

Metodi Matematici - Lez. 1

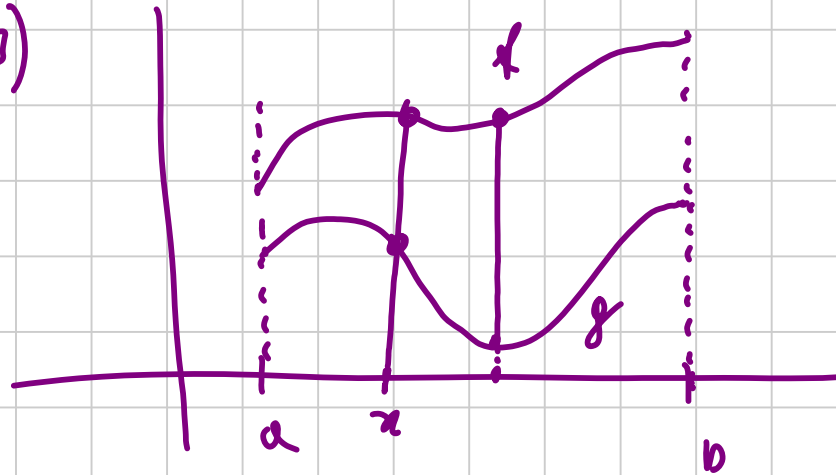
Titolo nota

25 settembre 2017 (14.00-15.45) - docente: Prof. Emanuele Callegari - Università di Roma Tor Vergata

ANALISI FUNZIONALE

DISTANZA TRA FUNZIONI

ES. $C([a, b])$



$$d_{\infty}(f, g) = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x) - g(x)| = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x) - g(x)|$$

CONTINUE

Per chiamarla distanza bisogna che: $X = C([a, b])$

1) $\forall f, g \in X$ $d(f, g) \geq 0$ e vale $= 0$ se e solo se $f = g$

2) $\forall f, g \in X$ $d(f, g) = d(g, f)$

3) $\forall f, g, h \in X$ $d(f, g) + d(g, h) \geq d(f, h)$

seguenti proprietà:

DEF Dato X sp. vettoriale $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ e dato $\|\cdot\| : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
diciamo che $\|\cdot\|$ è norma se:

- 1) $\forall f \in X \quad \|f\| \geq 0$ e $= 0$ vale se e solo se $f =$ vettore nullo.
- 2) $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall f \in X \quad \|\alpha f\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|f\|$
- 3) $\forall f, g \in X \quad \|f+g\| \leq \|f\| + \|g\|$

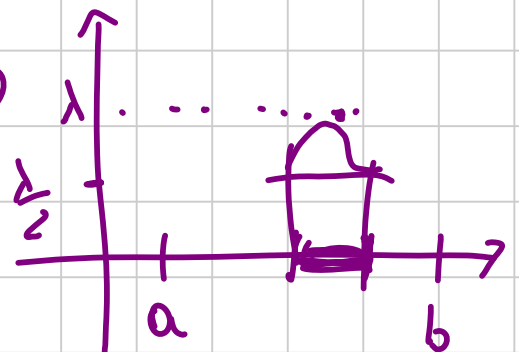
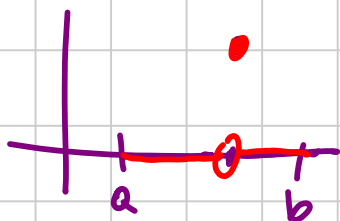
ES. 2 Prendiamo $C([a, b])$ e per ogni $f, g \in C([a, b])$
definiamo $d_1(f, g) = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$

$$\|f\|_1 = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

Mostrare che $\|\cdot\|_1$ è norma:

(1) $\|\dots\|_1 \geq 0$ (ovvio)

$\|\dots\|_1 > 0$ se $f \neq 0$



Se $f \neq 0$ ^{è continua} allora $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$ t.c.

$|f(x_0)| = \lambda > 0$ quindi $\exists I$ intorno di x_0

t.c. $|f(x)| > \frac{\lambda}{2}$ in tutto I quindi:

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \geq \int_I |f(x)| dx \geq \int_I \frac{\lambda}{2} dx = \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot \text{mis}(I) > 0$$

$$(2) \| \alpha f \|_1 = \int_a^b | \alpha f(x) | dx = |\alpha| \cdot \int_a^b |f(x)| dx = |\alpha| \cdot \| f \|_1$$

$$(3) \| f + g \|_1 \neq \| f \|_1 + \| g \|_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \| \\ & \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| + |g(x)| dx = \\ & = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx + \int_a^b |g(x)| dx = \\ & = \| f \|_1 + \| g \|_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ES. 3}} \quad C([a, b]) \quad \| f \|_2 = \sqrt{\int_a^b |f(x)|^2 dx}$$

$$d_2(f, g) = \| f - g \|_2 = \sqrt{\int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)|^2 dx}$$

ES. 4

ES.3 in dim. finita \bar{e} :

$$\mathbb{R}^n \quad v=(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad \|v\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

ES. 5

ES.1 in dim. finita \bar{e} :

$$\mathbb{R}^n \quad v=(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad \|v\|_\infty = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} |x_i|$$

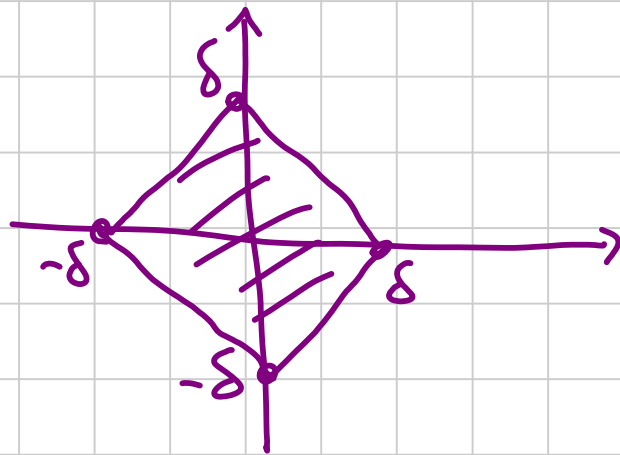
ES. 6

ES.2 in dim. finita \bar{e} :

$$\mathbb{R}^n \quad v=(x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad \|v\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

\mathbb{R}^2 Palla di centro $(0,0)$ e raggio δ con $\|\cdot\|_1$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \|(x,y)\|_1 < \delta \right\}$$



$|x| + |y| < \delta$

Def.

Dato X sp. vettoriale e $\|\cdot\|_A$ e $\|\cdot\|_B$ norme in X , diremo che $\|\cdot\|_A$ e $\|\cdot\|_B$ sono equivalenti se $\exists^{no} C_1, C_2 > 0$ t.c.

$$\forall f \in X \quad C_1 \|f\|_A \leq \|f\|_B \leq C_2 \|f\|_A$$

Def.

Dato X sp. vett., $\|\cdot\|$ norme in X ,

(f_n) successione in X e $f \in X$

diremo che $f_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} f$ se $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|f_n - f\| = 0$

Oss.

Due norme $\|\cdot\|_A$ e $\|\cdot\|_B$ equivalenti danno la stessa convergenza:

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|_A} f \Leftrightarrow \|f_n - f\|_A \rightarrow 0$$

$$C_1 \|f_n - f\|_A \leq \|f_n - f\|_B \leq C_2 \|f_n - f\|_A$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|_B} f \Leftrightarrow \|f_n - f\|_B \rightarrow 0$$

ES 2

$$f_n \xrightarrow{L^\infty} f \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{L^1} f$$

(\Leftarrow NO)

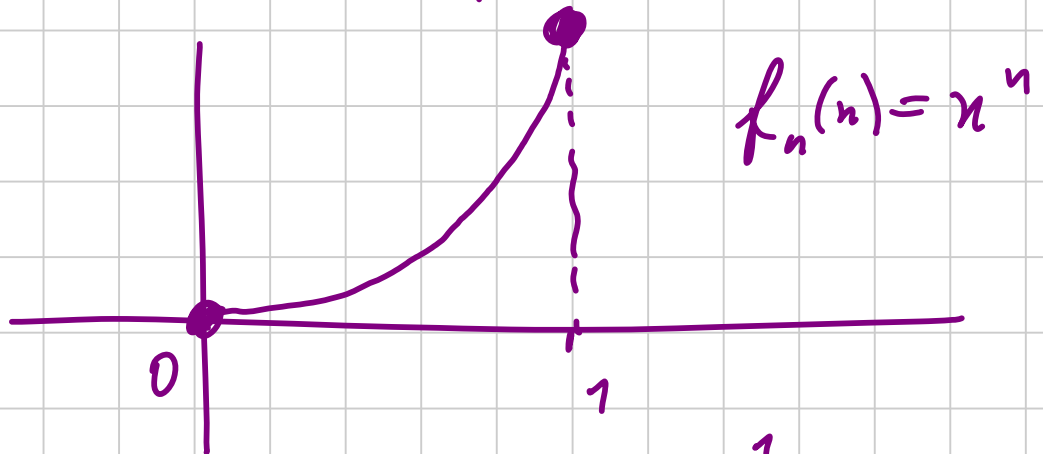
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|f_n - f\|_1 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \sqrt[n]{|f_n(x) - f(x)|} dx \leq \\
 &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \|f_n - f\|_\infty dx = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|f_n - f\|_\infty \cdot \int_a^b 1 dx = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\|f_n - f\|_\infty \cdot (b-a)) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore exists (f_n) in $C([a, b])$ t.e.

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|_1} 0 \quad \text{ma} \quad f_n \not\xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|_\infty} 0$$



$$\|f_n\|_\infty = 1$$

$$\|f_n\|_1 = \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\|f_n\|_1 = \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\|f_n\|_\infty \not\rightarrow 0$$