

14.1 הנדסה מדידת

$I = [0, 1]$ מרחב מדידה μ על I $\mu(I) = 1$

(A) μ מדידה גאומטרית - $\mu(A) = \text{מסלול}$ $A \subseteq I$

$$\mu(A) = 0 \rightarrow \mu(A) = 0 \quad A \subseteq I \quad \text{סדר סדר}$$

מדידה μ על I $\mu(A) = \int_A f d\mu$ $0 \leq f \in L_1([0, 1])$

$$\mu(A) = \int_A f d\mu \quad \text{או} \quad 0 \leq f \in L_1([0, 1])$$

מדידה μ על I $\mu(A) = \int_A f d\mu$ $0 \leq f \in L_1([0, 1])$

$$\mu([a, b]) = F(b) - F(a) \quad F(x) = \mu([0, x])$$

$$F(x) = \mu([0, x]) \quad - \text{מדידה} \quad \mu([a, b]) = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \mu([0, x]) = \mu(\bigcup_{x < b} [0, x]) = \mu([0, b]) = F(b)$$

מדידה μ על I $\mu(A) = 0$ $A \subseteq I$ $\mu(I) = 1$

$$\mu(A) = 0 \quad A \subseteq I \quad \mu(I) = 1$$

$$\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \delta_{x_i} \quad a_i \geq 0 \quad \delta_{x_i} \text{ מדידה} \quad \mu(I) = 1$$

$$\mu = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \delta_{x_i} \quad a_i \geq 0 \quad \delta_{x_i} \text{ מדידה} \quad \mu(I) = 1$$

3) $\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$ μ_1, μ_2 measures on $\mathcal{A}$

$$\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$$

($\mu_1 \neq 0$) μ_1, μ_2 measures on $\mathcal{A}$

μ is a measure on $\mathcal{A}$

Let μ_1, μ_2 be measures on $\mathcal{A}$

$$\mu(A) = \mu_1(A) + \mu_2(A) = \mu_2(A) \leq \mu_2(I) < \mu_1(I)$$

$\mu_1 \neq 0$

Let μ_1, μ_2 be measures on $\mathcal{A}$ such that $\mu_1(I) < \infty$ and $\mu_2(I) < \infty$

Let $x \in I$ and $\mu_1(x) > 0$

$$A = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\} \subset I$$

$$\mu_1(x_i) > 0$$

$$\mu(A) = \sum \mu_1(x_i)$$

$$\mu_2 = \mu - \mu_1$$

μ_2 is a measure on $\mathcal{A}$

Let μ be a measure on $\mathcal{A}$

$$F(x) = \mu([a, x])$$

$$F'(x) = \mu(\{x\})$$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$\int_I f' > 0 \quad \text{if } f \text{ is } F_1 \text{ etc}$$

$$f_2 \text{ is } f_1 + f_2 \quad \text{if } f_1 \text{ is } f_1$$

$$(f_1 \text{ is } f_1 \text{ if } f_1 \text{ is } f_1)$$

$$m = m_f = m_{f_1} + m_{f_2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{if } f_1 \text{ is } f_1 \text{ if } f_1 \text{ is } f_1$$

$$0 = f' \text{ if } f' \text{ is } f'$$

$$I_1, \dots, I_n \text{ is } m \text{ if } m \text{ is } m$$

$$\sum m(I_j) \geq m(I) - \epsilon$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{I_j, f}| < \epsilon m(I)$$

$$x \in A \text{ if } A = \{x; f(x) = 0\}$$

$$\text{if } f(x) = 0 \text{ if } f(x) = 0$$

$$\{x; x \in A\}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ if } f(x) = 0$$

$$A \text{ is } A \text{ if } A \text{ is } A$$

$$I_1, \dots, I_n \text{ is } m \text{ if } m \text{ is } m$$

$$\text{if } f(x) = 0 \text{ if } f(x) = 0$$

$$m(A_\epsilon) \geq 1 - \epsilon$$

$$\mu(A_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$$

$$\sum \mu(I_j) = \sum \mu(I_j) \cdot f$$

$$\text{if } f(x) = 0 \text{ if } f(x) = 0$$

$$A_\epsilon := \bigcup_{j=1}^n I_j$$

$$A = \bigcap_{h=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=h}^{\infty} A_{1/2^k} \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$\mu(A) = 0 \quad \text{למשל} \quad \mu(A) = 1 \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{1/2^k}\right) = 1 \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$k \geq n \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{k=h}^{\infty} A_{1/2^k}\right) \geq \mu\left(A_{1/2^h}\right) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2^h} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_{1/2^k}) < \infty \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$\mu(A_{1/2^k}) \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\mu\left(\bigcap_{h=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=h}^{\infty} A_{1/2^k}\right) = 0 \quad \text{למשל}$$

למשל (למשל) (למשל)

$$\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = 1 \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$F = F_1 + F_2 \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$\mu = \mu_F = \mu_{A_1} \times \mu_{A_2} \quad \text{למשל}$$

$$F(x) = \mu([0, x]) \quad \text{למשל}$$



$$M_{F_2} = M_2 + M_3$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 $\sim \sqrt{1003}$ $\sim \sqrt{1003}$

$$M_{F_1} + M_{F_2}$$

(7 "77") $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-iyx} dx$

Fourier $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-iyx} dx$

$$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\hat{f}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-iyx} dx$$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-iyx} dx$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \cos(yx) dx - i \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \sin(yx) dx$

$$e^{-iyx} = \cos(yx) - i \sin(yx)$$

$$\hat{f}(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \cos(yx) dx - i \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \sin(yx) dx$$

$$(Re f, Im f) \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

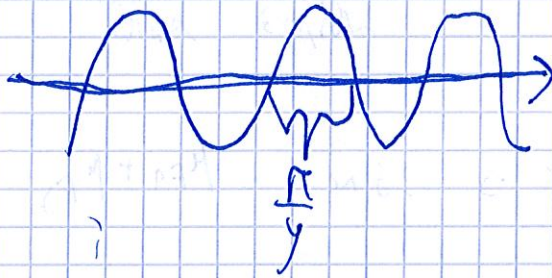
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (\lambda f) = \lambda \int_{\mathbb{R}} f$$

$$f = f_1 + i f_2 \quad \lambda = \lambda_1 + i \lambda_2$$

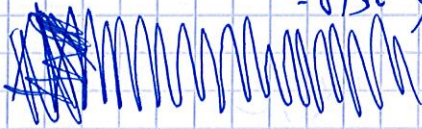
$$f(x) e^{-iyx}$$

$$|f(x) e^{-iyx}| = |f(x)|$$

A hand-drawn graph of a sine wave on a grid. The wave starts at the origin (0,0), goes up to a peak, crosses the x-axis, goes down to a trough, and crosses the x-axis again. It continues with another full cycle. The grid lines are spaced evenly, and the wave is drawn in blue ink.



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A hand-drawn graph on a grid background. The graph shows a bell-shaped curve, symmetric about the vertical axis, representing a normal distribution. The curve is drawn with blue ink. The horizontal axis is a straight line with an arrow at the right end. The vertical axis is a straight line with an arrow at the top end. The curve starts near the horizontal axis on the left, rises to a peak on the vertical axis, and then falls back towards the horizontal axis on the right. The peak is located approximately 2 grid units above the horizontal axis. The curve is smooth and continuous.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{f}(y) = e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}$$

שאלה? מהו המרחק בין הנקודות?

$\int f = 1$ $\int f = 1$ $\int f = 1$
 $\rightarrow \int f = 1$ $\int f = 1$ $\int f = 1$

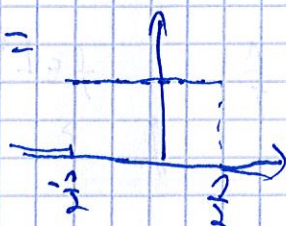
$$f^n(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-ixy} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} - ixy} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(y-ix)^2/2} dx = \frac{e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-iy)^2/2} dx = \\ &= \frac{e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} dx = e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

קובץ של מכתבים מנחם מנדל
לשר המושבות ושר המלחמה
(מכתב קודם)

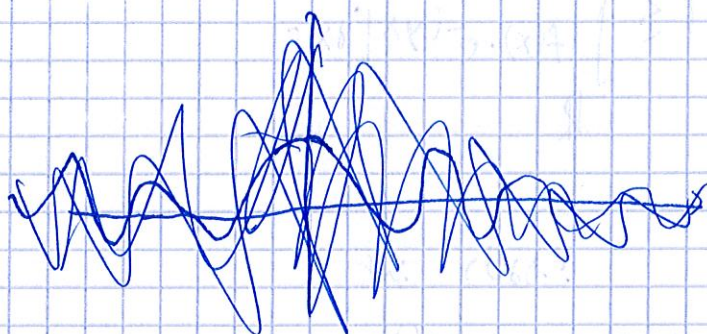
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{f}(y) = e^{-\frac{y^2 \sigma^2}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$


$$\hat{f}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ixy} dx = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-iyx} dx = \frac{\sin(y/2)}{y/2}$$

$e^{-iyx} = \cos - i \sin$



$$\int |\hat{f}| = +\infty \quad \hat{f} \notin L^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \quad g(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{-ix \cdot c} \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{g}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ixc} e^{-ixy} dx = \hat{f}(y+c)$$

$$\mu \text{ is a measure on } \mathbb{R} \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \quad \hat{\mu}(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-iyx} d\mu(x) \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{\mu}(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-iyx} d\mu(x)$$

$$\mu = \delta_0 \quad \hat{\mu}(y) = 1$$

$$\hat{\mu}(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-iyx} d\delta_0(x) = e^{-iy \cdot 0} = 1$$

$$\mu = \delta_0$$

$$\hat{f}(y) = e^{-iy} = \cos(y) - i \sin(y)$$

אנחנו רוצים להראות כי $\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ עבור $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$

$$|\hat{f}(y)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-iyx} dx \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x) \cdot e^{-iyx}| dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| dx = \|f\|_1 < \infty$$

עכשיו נראה כי $\hat{f}$ מתנהג כמו פונקציה רציפה. נניח $y_n \rightarrow y_0$. אז $\hat{f}(y_n) \rightarrow \hat{f}(y_0)$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-iy_n x} dx \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-iy_0 x} dx$$

$$\forall x, f(x) e^{-iy_n x} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} f(x) e^{-iy_0 x}$$

אם $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, אז $\hat{f}$ היא פונקציה רציפה. נניח $y_n \rightarrow y_0$. אז $\hat{f}(y_n) \rightarrow \hat{f}(y_0)$.

$$|\hat{f}(y+h) - \hat{f}(y)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) [e^{-ix(y+h)} - e^{-ixy}] dx \right| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-ixy} [e^{-ixh} - 1] dx \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x) e^{-ixy}| |e^{-ixh} - 1| dx =$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| |e^{ihx} - 1| dx$$

osks luee rshv δ $|f(y+h) - f(y)| \rightarrow 0$ non
 $y > 18m$ rshv

? δ as δ

$$w(h) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| |e^{ihx} - 1| dx$$

$\downarrow$
 $w \rightarrow 0$

$|f|$ work as δ $\rightarrow$

$$|f(y+h) - f(y)| \leq w(h) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$$

(Fourier ~~transform~~ de $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$) then

$$\hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{or} \quad f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$$(*) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(y) e^{ixy} dy \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ for } f \text{ and } \hat{f}$$

[(10) (*) b/c $\hat{f}$ is L^1 and f is L^1 $\rightarrow$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\hat{f}$ is L^1 $\rightarrow$ f is L^1 $\rightarrow$ $\hat{f}$ is L^1 $\rightarrow$ f is L^1 $\rightarrow$ $\hat{f}$ is L^1 $\rightarrow$ f is L^1]

$\hat{f}$ is L^1 $\rightarrow$ f is L^1 $\rightarrow$ $\hat{f}$ is L^1 $\rightarrow$ f is L^1 $\rightarrow$ $\hat{f}$ is L^1 $\rightarrow$ f is L^1

if $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f \hat{g} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f} g$$

ה/א) $\hat{F} = \hat{f} \hat{g}$ - פונקציה

$$F(x, y) = f(x)g(y)e^{-ixy}$$

ב) $\hat{F}$ היא פונקציה של x ו- y על $\mathbb{R}^2$. $\hat{F}$ היא פונקציה של x ו- y על $\mathbb{R}^2$.

$$|F| = |f(x)g(y)|$$

נניח ש- $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$. אז:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |F| dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f(x)g(y)| dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |g(y)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| dx dy = \|g\|_1 \cdot \|f\|_1 < \infty$$

לכן $\hat{F} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f \hat{g} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} F(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} F(x, y) dx \right) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f} \cdot g$$

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Fourier transform (1/10377) $f \in L^1$

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$$\hat{f}(\gamma) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-i\gamma x} dx$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ new } *$$

1.5 $\mathbb{R}^n$
 $x \cdot y$
 $\sim 1/10377$

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

(1) 1/10377

$$\hat{f}(\gamma) = e^{-\gamma^2/2}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-s^2 x^2} e^{i x y_0} \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{f}(\gamma) = e^{-\frac{(\gamma - \gamma_0)^2}{2s^2}} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi/s^2}$$

Geen

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~~$f \in C^1$ $\hat{f} \in L^1$ $e^{i x y_0}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$~~

$$f, \hat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ 1/10377 1/10377

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \hat{f}(\gamma) e^{i\gamma x} d\gamma$$

$\hat{f} \in L^1$ $f' \in L^1$ 1/10377 1/10377 1/10377 f 1/10377

1/10377 1/10377 1/10377 f 1/10377

$f' \in L^1$ $\hat{f}' = -i\gamma \hat{f}(\gamma)$ 1/10377 1/10377

$$L^1 \hat{f} / \hat{f} \leq \frac{1}{\gamma} \leftarrow 1/10377 \hat{f}$$

הוכחה $\int_R k = 1$ $R > 0$

$\int_R k = 1$ $R > 0$

$k_\delta(x) = \frac{1}{\delta} k\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right)$

Approx Unit $(k_\delta)_{\delta>0}$

$0 < \delta < \infty$ ~~שואל~~ $\int_R k_\delta(x) dx = 1$

$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ $\int_R f(x) dx = 1$

$f_\delta(x) = f * k_\delta(x) = \int_R f(y) k_\delta(x-y) dy$

$\|f_\delta - f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} 0$

L^1 $\int_R f(x) dx = 1$

$k(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2}$ $\int_R k(t) dt = 1$

$(k_\delta)_{\delta>0}$ $f \in L^1$ $\int_R f(x) dx = 1$

$k(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2}$ $\int_R k(t) dt = 1$

$R > 0$ $f_\delta \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \infty} f$

$\|f_\delta - f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \rightarrow 0$ $\int_R f(x) dx = 1$

$I > 0$ $\int_R f(x) dx = 1$

$f_\delta \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \infty} f$

$\delta_h \rightarrow 0$ $\int_R f(x) dx = 1$

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~~המשפט הבא מתאר את התכונה של הפונקציה...~~

$$E \left(\left\| \begin{pmatrix} f_h \\ f_h^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{L^2}^2 \right) \sim \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h^2}$$

$f_h^{(k)} \xrightarrow{a.e.} f$
 $[k, k]$

$[-(k+1), k+1]$

$f_h^{(k+1)} \rightarrow f$ $\{f_h^{(k+1)}\}_{h=1,2,\dots}$

$f_h = f_h^{(k)}$

$N \geq \sqrt{|R|} + 80$

$(f_h)_{h \geq N}$

$f_h(x) \rightarrow f(x)$

$[-R, R]$

הוכחה

$f \in L^1$

$\int \hat{f} g = \int f \hat{g}$

$x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$

$\hat{g}(y) = e^{-\frac{s^2 y^2}{2}} e^{i x_0 y}$

$\hat{g}_s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi s^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2s^2}}$

$\hat{g}_s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi s^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2s^2}}$

$k_\delta(t) = \frac{1}{\delta} k\left(\frac{t}{\delta}\right)$
 $k(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t^2/2}$

$x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \delta > 0 \quad \text{define} \quad \delta > 0 \quad \neq \infty$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(y) g_\delta(y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) g_\delta(x) dx$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(y) e^{ix_0 y} e^{-\frac{\delta^2 y^2}{2}} dy = 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) k_\delta(x-x_0) dx$

$x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \delta > 0 \quad \text{define} \quad \delta > 0 \quad \sim N(\cdot, \cdot)$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) k_{\delta_h}(x_0-x) dx \rightarrow f(x_0)$

$\text{fine } \hat{f}(y) \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{define} \quad \delta > 0$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(y) e^{ix_0 y} e^{-\frac{\delta_h^2 y^2}{2}} dy \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(y) e^{ix_0 y} dy$

$(x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \delta > 0)$

$\hat{f}(y) e^{ix_0 y} e^{-\frac{\delta_h^2 y^2}{2}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow \infty} \hat{f}(y) e^{ix_0 y}$

$\text{define} \quad \delta > 0$

$|f(y) \cdot e^{ix_0 y} e^{-\frac{\delta_h^2 y^2}{2}}| \leq |\hat{f}(y)| e^{-\frac{\delta_h^2 y^2}{2}}$

for \$n \to \infty\$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) e^{ix_0 y} dy = 2\pi f(x_0)$$



Plancherel

upon

~~if \$f \in L^1\$~~

\$f, \hat{f} \in L^1\$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\hat{f}|^2$$

for \$x \in \mathbb{R}\$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(y) e^{ixy} dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f|^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \cdot \overline{f(x)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \cdot \overline{\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(y) e^{ixy} dy \right)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\hat{f}(y)} e^{-ixy} dy \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

(Fubini's theorem)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \overline{\hat{f}(y)} e^{-ixy} dy dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \overline{\hat{f}(y)} e^{-ixy} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f|^2 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\hat{f}(y)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-ixy} dx \right) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\hat{f}(y)} \hat{f}(y) dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\hat{f}(y)|^2 dy \end{aligned}$$

for \$L^1\$ norm for \$f\$ and \$\hat{f}\$

(2nd part)

\$L^2(\mathbb{R})\$

for \$f\$ and \$\hat{f}\$

Plancherel

norm

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$$0.0176 = 0.1 \times 0.176$$

0.0176

0.176

$$0.1 \times 0.176 = 0.0176$$

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