

$T_n, T \in \mathcal{D}'(U)$      $T_n \rightarrow T$  (as distributions)

iff  $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(U)$      $T_n(\phi) \rightarrow T(\phi)$

iff  $T_n \rightarrow T \implies \forall \alpha \quad D^\alpha T_n \rightarrow D^\alpha T$

$$D^\alpha T_n(\phi) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} T_n(D^\alpha \phi) \rightarrow (-1)^{|\alpha|} T(D^\alpha \phi) = D^\alpha T.$$

Let  $f_n, f \in L^p(U)$      $p \in [1, \infty]$

$f_n \rightarrow f$  in  $L^p$      $\left( \int_U f_n g \, dx \rightarrow \int_U f \cdot g \, dx \right) \quad \forall g \in L^{p'}(U)$

for  $p = \infty$      $f_n \xrightarrow{*} f$

$$p' = \frac{p}{p-1}$$

$\implies T_{f_n} \rightarrow T_f$  (in the sense of distr.)

since  $C_c^\infty(U) \subseteq L^p(U)$

$\forall p \in [1, \infty]$

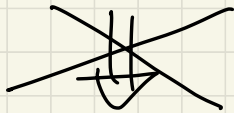
$\mu_n, \mu$  Radon measure

$\mu_n \rightarrow \mu$

$\int g d\mu_n \rightarrow \int g d\mu$   
 $\forall g \in C_c(U)$

$T_{\mu_n} \rightarrow T_\mu$

Obs  $f_n \rightarrow f$  e.e. in  $U$   $f_n, f \in L^1_{loc}(U)$



$T_{f_n} \rightarrow T_f$

$T_{f_n} \rightarrow \delta_0$

$f_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|^2 - 1}} & |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$

$f_n \rightarrow 0$  e.e.  
(in  $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\}$ )

Obs  $f_n, f \in L^p(U)$   $T_{f_n} \rightarrow T_f$  as distrib.

$$\|f_n\|_p \leq C \quad \forall n$$

$\Rightarrow$  for  $p \in (1, +\infty]$

$f_n \rightarrow f$  in  $L^p(U)$

for  $p=1$  NOT TRUE.

$$f_n(x) = \chi_{(n, n+1)}(x)$$

in  $\mathbb{R}$

# Product of convolution

$$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$T \in \mathcal{D}'(U) \quad \phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\phi^x(y) := \phi(x-y)$$

$$V = \text{open set in } \mathbb{R}^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x-y \in U \quad \forall y \in \text{supp } \phi\}$$

$$V \text{ depends on } \phi \quad x \in V \Leftrightarrow x - \text{supp } \phi \subseteq U$$

( $V$  can also be empty)

$$V \neq \emptyset \quad \text{if } x \in V \Rightarrow \text{supp } (\phi^x) \subseteq U$$

so  $\phi^x \in C_c^\infty(U) \quad \forall x \in V$

We define  $\forall x \in V$

$$T_x \phi(x) := T(\phi^x)$$

it is a function

if  $T = T_f$   $f \in L^1_{loc}$

$$\begin{aligned} f * \phi(x) &= \int_0^x f(y) \phi(x-y) dy \\ &= \int_0^x f(y) \phi^x(y) dy \\ &= T_f(\phi^x) \end{aligned}$$

Obs 1  $T_x \phi \in \mathcal{C}(V)$

$x_n \rightarrow x$  in  $V$   $\phi^{x_n} \rightarrow \phi^x$  in  $\mathcal{C}^\infty_c(V)$

$\Rightarrow T(\phi^{x_n}) \rightarrow T(\phi^x)$

2)  $\delta_0$  is the unit  $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\delta_0 * \phi(x) = \delta_0(\phi^x) = \phi^x(0) = \phi(x)$$

$$\phi^x(y) = \phi(x-y)$$

3)  $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} D^\alpha [T * \phi](x) &= [(D^\alpha T) * \phi](x) = \\ &= [T * (D^\alpha \phi)](x) \end{aligned}$$

↓  
one deduces that

$$T * \phi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(V)$$

proof  $x \in V$   $e_i$   $i=1 \dots n$   
 $\downarrow$   $x + te_i \in V$  for  $|t| \leq t_0$   
 $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$T(\phi^x) = T_*\phi(x)$$

$$\frac{T(\phi^{x+te_i}(\cdot)) - T(\phi^x(\cdot))}{t} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} T\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \phi^x(\cdot)\right) \text{ in } \mathcal{E}_c^{\partial}(V)$$

$$\phi^{x+te_i}(y) = \phi(x+te_i, -y) = \phi^x(y-te_i)$$

$$\phi(x-(y-te_i))$$

$$\frac{T_*\phi(x+te_i) - T_*\phi(x)}{t} \rightarrow \left(T_*\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\right)(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (T_*\phi)(x) = \left(T_*\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\right)(x)$$

$$D^\alpha(T * \phi)(x) = T * (D^\alpha \phi)(x) \quad \forall \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} (D^\alpha T) * \phi(x) &= D^\alpha T(\phi^x) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} T(D_y^\alpha \phi^x(\cdot)) = \\ &= \cancel{(-1)^{|\alpha|}} T(\cancel{(-1)^{|\alpha|}} D_x^\alpha \phi^x(\cdot)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi^x(y) = \phi(x-y)$$

$$D_y^\alpha \phi^x(y) = (-1)^{|\alpha|} D_x^\alpha \phi(x-y)$$



Appl. If  $\mathcal{L}$  is a linear differential operator with constant coefficient and  $T \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$  is a fundamental solution for  $\mathcal{L}$  ( $\mathcal{L}(T) = \delta_0$ )

then  $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$u = T * \phi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  is a classical solution of  $\mathcal{L}(u) = \phi$

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$-\Delta u = \phi$  in  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$   $\xrightarrow{\phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ GIVEN}}$   $u(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \frac{\phi(x-y)}{|y|^{2n-2}} c_n dy$   $n \geq 3$

map  $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U)$   $\mathcal{T}(T) = \delta_0$   $T$  fund sol.  $\delta_0$  unit.

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{T} * \phi)(x) = \left[ \mathcal{T}(T) \right] * \phi(x) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \delta_0 * \phi(x) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \phi(x)$$

since  $\mathcal{T}$  is the linear combination (with constant coefficients) of derivatives  $D^\alpha$ .  $\square$

best property:  $T \in \mathcal{D}'(U)$   $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$\psi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(V)$   $x \in V \Leftrightarrow x - \text{supp } \phi \subseteq U$

$$\tilde{\phi}(x) = \phi(-x) \quad \tilde{\phi} * \psi(x) = \int_V \phi(y-x) \psi(y) dy \Rightarrow \text{supp}(\tilde{\phi} * \psi) \subseteq U$$

$$\int \left[ \mathcal{T} * \phi \right](x) \cdot \psi(x) dx = \mathcal{T}(\tilde{\phi} * \psi)$$

$y \in V \Leftrightarrow y - \text{supp } \phi \subseteq U$   
 $x \in U$   
 $y - x \subseteq \text{supp } \phi$

Coherent  $\frac{1}{T} = T_f$   $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \underbrace{f * \phi(x)}_{T_f * \phi(x)} \psi(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \phi(x-y) \psi(x) dy dx$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (z, y) \quad z = -(x-y) \quad x = y-z$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \underbrace{\phi(-z)}_{\tilde{\phi}(z)} \psi(y-z) dz dy = \text{Fubini's theorem!}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) \cdot [\tilde{\phi} * \psi](y) dy = T_f(\tilde{\phi} * \psi)$$

theorem  $C_c^\infty(U)$  is dense in  $\mathcal{D}'(U)$

$(\forall T \in \mathcal{D}'(U)) \exists \phi_n \in C_c^\infty(U)$  such that

$T \phi_n \rightarrow T$  in the sense of distributions

$$\forall \psi \in C_c^\infty(U) \quad \int_U \phi_n(x) \psi(x) dx \rightarrow T(\psi)$$

Review

$$\eta(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{|x|^2-1}} & |x| < 1 \\ 0 & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta(x) dx = 1$$

$$\text{supp } \eta = B(0, 1)$$

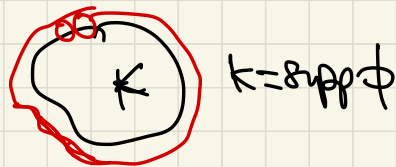
$$\eta(x) = \bar{\eta}(|x|)$$

$\forall t > 0$

$$\eta_t(x) = \frac{1}{t^n} \eta\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)$$

$$\text{supp } \eta_t \subseteq B(0, t)$$

Let  $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U)$   
for  $t \rightarrow 0$   $t > 0$



$\phi * \eta_t \rightarrow \phi$  in  $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U)$

$\forall U'$  open neighborhood of the support of  $\phi$   
 $\exists t_0 > 0$  such that for  $0 < t < t_0$ ,  $\text{supp}(\phi * \eta_t) \subseteq U'$

$$\text{supp}(\phi * \eta_t) = \text{supp } \phi + \underline{\underline{B(0, t)}}$$

proof Fix  $T \in \mathcal{D}'(U)$



I want to reduce to the case  $T$  with compact support

$$U = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} V_i$$

$$V_i \subseteq U$$

$V_i$  open,  $\text{bdd}$

$\overline{V_i}$  compact

$$\overline{V_i} \subseteq V_{i+1}$$

$\forall i$

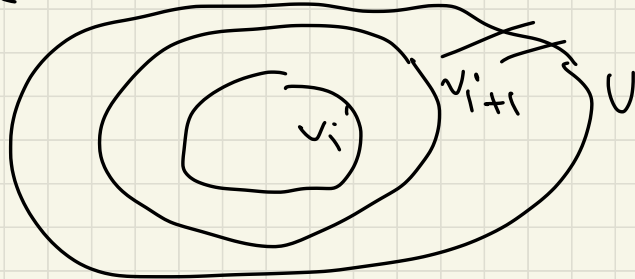
$$\xi_i \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U)$$

with  $\text{Re} \xi_i$

$$\xi_i \equiv 1 \text{ on } \overline{V_i}$$

$$\xi_i \equiv 0 \text{ on } U \setminus V_{i+1}$$

$$0 \leq \xi_i \leq 1 \text{ everywhere}$$



$$T_i = \xi_i T \in \mathcal{D}'(U)$$

$$\text{supp } T_i \subseteq V_{i+1}$$

$$T(\phi) := T(\xi_i \phi)$$

$\forall \phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U)$

$T_i \rightarrow T$  in the sense of distr.

$$T_i(\phi) = T(\underbrace{\xi_i}_\phi) \rightarrow T(\underbrace{\phi}) \quad \forall \phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U)$$

$$\forall \phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U) \quad U = \cup_i V_i$$

$$\exists k \text{ such that } \text{supp } \phi \subseteq V_{k+1}$$

$$\xi_i \phi = \phi \quad \forall i \geq k+1$$

so we are reduced to consider  $T_i$

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$T_i$  is a distribution with compact support in  $U$

$(T_i * \eta_t)$ ,  $\rightarrow T_i$  in the sense of distr.

$$T_{T_i * \eta_t} \rightarrow T_i$$

$\Gamma_i \times \eta_t \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(U)$  for  $t$  suff. small