

W6D3
28/6/15

$f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ - mənərə pəyən

Sk $\hat{f} \equiv 0$ -> $f \in L_1(\mathbb{R})$ sk why?

$$\text{הוכחה: } f \ast g = f \cdot g \quad \text{בנוסף } f \ast g = 0 \quad \text{אם } g = \chi_{[0, a]}$$

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y)g(x-y) dy$$

Ch 26: If $f(x) = f(x-a)$, then $\int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_0^{x-a} f(t+a) dt$

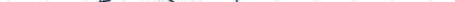
כִּי כַּא אֲכֵל קְמָר הַלְּבָנָה וְעַמְּדָה בְּמִזְבֵּחַ

$$\text{לפנינו נסמן ש } h(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ ו } h'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$$

$\int_a^b f(y)dy = 0$ for $\frac{x=0}{x} - \int_0^x G(x)$, $h > 0$ $\int_0^\infty f$ $\rightarrow \infty$

2) If $\int_a^b f(y) dy = 0$ then $f(x) = 0$ a.s.

pf. $f(z) \neq 0$ a.e. $\exists z \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $f(z) = 0$

$\circ(1)$ 25 (ERN) 3D for $f_2(x)$ see  ERN, 3D

$$\text{הנימוק השני:}$$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ix}}{x^2 + a^2} dx = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=i} \frac{e^{-iz}}{(z-i)^2}$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ixx - i\zeta x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x - i\zeta x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-xjy} dx$$

$$f(\xi) = e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4\lambda}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(\sqrt{\lambda}x - \frac{1}{2}\xi x\right)^2 dx = \text{erf}\left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{2\lambda}}\right)$$

Diagram of a rectangular contour in the complex plane with vertices at $-R$, R , iR , and $-iR$. The text discusses the estimation of the integral over the right half-plane using the residue theorem and the behavior of the integrand as $R \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\left| \int_I e^{xz} dz \right| \leq |I| \cdot \max_{z \in I} |e^{xz}| = e^{-Rez^2} \geq e^{-(R^2 - R^2)} = e^0 = 1$$

(Note: $e^{-x^2/2} = \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-x^2/2}$ when $x = l/2$ is real)

$$f'(x) = i \overline{f}(\bar{x}) \text{ si } f \text{ est}$$

הוכחה נניח כי $f(x) = f(0)$ $\forall x \in D$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx$

$$f(\xi) = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-A}^A f(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ix\xi} dx$$

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} f(x) e^{-isx} \Big|_t^A - \int_A^t f(x)(-is)e^{-isx} dx = i s \int_t^\infty f(x) e^{-isx} dx$$

$$\hat{f}' = \hat{g} - 1 \quad \text{for } f \in C^1 \text{ and } g = -ixf(x) \text{, } f \in L_1(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{Geln}$$

$$\frac{\hat{f}(\gamma + \delta) - \hat{f}(\gamma)}{\delta} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\delta x} \frac{e^{-i\gamma x} - 1}{\delta} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [ix f(x)] e^{-i\delta x} \frac{e^{-i\gamma x} - 1}{\delta} dx$$

• $\left| \frac{e^{-ia} - l}{-ia} \right| = \frac{2 \sin \alpha_2}{a} < 1$, $\alpha_2 = a$ NOJ rk, PC rk
 Tipc f'lnnln BN ps. (gel, o) asin hew

$$f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z} = g(z)$$

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$$\tilde{f}(\xi) = \frac{1}{(1-\xi)^k} \widehat{f^{(k)}}(\xi) \quad \text{st} \quad f, \dots, f^{(k)} \in L_1 \quad \rho k$$

$\int_0^1 x^i \cdot f(x) dx = 0$ if $\text{NCD}(f, x^i) = 0$

$$\hat{f}^{(k)}(\xi) = (\hat{\phi})^k f(\xi) \quad -1 \leq \hat{\phi} \in C^k(\mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } (0 \leq i \leq k)$$

נְאָלָה כְּוֹדֶקְפָּה כִּילְסָה תְּלַבְּשָׁה

סִבְעָה סֵבֶת וְאַתָּה תְּבִרְכֵנִי כִּי כֹּל

$$1. S \rightarrow S - 1, f \in S \leftrightarrow f \in S \quad \text{sk } x^i f^{(k)}(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0, i, k$$

הצורה $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ (כ-מגן) בוגר נספנ'ן ו- \int_0^{∞}

W W . ($\hat{f} = g$) P P

ר' ב' גראן גראן-טולן ו' ל' פון פון-

PIONI PIAN R CIN

כַּלְלָג אֲדִיבָה תְּפִלָּתָן יָמִינָה:

$\forall \lambda, \int_{\mathbb{R}} k_\lambda(x) dx = 1$

(Q-D) $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |k_\lambda(x)|^p dx \leq M$ because $\|k_\lambda\|_p \leq M$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |k_\lambda(x)|^p dx \rightarrow 0$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

$f \in L_1$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} k_\lambda * f \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} f$

because $\int_{\mathbb{R}} k_\lambda(x) f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}} k_\lambda(x-y) dy dx$

L_p $f_y \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} f$, $f \in L_p$, $1 \leq p < \infty$

$\|f - g\|_p < \epsilon$

$f^A \xrightarrow{A \rightarrow \infty} f$ st, $f^A = \chi_{[-A, A]} f$ so $A > 0$

$\|g - h\|_p < \epsilon$ for $h \in L_1$ such that $g \in \text{ker } h$

$\|f_y - f\|_p \leq \|f - g\|_p + \|g - h_y\|_p + \|h_y - h\|_p \leq \epsilon$ sk. $h(\pm A) = 0$

$\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |h(x-y) - h(x)|^p \leq w(h, y)^p \cdot (4A)^{-p}$

$\therefore \|f_y - f\|_p \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 0$ by $w(h, y) \rightarrow 0$ as $y \rightarrow 0$