

Μετασχηματισμός Fourier:

Ορ: έστω $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$

ορίζουμε $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, ορίζουμε

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, x \rangle} d\lambda(x)$$

$$(\hat{f}(k) = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi i k x} d\lambda(x).)$$

Δ! $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, ο $\hat{f}(\xi)$ λέγεται ο μετασχηματισμός Fourier της f στο ξ και ορίζεται κατά:

$$f \cdot e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, \cdot \rangle} \text{ είναι μετρήσιμη και} \\ \int |f(x)| \cdot \underbrace{|e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, x \rangle}|}_{=1} d\lambda(x) = \|f\|_1 < +\infty$$

$$e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, x \rangle} = e^{-2\pi i (x_1 \xi_1 + \dots + x_n \xi_n)} = \begin{matrix} \xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \\ x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{matrix}$$

$$= e^{-2\pi i x_1 \xi_1} \cdot e^{-2\pi i x_2 \xi_2} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{-2\pi i x_n \xi_n}$$

Ερωτήματα: 1) $\forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, για ποια x έχω

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x};$$

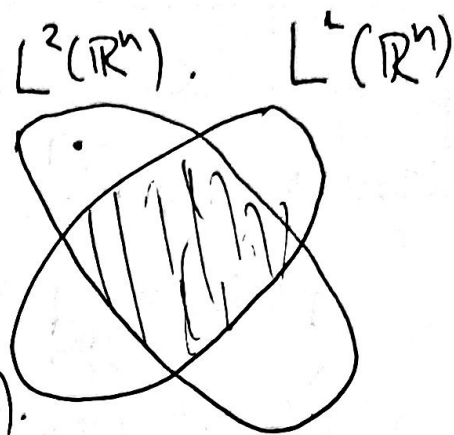
Τώρα: θ.δ.ο $\forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ για 1-6 σχεδόν κάθε x

$$f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f}(\xi) \cdot e^{2\pi i \langle \xi, x \rangle} d\lambda(\xi)$$

$$\forall f \in L^2(\pi), \|f\|_{L^2(\pi)} = \|\hat{f}(x)_\pi\|_{\ell^2}$$

$$\text{ωρα: } \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|\hat{f}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$L \rightarrow \pi \omega \varsigma \theta \alpha$
οριζεται $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$
αλλο οχι στον $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.



Βασική ιδιότητα

$$\odot \forall f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C} : \widehat{\lambda f + \mu g} = \lambda \hat{f} + \mu \hat{g}$$

⚠️ Σημν πράξη για $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, πώς υπολογίζω
ω $\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi i \xi \cdot x} f(x) d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi i \xi \cdot x} f(x) d\lambda(x)$

$$\text{έχω } \hat{f}(\xi) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{-N}^N e^{-2\pi i \xi x} f(x) d\lambda(x) \right)$$

$$\forall N \in \mathbb{N}, g_N \text{ μερική } \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi i \xi x} f(x) \chi_{[-N, N]}(x) d\lambda(x)$$

$$\bullet \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad g_N(x) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-2\pi i \xi x} f(x) \cdot g_N(x)$$

$$\bullet \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, |g_N(x)| \leq |e^{-2\pi i \xi x} f(x)| = |f(x)|, \text{ ανεξ. του } N.$$

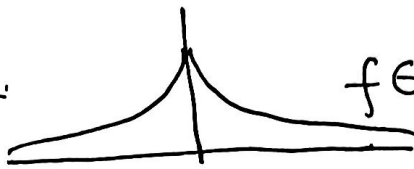
$$\text{ή } \int |f(x)| d\lambda(x) < +\infty$$

Apoc $\alpha \pi \delta$ OKZ: $\int g_N d\lambda \longrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi i \xi x} f(x) d\lambda(x)$

$\pi \cdot x$.

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = e^{-|x|} (\in L^1(\mathbb{R})) = \hat{f}(\xi)$

$\hat{f}(\xi) = \frac{2}{1+4\pi^2\xi^2}, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}. \quad f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}).$



Wohl
 $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ out } \varepsilon \quad \hat{f}(\xi) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^N e^{-2\pi i \xi x} \cdot e^{-|x|} d\lambda(x) =$

$= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_0^N e^{-2\pi i \xi x} e^{-x} d\lambda(x) + \int_{-N}^0 e^{-2\pi i \xi x} e^x d\lambda(x) \right)$

$\begin{matrix} e^{-(2\pi i \xi + 1)x} & & e^{(1 - 2\pi i \xi)x} \end{matrix}$

$= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{-(1+2\pi i \xi)} \left[e^{-(1+2\pi i \xi)x} \right]_0^N + \frac{1}{1-2\pi i \xi} \left[e^{(1-2\pi i \xi)x} \right]_{-N}^0 \right)$

$= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{1+2\pi i \xi} \left(\underbrace{e^{-(1+2\pi i \xi)N}}_0 - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{1-2\pi i \xi} \left(1 - \underbrace{e^{-(1-2\pi i \xi)N}}_0 \right) \right]$

$= \frac{1}{1+2\pi i \xi} + \frac{1}{1-2\pi i \xi} = \frac{1+2\pi i \xi + 1-2\pi i \xi}{1-4\pi^2\xi^2} = \frac{2}{1-4\pi^2\xi^2}$

Μάθημα 18 - 16/04/2024

Βασικές ιδιότητες (μετασχ. Fourier)

① i) $\forall f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C} : \widehat{\lambda f + \mu g} = \lambda \widehat{f} + \mu \widehat{g}$

ii) όταν η $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ είναι της μορφής :

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_1(x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot f_n(x_n)$$

τότε $\widehat{f}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) = \widehat{f}_1(\xi_1) \cdot \dots \cdot \widehat{f}_n(\xi_n)$

Απόδειξη

(ii) $\widehat{f}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) = \int e^{-2\pi i \langle (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n), (x_1, \dots, x_n) \rangle} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) d\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

Fubini
$$= \left[\int e^{-2\pi i \xi_1 x_1} f_1(x_1) d\lambda(x_1) \right] \cdot \dots \cdot \left[\int e^{-2\pi i \xi_n x_n} f_n(x_n) d\lambda(x_n) \right]$$

$$\widehat{f}_1(\xi_1) \cdot \dots \cdot \widehat{f}_n(\xi_n)$$

Πρόταση: έστω $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Τότε ο $\widehat{f}$ είναι συνεχής

και: $|\widehat{f}(\xi)| \xrightarrow{|\xi| \rightarrow \infty} 0$

(Άρα : ο $\widehat{f}$ είναι ομοιόμορφα συνεχής)

Απόδειξη: • Συνέχεια: έστω $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, και $\xi_n \rightarrow \xi_0$

όσο $\widehat{f}(\xi_n) \rightarrow \widehat{f}(\xi_0)$.

$$\left(\left| \widehat{f}(\xi_n) - \widehat{f}(\xi_0) \right| = \left| \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_n, x \rangle} f(x) d\lambda(x) - \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_0, x \rangle} f(x) d\lambda(x) \right| \right)$$

$$\hat{f}(\xi_n) = \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_n, x \rangle} f(x) d\lambda(x)$$

$$\hat{f}(\xi_0) = \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_0, x \rangle} f(x) d\lambda(x).$$

H $\phi_n = e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_n, \cdot \rangle} \cdot f$ ικανοποιεί:

- $\phi_n(x) \rightarrow e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_0, x \rangle} \cdot f(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

- $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad |\phi_n(x)| = |e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_n, x \rangle} f(x)| \leq |f(x)|$

Άρα από ΘΚΣ:

$$\int \phi_n(x) d\lambda(x) \rightarrow \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi_0, x \rangle} f(x) d\lambda(x) = \hat{f}(\xi_0).$$

(και $\int |f(x)| d\lambda(x) < +\infty$)
 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$

• R-L: Βήμα 1: Ισχύει για χ_I , I διάστημα στον $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Για $n=1$: έστω $I = [\alpha, b]$ στο $\mathbb{R}$
 $[\alpha, b]$

Θέλω $|\hat{\chi}_I(\xi)| \xrightarrow{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

$$\hat{\chi}_I(\xi) = \int e^{-2\pi i \xi \cdot x} \chi_I(x) d\lambda(x) = \int_{\alpha}^b e^{-2\pi i \xi x} d\lambda(x) =$$

$$\underline{\underline{\xi \neq 0}} \quad \frac{1}{-2\pi i \xi} \left[e^{-2\pi i \xi x} \right]_{\alpha}^b = \frac{1}{2\pi i \xi} \underbrace{(e^{-2\pi i \xi b} - e^{-2\pi i \xi \alpha})}_{\leq 2}$$

Άρα $|\hat{\chi}_I(\xi)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi|\xi|} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{\pi|\xi|} \xrightarrow{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

• Βήμα 2: έστω I διαδοχή για στο $\mathbb{R}^n$

$I = \prod_{i=1}^n I_i$, καθε I_i διαδοχή στο $\mathbb{R}$.

$(\chi_I = \prod_{i=1}^n \chi_{I_i}, \chi_I(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \chi_{I_1}(x_1) \cdot \dots \cdot \chi_{I_n}(x_n))$

$|\hat{\chi}_I(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)| = |\hat{\chi}_{I_1}(\xi_1)| \cdot \dots \cdot |\hat{\chi}_{I_n}(\xi_n)| \xrightarrow{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

• Βήμα 2: ισχύει $\forall f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ για κάποιο i και κάποιο $i \in \mathbb{N}, c_i \in \mathbb{C}$.
 f γρήγορη, αφού $f = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \chi_{I_i}$, για κάποιο $i \in \mathbb{N}, c_i \in \mathbb{C}$.
 $I_i = \text{διαδοχή}$

$\Rightarrow |\hat{f}(\xi)| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \hat{\chi}_{I_i}(\xi) \right| \xrightarrow{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

• Βήμα 3 έστω $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \varepsilon > 0$.

$\exists l \in \text{step}(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

$\|l - f\|_1 < \varepsilon$. Τότε $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\hat{f}(\xi) - \hat{l}(\xi)| =$

$= \left| \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, x \rangle} (f(x) - l(x)) d\lambda(x) \right| \leq$

$\leq \int |f(x) - l(x)| d\lambda(x) = \|f - l\|_1 < \varepsilon$.

$$\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0: |\hat{f}(\xi)| \xrightarrow{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists M > 0: |\hat{f}(\xi)| < \epsilon, \forall |\xi| > M$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall |\xi| > M, |\hat{f}(\xi)| \leq \underbrace{|\hat{f}(\xi) - \hat{g}(\xi)|}_{\leq \epsilon} + \underbrace{|\hat{g}(\xi)|}_{\leq \epsilon} < 2\epsilon$$

$$\triangle \wedge: L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \longrightarrow C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Πρόταση: Έστω $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$, ορίζουμε:

$$\tau_\alpha f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \tau_\alpha f = f(x + \alpha), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\text{και } m_\alpha f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ ορίζουμε:}$$

$$m_\alpha f(x) = e^{+2\pi i \langle \alpha, x \rangle} \cdot f(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\textcircled{1} \widehat{\tau_\alpha f}(\xi) = (m_\alpha \hat{f})(\xi)$$

$$\text{δηλ. } \widehat{f(\cdot + \alpha)}(\xi) = e^{-2\pi i \langle \alpha, \xi \rangle} \hat{f}(\xi)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \widehat{m_\alpha f}(\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi - \alpha), \text{ δηλ. } \widehat{(e^{2\pi i \langle \alpha, \cdot \rangle} f)}(\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi - \alpha) \\ (\tau_{-\alpha} \hat{f})(\xi)$$

$$\triangle \widehat{\tau_\alpha f} = m_\alpha \hat{f}, \widehat{m_\alpha f} = \tau_{-\alpha} \hat{f}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \forall \delta > 0: \eta f_\delta: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \eta f_\delta(x) = f(\delta x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\text{και } \hat{f}_\delta(\xi) = \frac{1}{\delta^n} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\delta}\right)$$

Απόδειξη:

$$(3) \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \hat{f}(\xi) = \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, x \rangle} f(x) d\lambda(x) =$$

$$= \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, x \rangle} f(\underbrace{\delta x}_{\underline{y}}) d\lambda(x) \frac{d\lambda(y) = \delta^n d\lambda(x)}{\substack{y = \delta x \\ x = \frac{y}{\delta}}}$$

$$= \int e^{-2\pi i \langle \xi, \frac{y}{\delta} \rangle} f(y) \frac{1}{\delta^n} d\lambda(y) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta^n} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\delta}\right)$$

Οπτικοποίηση του (3)

Δείξω $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, με $\int g d\lambda$ να υπάρχει. Τότε $\forall \delta > 0$

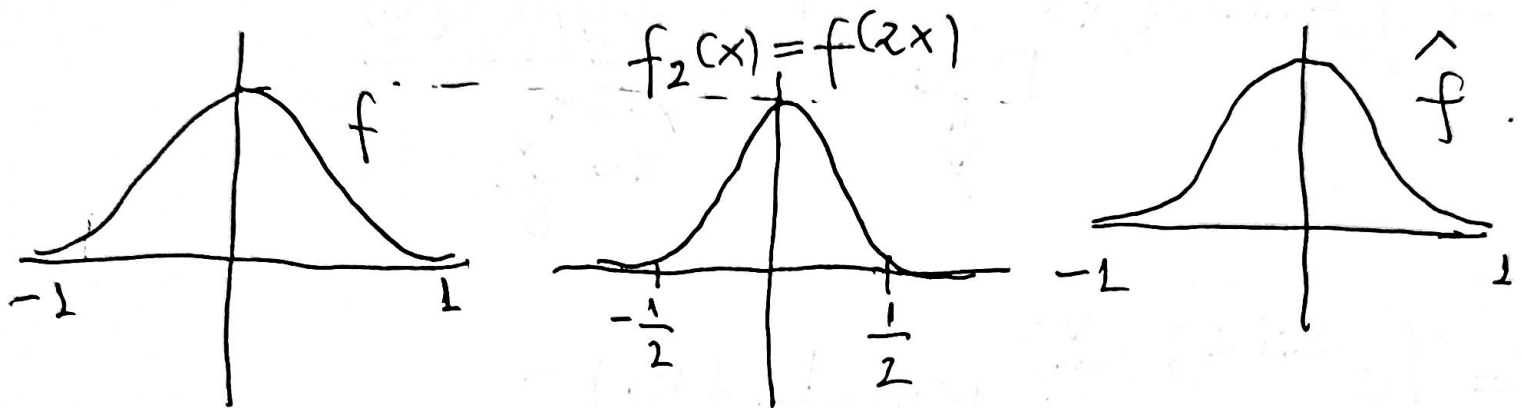
$$\int \frac{1}{\delta^n} g\left(\frac{\cdot}{\delta}\right) d\lambda = \int g d\lambda$$

$$\forall \delta > 0, \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{\delta^n} g\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right) d\lambda(x) \xrightarrow[\substack{x=y \cdot \delta \\ d\lambda(y) = \frac{1}{\delta^n} d\lambda(x)}]{\substack{x=y \\ \delta=y \cdot \delta}} \int g d\lambda$$

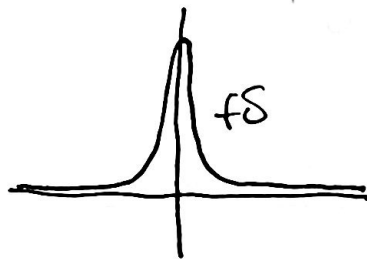
$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(y) d\lambda(y) = \int g d\lambda.$$

Άρα $\forall \delta > 0$, $\hat{f}_\delta$ έχουν το ίδιο ορόσημο

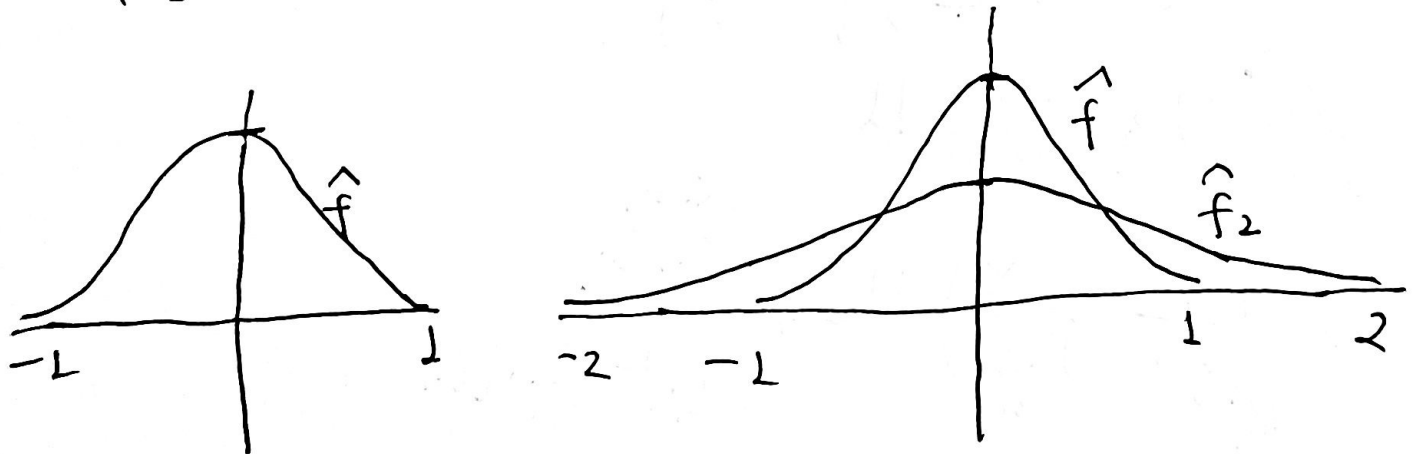
$\delta = 2$:



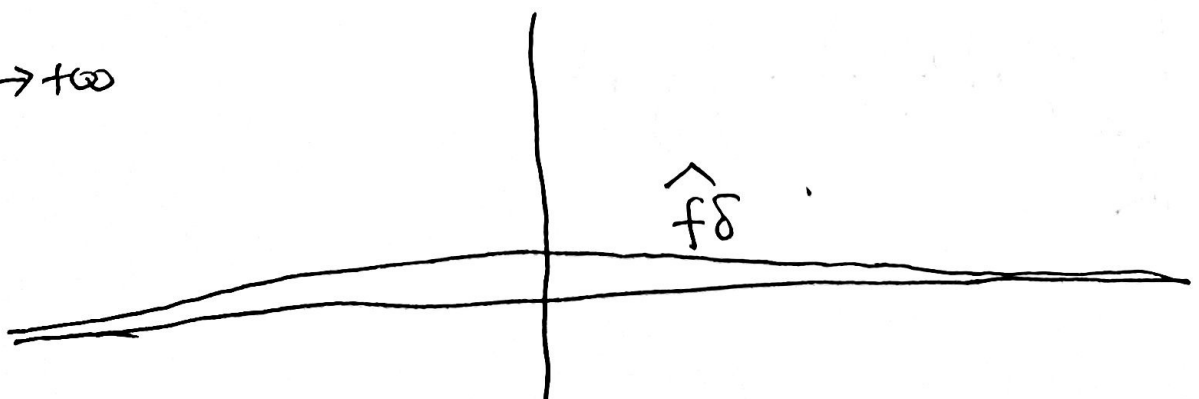
Καθώς $\delta \rightarrow +\infty$



για $\delta = 2$
 $\eta = 1$
 $\therefore \hat{f}_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \hat{f}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$



Καθώς $\delta \rightarrow +\infty$

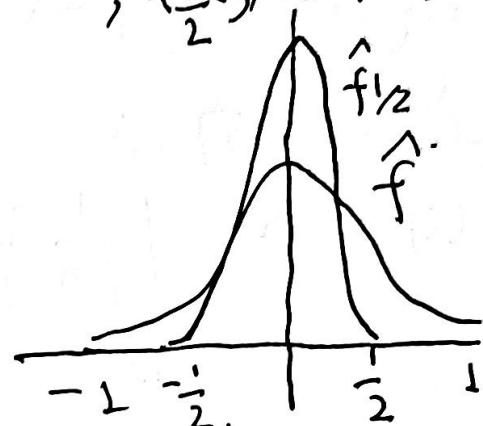
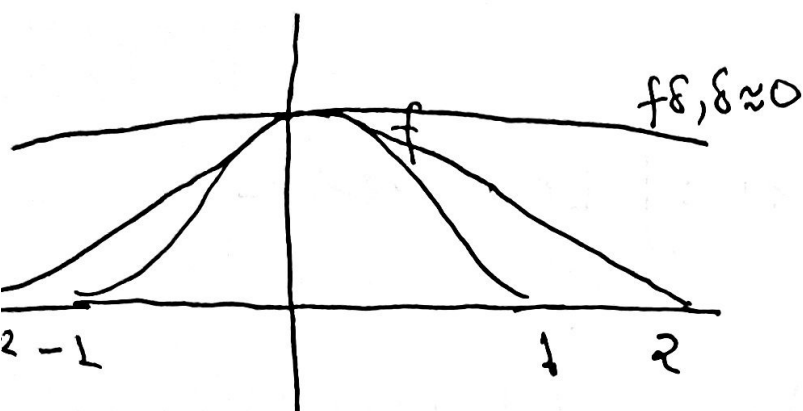


Άρα καθώς $\delta \nearrow$, η $f\delta$ επικεντρώνεται, ενώ η $\hat{f}\delta$ διαχέεται (αρχή αβεβαιότητας).

καθώς $\delta \searrow 0$:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2}, f_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

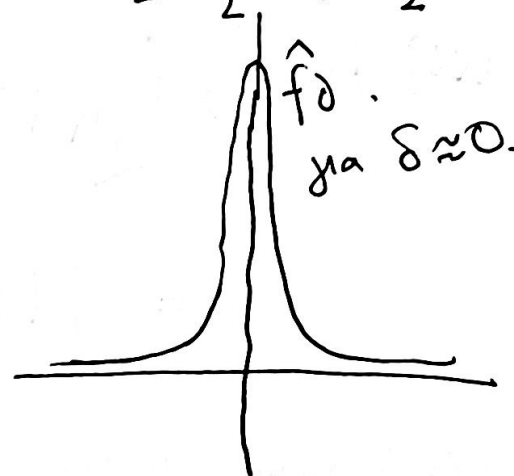
$$\hat{f}_{\frac{1}{2}}(\xi) = 2 \cdot \hat{f}(2\xi).$$



άρα καθώς $\delta \searrow 0$:

Η $f\delta$ "διαχέεται" και οι

$(\hat{f}\delta)_{\delta \searrow 0}$ μοιάζουν με
καλούς πυρήνες.



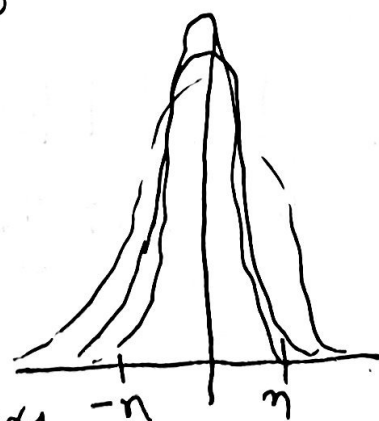
Ορ: Έστω $(K\delta)_{\delta > 0}$ οικογένεια συναρτήσεων ν

$$K\delta: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \mu \in:$$

$$(i) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K\delta \, d\lambda = 1, \forall \delta > 0$$

$$(ii) \exists B > 0: \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K\delta| \, d\lambda \leq B, \forall \delta > 0$$

$$(iii) \forall \eta > 0: \int_{|y| \geq \eta} |K\delta(y)| \, d\lambda(y) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} 0$$



τότε οι $(K\delta)_{\delta > 0}$ λέμε ότι είναι
οικογένεια καλών πυρήνων.

Πρόταση: Έστω $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ με $\int f d\lambda = 1$.

Τότε η οικογένεια: $\left(\frac{1}{\delta^n} f\left(\frac{\cdot}{\delta}\right) \right)_{\delta > 0}$ είναι οικογένεια
καλών πυρήνων:

Απόδειξη:

$$(i) \forall \delta > 0, \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{\delta^n} f\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right) d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) d\lambda(x) = 1.$$

$$(ii) \forall \delta > 0, \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{1}{\delta^n} f\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right) \right| d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{\delta^n} |f|\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right) d\lambda(x) = \\ = \int |f|(x) d\lambda(x) = \|f\|_1 < +\infty.$$

$$(iii) \text{ έστω } \eta > 0. \int_{|y| \geq \eta} \left| \frac{1}{\delta^n} f\left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right) \right| d\lambda(y) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta^n} \int_{|y| \geq \eta} \left| f\left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right) \right| d\lambda(y) \stackrel{x = \frac{y}{\delta}}{=} \\ \stackrel{d\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{\delta^n} d\lambda(y)}{=} \\ \stackrel{|y| \geq \eta \Leftrightarrow |x| \geq \frac{\eta}{\delta}}{=}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta^n} \int_{|x| \geq \frac{\eta}{\delta}} |f(x)| \cdot \delta^n d\lambda(x) = \int_{|x| \geq \frac{\eta}{\delta}} |f(x)| d\lambda(x) \\ \downarrow \delta \rightarrow 0.$$

Πρόταση: έστω $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, με $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f} d\lambda = 1$. Τότε:
ορίζοντας $f_\delta(x) = f(\delta x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

έχουμε: η $(\hat{f}_\delta)_{\delta > 0}$ είναι οικογένεια καλών πυρήνων.

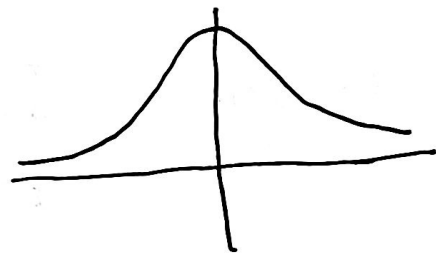
Απόδειξη: $\hat{f}_\delta(\xi) = \frac{1}{\delta^n} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\delta}\right)$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{f} = 1$$

Εφαρμογή για Γκαουσιανές:

ορίζουμε: $G: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $G(x) = e^{-\pi x^2}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

ξερνούμε: $\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\pi x^2} dx = 1$



$$\text{δηλ } \int G d\lambda = 1.$$

Πρόταση: $\boxed{\hat{G} = G}$

Απόδειξη: έστω $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$. Θέλουμε $\boxed{\hat{G}(\xi) = e^{-\pi \xi^2}}$.

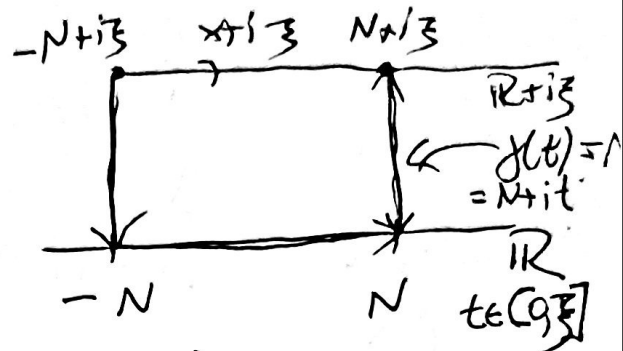
$$\hat{G}(\xi) = \int e^{-2\pi i \xi x} e^{-\pi x^2} dx \stackrel{\text{ωρ } \pi}{=} \int e^{-\pi(x^2 + 2i\xi x + (i\xi)^2)} e^{\pi(i\xi)^2} dx$$

$$= e^{-\pi \xi^2} \underbrace{\int e^{-\pi(x+i\xi)^2} dx}_I$$

$$I = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^N e^{-\pi(x+i\zeta)^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\underbrace{-N+i\zeta}^{-N+i\zeta}}^{N+i\zeta} e^{-\pi z^2} dz$$

$$= I_N$$



$$I_N = \underbrace{\int_{-N+i\zeta}^{-N} e^{-\pi z^2} dz}_{I_{N,1}} + \underbrace{\int_{-N}^N e^{-\pi x^2} dx}_{\downarrow N \rightarrow +\infty \atop 1} + \underbrace{\int_N^{N+i\zeta} e^{-\pi z^2} dz}_{I_{N,2}}$$

$$\Theta \cdot \delta \cdot 0. \quad \begin{matrix} I_{N,1} \\ I_{N,2} \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

$$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$|I_{N,2}| = \left| \int_0^\zeta e^{-\pi(N+it)^2} \cdot i dt \right| =$$

$$\leq |\zeta| \cdot \sup_{0 \leq t \leq \zeta} |e^{-\pi(N+it)^2}|$$

$$e^{-\pi N^2} \cdot e^{-2\pi N i t} \cdot e^{\pi t^2} = e^{-\pi N^2} \cdot e^{\pi \zeta^2} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$