

0.1 Formulario di analisi funzionale

Norme discrete e continue.

$$\|x\|_\infty = \sup_k |x_k|, \quad \|x\|_p = \left(\sum_k |x_k|^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty$$

$$\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{t \in [a,b]} |f(t)|, \quad \|f\|_p = \left(\int_a^b |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}$$

Disuguaglianze importanti.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_k |x_k y_k| &\leq (\sum_k |x_k|^p)^{1/p} (\sum_k |y_k|^q)^{1/q}, \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \quad \text{Holder (discreta)}, \\ \int_a^b |f(t)g(t)| dt &\leq \left(\int_a^b |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_a^b |g(t)|^q dt \right)^{1/q}, \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \quad \text{Holder (continua)}, \\ (\sum_k |x_k + y_k|^p)^{1/p} &\leq (\sum_k |x_k|^p)^{1/p} + (\sum_k |y_k|^p)^{1/p}, \quad \text{Minkowski (discreta)} \\ \left(\int_a^b |f(t) + g(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} &\leq \left(\int_a^b |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} + \left(\int_a^b |g(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}, \quad \text{Minkowski (continua);} \\ \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \eta_k \right|^2 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\xi_k|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\eta_k|^2 \right), \quad \text{Cauchy-Schwartz discreta,} \\ \left| \int_a^b \overline{f(t)} g(t) dt \right|^2 &\leq \left(\int_a^b |f(t)|^2 dt \right) \left(\int_a^b |g(t)|^2 dt \right), \quad \text{Cauchy-Schwartz cont.} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Spazi di successioni.

l_f spazio delle successioni finite.

l_0 spazio delle successioni convergenti a 0.

l_p spazio delle successioni tali che $\|\cdot\|_p < \infty$.

l_∞ spazio delle successioni limitate.

Spazi di funzioni: $C_\infty[a, b] = (C_{[a,b]}, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$, $C_p[a, b] = (C_{[a,b]}, \|\cdot\|_p)$,

$L_\infty[a, b]$ = spazio delle funzioni limitate in $[a, b]$,

$L_p[a, b] = \{f(t) : \|f\|_p < \infty\}$.

Serie di Fourier nell'intervallo $[-\pi, \pi]$:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f_n e^{inx} = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \{s_n \sin(nx) + c_n \cos(nx)\},$$

$$f_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{2\pi} e^{-inx} f(x),$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx) f(x) dx, \quad s_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nx) f(x) dx,$$

Relazione di Parseval:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx \bar{f}(x) g(x) = 2\pi \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \bar{f}_n g_n = 2\pi \bar{c}_0 c'_0 + \pi \sum_1^{\infty} \{\bar{c}_n c'_n + \bar{s}_n s'_n\},$$

$f(x) = g(x)$:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(t)|^2 dt = 2\pi \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |f_n|^2 = 2\pi |c_0|^2 + \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|c_n|^2 + |s_n|^2)$$

Trasformata di Fourier:

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} e^{ikx} \hat{f}(k),$$

$$\hat{f}(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-ikx} f(x),$$

Relazione di Parseval-Plancherel:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \bar{f}(x) g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \overline{\hat{f}(k)} \hat{g}(k)$$

$f(x) = g(x)$:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |f(x)|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} |\hat{f}(k)|^2$$

Teorema di convoluzione:

$$R(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx' G(x-x') I(x') \Leftrightarrow \hat{R}(k) = \hat{G}(k) \hat{I}(k)$$