

Matematik 3 MA

Opgavesæt til besvarelse i løbet af 2 dage.

Opgaverne skal besvares selvstændigt af hver eksaminand uden hjælp fra andre personer (mens brug af fagbøger, egne noter o.l. er tilladt).

Opgavesættet udleveres den 28. maj fra kl. 10 på Matematisk Instituts kontor, og besvarelsen afleveres sammesteds senest den 30. maj kl. 12, dateret og underskrevet af eksaminanden.

Det er ikke nødvendigt at gentage hele opgaveteksten i besvarelsen.

Opgave 1

Sæt $I =]-\pi, \pi[$, og lad som sædvanlig $D'(I)$ betegne rummet af distributioner på I , forsynet med svag* topologien.

1° Vis, at for $r \in]0, 1]$ er følgen $(\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-N}^N r^{|n|} e^{-int})_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ konvergent med en grænseværdi P_r i $D'(I)$, og at $P_1(\varphi) = \langle P_1, \varphi \rangle = \varphi(0)$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(I)$.

(Vink til 1° og 2°: Sæt $c_n(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-in\theta} \varphi(\theta) d\theta$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(I)$; man kan bruge, at for φ i $C_0^\infty(I)$ er $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n(\varphi)| < \infty$.)

2° Vis, at $r \mapsto P_r$ er en kontinuert afbildning af $]0, 1]$ ind i $D'(I)$.

3° Vis, at for hvert φ i $C_0^\infty(I)$ vil $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos \theta + r^2} \varphi(\theta) d\theta$ konvergere mod $\varphi(0)$, når r konvergerer mod 1 fra venstre.

Problem 1

Let I denote the interval $]-\pi, \pi[$, and – as usual – let $D'(I)$ be the space of distributions on I with the weak* topology.

1° Show that given $r \in]0, 1]$ the sequence $(\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-N}^N r^{|n|} e^{-int})_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to a limit P_r in $D'(I)$, and that $P_1(\varphi) = \langle P_1, \varphi \rangle = \varphi(0)$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(I)$.

(Hint for 1° and 2°: Put $c_n(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-in\theta} \varphi(\theta) d\theta$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(I)$; you can utilize that $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |c_n(\varphi)| < \infty$ when $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(I)$.)

2° Show that $r \mapsto P_r$ is a continuous map of $]0, 1]$ into $D'(I)$.

3° Show that when r converges to 1 from the left then $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos \theta + r^2} \varphi(\theta) d\theta$ converges to $\varphi(0)$ for each φ in $C_0^\infty(I)$.

Opgave 2

Lad Λ være en distribution på \mathbb{R} .

1° For f i $C(\mathbb{R})$ og x i \mathbb{R} definerer vi $\tau(x)f$ i $C(\mathbb{R})$ ved $(\tau(x)f)(y) = f(y+x)$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$.

Sæt $(T\varphi)(x) = \Lambda(\tau(x)\varphi) = \langle \Lambda, \tau(x)\varphi \rangle$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

Vis, at $T\varphi$ er en kontinuert funktion på \mathbb{R} .

2° Rummet $C(\mathbb{R})$ af kontinuerte funktioner på \mathbb{R} topologiseres ved den voksende følge $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ af seminormer defineret ved $p_n(f) = \sup_{|x| \leq n} |f(x)|$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$.

Vis, at T er en kontinuert lineær afbildning af $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ ind i $C(\mathbb{R})$.

3° Vis, at for φ i $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ og y i \mathbb{R} er $T(\tau(y)\varphi) = \tau(y)(T\varphi)$.

4° Vis, at enhver kontinuert lineær afbildning S af $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ ind i $C(\mathbb{R})$, der opfylder, at $S(\tau(y)\varphi) = \tau(y)(S\varphi)$ for $y \in \mathbb{R}$ og φ i $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, er givet ved, at $(S\varphi)(x) = \langle M, \tau(x)\varphi \rangle$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, for en passende distribution M på \mathbb{R} .

Problem 2

Let Λ denote a distribution on \mathbb{R} .

1° Given f in $C(\mathbb{R})$ and x in \mathbb{R} we define $\tau(x)f$ in $C(\mathbb{R})$ by $(\tau(x)f)(y) = f(y+x)$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$.

Define $(T\varphi)(x) = \Lambda(\tau(x)\varphi) = \langle \Lambda, \tau(x)\varphi \rangle$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

Show that $T\varphi$ is a continuous function on \mathbb{R} for each φ in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

2° The space $C(\mathbb{R})$ of continuous functions on \mathbb{R} is topologized by the increasing sequence $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of seminorms defined by $p_n(f) = \sup_{|x| \leq n} |f(x)|$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$.

Show that T is a continuous linear map of $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ into $C(\mathbb{R})$.

3° Show that $T(\tau(y)\varphi) = \tau(y)(T\varphi)$ for y in \mathbb{R} and φ in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

4° Show that every continuous linear map S of $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ into $C(\mathbb{R})$ with the property that $S(\tau(y)\varphi) = \tau(y)(S\varphi)$ for all y in \mathbb{R} and φ in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, is given by $(S\varphi)(x) = \langle M, \tau(x)\varphi \rangle$, $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, for some distribution M on \mathbb{R} .

Opgave 3

Lad n i \mathbf{N} være givet.

Rummet $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ af funktioner f i $C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ med $\partial^\alpha f$ i $L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ for ethvert multiindeks $\alpha \in (\mathbf{N} \cup \{0\})^n$ topologiseres ved den voksende følge $(\| \cdot \|_k)_{k \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}}$ af normer defineret ved

$$\|f\|_0^2 = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f(x)|^2 dx \quad \text{og} \quad \|f\|_k^2 = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|\partial^\alpha f\|_0^2, \quad k \in \mathbf{N}, \quad f \in C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n).$$

- 1° Vis, at en vilkårlig distribution Λ i et af Sobolevrummene $H^t(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$, ved restriktion definerer en kontinuert lineær funktional på $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$.
- 2° Lad M være en kontinuert lineær funktional på $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Vis, at der findes en og kun én distribution Λ i $\bigcup_{t \in \mathbf{R}} H^t(\mathbf{R}^n)$, sådan at $\Lambda(\varphi) = M(\varphi)$ for enhver funktion φ i $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$.
- 3° Lad M være en lineær funktional på $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Vis, at M er kontinuert, hvis og kun hvis der findes en endelig familie $(f_i, \alpha_i)_{i \in I}$ af par, hvor $f_i \in L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ og α_i er et multiindeks, $i \in I$, sådan at $M(\varphi) = \sum_{i \in I} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_i \partial^{\alpha_i} \varphi dx$ for φ i $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$.

Problem 3

Let n be a natural number.

The space $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ of functions f in $C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ with $\partial^\alpha f$ in $L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ for each multiindex $\alpha \in (\mathbf{N} \cup \{0\})^n$ is topologized by the increasing sequence $(\| \cdot \|_k)_{k \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}}$ of norms defined by

$$\|f\|_0^2 = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f(x)|^2 dx \quad \text{and} \quad \|f\|_k^2 = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq k} \|\partial^\alpha f\|_0^2, \quad k \in \mathbf{N}, \quad f \in C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n).$$

- 1° Show that any distribution Λ in one of the Sobolev spaces $H^t(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$, by restriction defines a continuous linear functional on $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$.
- 2° Let M be a continuous linear functional on $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Show that there exists one and only one distribution Λ in $\bigcup_{t \in \mathbf{R}} H^t(\mathbf{R}^n)$ such that $\Lambda(\varphi) = M(\varphi)$ when $\varphi \in C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$.
- 3° Let M be a linear functional on $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Show that M is continuous if and only if there exists a finite family $(f_i, \alpha_i)_{i \in I}$ of pairs, with $f_i \in L_2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and $\alpha_i \in (\mathbf{N} \cup \{0\})^n$, $i \in I$, such that $M(\varphi) = \sum_{i \in I} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_i \partial^{\alpha_i} \varphi dx$ for φ in $C_{L_2}^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$.

Opgave 4

Lad a være et reelt tal.

Lad A betegne differentialoperatoren på \mathbb{R}^2 givet ved $A = 2D_1^4 + a(D_1^3D_2 + D_1D_2^3) + 2D_2^4$.

1° Vis, at for passende valg af a er A ikke en elliptisk operator.

I resten af opgaven sættes $a = 1$.

2° Vis, at A er elliptisk.

3° Vis, at ligningen $u + Au = f$ har en og kun én løsning i $S'(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for f i $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, og at løsningen er en funktion i $C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

4° Angiv definitionsområdet for den maksimale realisation A_{\max} af A i $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

Problem 4

Let a be a real number.

Let A denote the differential operator on \mathbb{R}^2 given by $A = 2D_1^4 + a(D_1^3D_2 + D_1D_2^3) + 2D_2^4$.

1° Show that for an appropriate choice of a the operator is not elliptic.

In the rest of the problem $a = 1$.

2° Show that A is elliptic.

3° Show that the equation $u + Au = f$ has a unique solution in $S'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for each f in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, and that the solution is a function in $C^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

4° What is the domain of definition of the maximal realization A_{\max} of A in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$?