = 0$$

Verwenden Sie Lemma

$$\bullet \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi(z)| \|f(\cdot - z) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} dz = 0$$

Da: ε-approximate Kompaktheit Σ-funktion

$$g_\varepsilon(z) := |\varphi(z)| \cdot \|f(\cdot - \varepsilon z) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$|g_\varepsilon(s)| \leq 2 \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} |\varphi(s)|$$

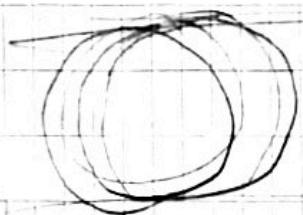
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi(s)| \leq \dots$$

⇒ o.k. für den Auftrags

ausp-f. angedeutet.

□

Approxim. Auftrags



$$a^q + a^{q-1} b + \dots + b^q$$

$$(a+b)^q = a^q + \binom{q}{1} a^{q-1} b + \dots + b^q$$

a) Es sei  $f \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x+y) - f(y)|^p dy = 0$$

Es sei  $f \in \mathcal{B}(0, R)$  (R)

Kompaktheitsargument

$$g_x(y) := |f(x+y) - f(y)|^q \leq 2^{q-1} (|f(x+y)|^q + |f(y)|^q)$$

$$(a+b)^q \leq a^q \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)^q \leq a^q 2^q \text{ wenn } a \geq b$$

$$(a+b)^q \leq b^q 2^q \text{ wenn } b \geq a$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+b)^q \leq \frac{2^q a^q + 2^q b^q}{2} = 2^{q-1} (a^q + b^q)$$

$$\leq 2^{q-1} M \left[ \int_{\mathcal{B}(0, 2R)} \right] \quad (|x| < 1)$$

b.)  $f \in L^p$   
 $\exists g$ ,  $g$   $\in$   $L^p$

$$\|f - g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

Lemma

$$\frac{\epsilon}{3} > \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f - g|^p dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f_x - g_x|^p dy$$

s.o.

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_x - g\|_{L^p} &\leq \|f_x - g_x\|_{L^p} + \|g_x - g\|_{L^p} + \|g - f\|_{L^p} \\ &\leq \frac{2\epsilon}{3} + \|g_x - g\|_{L^p} \end{aligned}$$

□

~~Handwritten work showing a derivation of a formula for  $y_{03}^* - y_3^*$  using the quadratic formula. The work is crossed out with a large 'X'.~~

$$y_{03}^* - y_3^* = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \sqrt{4 \left(\frac{60^2}{8}\right)^2 - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{15}{\sqrt{4 \cdot 60^2 - 6^2}}$$

Other visible equations in the work include:

- $(y_{03}^* - y_3^*)^2 = \frac{3}{4 \left(4 \left(\frac{60^2}{8}\right)^2 - 1\right)}$
- $\lambda_0 = \sqrt{3}$
- $\lambda_0 (y_{03}^*) = \sqrt{3}$
- $(y_{03}^* - y_3^*)^2 = \frac{3}{4 \left(4 \left(\frac{60^2}{8}\right)^2 - 1\right)}$

Thapaturva

$$\|f * g\|_p \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_p \quad (\text{Yang})$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f * \phi_\epsilon\|_p \leq \|f\|_p \quad \left| \int \phi_\epsilon = 1 \right.$$

Error

•  $\int (f * \phi_\epsilon) dx = \int f dx$  (Diatupea kaga)

Ans

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f * \phi_\epsilon) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y) \phi_\epsilon(y) dy \right) dx$$
$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \phi_\epsilon(x-y) dy \right) dx$$

Fubini

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \phi_\epsilon(x-y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_\epsilon(x-y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_\epsilon(x) dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) dy$$

□

$$\frac{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

Ορισμοί

$$T: L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

- 1) Ένας μετασχηματισμός, οχι ανεγκλιτικός γραμμικός,  $\downarrow$  εγκλιτικός  
κωλύει αν διατηρεί την διατήρηση

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \Rightarrow (Tf)(x) \leq (Tg)(x)$$

- 2) Ένας μετασχηματισμός  $T: L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  
οχι ανεγκλιτικός γραμμικός, εγκλιτικός αν

$$\|Tf - Tg\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|f - g\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

- 3) Ένας μετασχηματισμός  $T: L^1 \rightarrow L^1$  εγκλιτικός  
(οχι ανεγκλιτικός γραμμικός)

είναι εγκλιτικός αν

$$\int (Tf)(x) dx = \int f(x) dx.$$

Απόδειξη (\*)

Είναι ότι ο  $T$  είναι εγκλιτικός τότε

$$T \text{ εγκλιτικός} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ φικτός.}$$

Επιπλέον: Ίσχυει ότι αν ο  $T$  έχει δύο από τις τρεις  
 ιδιότητες τότε έχει ανεγκλιτικό και την τρίτη (\*)