

Def. Функција $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ интервал) је абсолютно непрекидна на I ако $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$

тако да сваки низ финитних подинтервала (x_j, y_j) , $1 \leq j \leq n$ од I таквих да

$$\sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - x_j) < \delta \quad \text{имамо} \quad \sum_{j=1}^n |f(y_j) - f(x_j)| < \varepsilon. \quad \text{Свака одних абс. непр. ф-ја на } I \text{ означавамо } AC(I).$$

- $AC \Rightarrow$ равн. непр: $n=1$
- равн. непр. $\not\Rightarrow AC$ (пример: Канторова ф-ја)
- C^1 на компактном интервалу $\Rightarrow AC$ (узмемо $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\max_I |f'|}$)

T1 Нека је $f \in L^1[a, b]$ и $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $x \in [a, b]$. Тада F има улог с.с. на $[a, b]$ и тако дамо $F'(x) = f(x)$ и $F \in AC[a, b]$.

T2 Нека је $F \in AC[a, b]$. Тада F' постоји с.с. на $[a, b]$, дамо $F' \in L^1[a, b]$ и $\int_a^x F'(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$, $\forall x \in [a, b]$.

① Нека је $f \in L^1(a, b)$. Дамо да $f' \in L^1(a, b) \Leftrightarrow f \in AC[a, b]$.

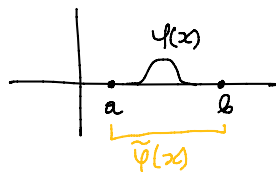
$\hookrightarrow$ улог у $D(a, b)$.

$$f \in L^1(a, b) \Rightarrow f \in D'(a, b) \Rightarrow \exists f' \in D'(a, b)$$

$$\Leftarrow f \in L^1(a, b), f \in AC[a, b]$$

$\varphi \in D(a, b)$ постоји, $\varphi: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\tilde{\varphi}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \tilde{\varphi}(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ 0, & x \in \{a, b\} \end{cases}$$



$\tilde{\varphi}$ је трајка на $[a, b] \Rightarrow \tilde{\varphi} \in AC[a, b]$

Разумемо улог $f' \in D'(a, b)$ и хоћемо $f' \in L^1(a, b)$.

$$\underbrace{\langle f', \varphi \rangle}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ D'(a, b)}} = - \langle f, \varphi' \rangle = - \langle f, \tilde{\varphi}' \rangle = - \underbrace{\int_a^b f(x) \tilde{\varphi}'(x) dx}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ f \in AC[a, b]}} = - \underbrace{f(b) \tilde{\varphi}(b)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ 0}} + \underbrace{f(a) \tilde{\varphi}(a)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ 0}} + \int_a^b f'(x) \tilde{\varphi}(x) dx$$

$\int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx = \langle f', \varphi \rangle$
 $f, \tilde{\varphi} \in AC[a, b]$
 $\{a, b\} \subset [a, b]$ je mere puno
 kao fja razlike
 generalizacija

(*) $f, g \in AC[a, b] \Rightarrow$ biti parcijalna
 integracija sa f i g :
 $\int_a^b f'g dx = f(b)g(b) - f(a)g(a) - \int_a^b fg' dx$

$T2 \Rightarrow f' \in L^1[a, b]$ (kao fja)
 jer je $f \in AC[a, b]$.

$\Rightarrow f' \in L^1(a, b)$, onda imamo $F(x) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt$

$T1 \Rightarrow F \in AC[a, b], F'(x) = f'(x)$ c.c.

Primena mer $\Leftarrow$ na funkciju F :
 $\begin{matrix} F' & = & F' & \xrightarrow{T1} & f' \\ \cap & & \cap & & \\ D'(a, b) & & L^1(a, b) & & \text{kao fja} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{kroj}$

Posledica: Ako je kont. indukovana L^1 fja $\Rightarrow$ ona prim. je indukovana AC fja.

2) Neka je $u: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definisana sa $u(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & t \geq |x| \\ 0, & t < |x| \end{cases}$

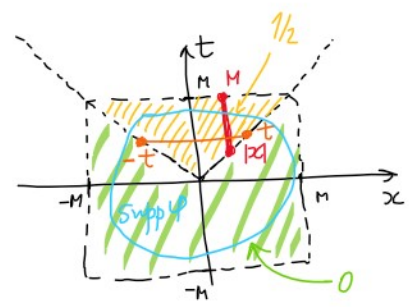
a) Dokazati da $u \in D'(\mathbb{R}^2)$

b) Dokazati da u resava parcijalnu jednačinu $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \delta$ u $D'(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

d) format

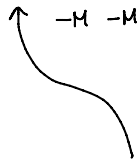
e) $\varphi \in D(\mathbb{R}^2), \text{supp } \varphi \subset [-M, M]^2$

$\langle u_{tt} - u_{xx}, \varphi \rangle = \dots = \langle u, \varphi_{tt} - \varphi_{xx} \rangle = \int_{[-M, M]^2} u(x, t) (\varphi_{tt} - \varphi_{xx}) dx dt$



$\int_{[-M, M]^2} u(x, t) \varphi_{tt}(x, t) dx dt = \int_{-M}^M \int_{-M}^M u(x, t) \varphi_{tt}(x, t) dx dt = \int_{-M}^M \int_{|x|}^M \frac{1}{2} \varphi_{tt}(x, t) dt dx =$

$$[-M, M]^2$$



$$|u(x,t)\varphi_{tt}(x,t)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{[-M,M]^2} |\varphi_{tt}(x,t)| \Rightarrow \text{Barni flydum}$$

$$[-M, M]^2$$

$$= \int_{-M}^M \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi_t(x,t) \right) \Big|_{t=|x|}^{t=M} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-M}^M (\varphi_t(x,M) - \varphi_t(x,|x|)) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-M}^0 \varphi_t(x,-x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M \varphi_t(x,x) dx$$

$$\int_{[-M,M]^2} u(x,t)\varphi_{xx}(x,t) dx dt = \int_0^M \int_{-t}^t \frac{1}{2} \varphi_{xx}(x,t) dx dt = \int_0^M \frac{1}{2} \varphi_x(x,t) \Big|_{x=-t}^{x=t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M (\varphi_x(t,t) - \varphi_x(-t,t)) dt$$

$$\langle u_{tt} - u_{xx}, \varphi \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-M}^0 \varphi_t(x,-x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M \varphi_t(x,x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M (\varphi_x(t,t) - \varphi_x(-t,t)) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M (-\varphi_t(-y,y) dy - \varphi_t(y,y) dy - \varphi_x(y,y) dy + \varphi_x(-y,y) dy) dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M (-\varphi_t(y,y) - \varphi_x(y,y)) dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M (-\varphi_t(-y,y) + \varphi_x(-y,y)) dy =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^M \Phi_1'(y) dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^M \Phi_2'(y) dy = -\frac{1}{2} (\Phi_1(M) - \Phi_1(0) + \Phi_2(M) - \Phi_2(0))$$

$$\psi_1: y \mapsto (y,y), \quad \Phi_1 = \varphi \circ \psi_1: y \mapsto (y,y) \mapsto \varphi(y,y)$$

$$\psi_2: y \mapsto (-y,y), \quad \Phi_2 = \varphi \circ \psi_2: y \mapsto (-y,y) \mapsto \varphi(-y,y)$$

$$\Phi_1'(y) = d\Phi_1(y) = d\varphi(\psi_1(y)) \cdot d\psi_1(y) = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_x(\psi_1(y)) & \varphi_t(\psi_1(y)) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \varphi_x(y,y) + \varphi_t(y,y)$$

$$\Phi_2'(y) = d\Phi_2(y) = d\varphi(\psi_2(y)) \cdot d\psi_2(y) = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_x(\psi_2(y)) & \varphi_t(\psi_2(y)) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\varphi_x(-y,y) + \varphi_t(-y,y)$$

$$\Phi_1(y) = \varphi(\psi_1(y)) = \varphi(y,y) \Rightarrow \Phi_1(M) = \varphi(M,M) = 0, \quad \Phi_1(0,0) = \varphi(0,0)$$

$$\Phi_2(y) = \varphi(\psi_2(y)) = \varphi(-y, y) \Rightarrow \Phi_2(M) = \varphi(-M, M) = 0, \quad \Phi_2(0, 0) = \varphi(0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle u_{tt} - u_{xx}, \varphi \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} (0 - \varphi(0, 0) + 0 - \varphi(0, 0)) = \varphi(0, 0) = \langle \delta, \varphi \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \delta$$