

18) N přednášky máme

$$F_3 = F \otimes F \otimes F$$

$$F P F^{-1} = Q$$

$$F J F^{-1} = J$$

$$F \varphi(P) F^{-1} = \varphi(Q) \quad \text{ne} \quad A' = U A U^{-1} \Rightarrow E_{A'} = U E_A U^{-1} \Rightarrow \varphi(A') = U \varphi(A) U^{-1}$$

$$F_3 (P \otimes J \otimes J) F_3^{-1} = Q \otimes J \otimes J$$

každou bodovou funkci lze aproximovat lineární kombinací funkci ve tvaru $f_1(x_1) \otimes f_2(x_2) \otimes f_3(x_3)$

myšlenku formálně N přednášky

$$F_3 (f_1(P_1) \otimes f_2(P_2) \otimes f_3(P_3)) F_3^{-1} = F f_1(P_1) F^{-1} \otimes F f_2(P_2) F^{-1} \otimes F f_3(P_3) F^{-1} = f_1(Q_1) \otimes f_2(Q_2) \otimes f_3(Q_3)$$

od lineárních kombinací přejdem k limitní funkci pomocí uzavřenosti operátorů

1) $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(T_1), \psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

počítáme:

$$\langle \varphi, -\Delta \psi \rangle = \underbrace{[-\overline{\varphi} \psi']_{-\infty}^0 + [-\overline{\varphi} \psi']_0^\infty + \langle \varphi, \nabla \psi \rangle}_{\text{počítáme}} = \langle -\Delta \varphi, \psi \rangle + \underbrace{[-\overline{\varphi} \psi']_{-\infty}^0 + [-\overline{\varphi} \psi']_0^\infty + [\overline{\varphi}' \psi]_{-\infty}^0 + [\overline{\varphi}' \psi]_0^\infty}_{\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \text{ nebo } \psi \in \mathcal{D}(T_1)}$$

upřesňeme podmínku na $\varphi \in H^2(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})$

$\Rightarrow T_1 \subset T_1^*$ kde náhodně podmínka

index defektů:

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta \psi + i\psi = 0 &\rightarrow \psi = \exp(\pm \sqrt{-1} x) & \sqrt{-1} &= \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\Delta \psi - i\psi = 0 &\rightarrow \psi = \exp(\pm \sqrt{-1} x) & \sqrt{-1} &= \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$n_+(-\Delta) : \psi_{1+} = \begin{cases} \exp(-\sqrt{-1} x) & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{a} \quad \psi_{2+} = \begin{cases} \exp(\sqrt{-1} x) & x < 0 \\ 0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow n_+(-\Delta) = 2$

$$n_-(-\Delta) : \psi_{1-} = \begin{cases} \exp(\sqrt{-1} x) & x > 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{a} \quad \psi_{2-} = \begin{cases} \exp(-\sqrt{-1} x) & x < 0 \\ 0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow n_-(-\Delta) = 2$

d.a. podmínka: $-\Delta \psi = -\Delta \varphi - i(\mathcal{J} + U)\varphi_+$

$U : [\psi_{1+}, \psi_{2+}]_\lambda \rightarrow [\psi_{1-}, \psi_{2-}]_\lambda$ podmínka

$\mathcal{D}(-\Delta_U) = \{ \varphi + (\mathcal{J} - U)\varphi_+ \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(T_1), \varphi_+ \in [\psi_{1+}, \psi_{2+}]_\lambda \}$

2) analogicky jako dříve

$\psi \in \mathcal{D}(T_2), \psi \in C_0^\infty(0,1)$

$\langle \varphi, -\Delta \psi \rangle = \langle -\Delta \varphi, \psi \rangle$

podmínka: $\varphi \in H^2((0,1))$

index defektů $n_+(-\Delta) = n_-(-\Delta) = 2$

d.a. podmínka: $-\Delta_U \psi = -\Delta \varphi - i(\mathcal{J} + U)\varphi_+$

$U : [\psi_{1+}, \psi_{2+}]_\lambda \rightarrow [\psi_{1-}, \psi_{2-}]_\lambda$ podmínka

$\mathcal{D}(-\Delta_U) = \{ \varphi + (\mathcal{J} - U)\varphi_+ \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(T_2), \varphi_+ \in [\psi_{1+}, \psi_{2+}]_\lambda \}$

3) analogicky jako dříve

$\psi \in \mathcal{D}(T_3), \psi \in C_0^\infty(0,1)$

$\langle \varphi, -\Delta \psi \rangle = -(\overline{\varphi}' \psi)(1-) - \langle \Delta \varphi, \psi \rangle$

pro $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}(T_3)$ máme $\langle \varphi, -\Delta \psi \rangle = \langle -\Delta \varphi, \psi \rangle$

$\Rightarrow T_3 \subset T_3^*$

dy byl dobře definován $(\overline{\varphi}' \psi)(1-) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$
 $\Rightarrow T_3^* = -\Delta, \mathcal{D}(T_3^*) = \{ \psi \in H^2(0,1) \mid \psi'(1-) = 0 \}$

$$m_+(-\Delta): -\Delta\psi + i\psi = 0 \quad \psi'(1_-) = 0$$

$$\psi = a \exp(-\sqrt{i}x) + b(\exp(\sqrt{i}x))$$

$$\psi' = -\sqrt{i}a \exp(-\sqrt{i}x) + \sqrt{i}b \exp(\sqrt{i}x)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b \exp(2\sqrt{i})$$

$$m_+(-\Delta) = 1 \quad \psi_+ = \exp(2\sqrt{i} - \sqrt{i}x) + \exp(\sqrt{i}x)$$

$$m_-(-\Delta): -\Delta\psi - i\psi = 0 \quad \psi'(1_-) = 0$$

$$\psi = a \exp(-\sqrt{-i}x) + b \exp(\sqrt{-i}x)$$

$$\psi' = -\sqrt{-i}a \exp(-\sqrt{-i}x) + \sqrt{-i}b \exp(\sqrt{-i}x)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b \exp(2\sqrt{-i})$$

$$m_-(-\Delta) = 1 \quad \psi_- = \exp(2\sqrt{-i} - \sqrt{-i}x) + \exp(\sqrt{-i}x)$$

$$\text{A.v. asymptotisch: } -\Delta_U \psi = -\Delta\psi - i(1 + e^{i\phi})\psi_+ \quad \phi \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{D}(-\Delta_U) = \left\{ \psi + (1 + e^{i\phi})\psi_+ \mid \psi \in \mathcal{D}(T_3), \psi_+ \in [\exp(2\sqrt{i} - \sqrt{i}x) + \exp(\sqrt{i}x)]_\lambda \right\}$$

$$\text{alternativ: } \text{bzw. symmetrisch} \quad T_2 \subset T_3 \subset T_3^* \subset T_2^*$$