

$$34) \text{ W \u017cy\u015bny' slo\u017er} \Rightarrow W^2 = W$$

$$W_1, W_2 \text{ realizovatelny' slo\u017er} \Rightarrow \text{Tr } W_1 = 1, \text{Tr } W_2 = 1, W_1 \geq 0, W_2 \geq 0$$

$$W^2 = W_1^2 \otimes W_2^2 = W_1 \otimes W_2$$

$$\Rightarrow W_1^2 = \alpha_1 W_1 \quad \alpha_1 \alpha_2 = 1$$

$$W_2^2 = \alpha_2 W_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} W_j \geq 0 \\ W_j \leq 1 \\ W_j^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow W_j^2 \leq W_j \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{X}_1} W_1 = 1$$

$$W_1(W) = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{X}_2} W = W_1$$

$$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{X}_2} W_2 = 1$$

$$W_2(W) = \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{X}_1} W = W_2$$

35) je metar normant, tje  $\| \sum_k w_k \cdot \|\cdot\|_{X_j} E^{(k)} \|$ , gdje  $X = X_1 \otimes X_2$

prepisano kao

$$\|\sum_k w_k E^{(k)}\| \approx \sum_k w_k \|\cdot\|_{X_j} E^{(k)}$$

je otada, kadeli tje Maksimal  $M$  a  $\sum$  tje. pokazati dvoje nekonecnih sum

potpuniji pokazati je absolutni konvergencija  $\sum A_j \cdot AK \Leftrightarrow \sum \|A_j\|$

$$\sum_k \|w_k \|\cdot\|_{X_j} E^{(k)}\| = \sum_k w_k \|\cdot\|_{X_j} E^{(k)}\| \leq \sum_k w_k < \infty$$

$$\|\cdot\|_{X_j} E^{(k)} = 1 = \|\cdot\|_{X_1} \|\cdot\|_{X_2} E^{(k)} = \|\cdot\|_{X_2} \|\cdot\|_{X_1} E^{(k)}$$

$$\|\cdot\|_{X_j} E^{(k)}\| \leq \|\cdot\|_{X_j} (\|\cdot\|_{X_j} E^{(k)}) = 1 \quad i \neq j$$

$\Rightarrow$  iada konvergencija absolutni, tje Maksimal summa

3b)  $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$  hradí v  $H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$   
 rovnice  $\frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{div} \left( \frac{x}{|x|} \right)$

$$2 \langle \psi, \frac{1}{|x|} \psi \rangle = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \bar{\psi} \psi \frac{1}{|x|} dx^3 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \bar{\psi} \psi \operatorname{div} \left( \frac{x}{|x|} \right) dx^3 = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \operatorname{div}(\bar{\psi} \psi) \frac{x}{|x|} dx^3$$

$$= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( (\operatorname{div} \bar{\psi}) \psi \frac{x}{|x|} + \bar{\psi} \operatorname{div} \psi \frac{x}{|x|} \right) dx^3 = -2 \langle \operatorname{div} \psi, \frac{x}{|x|} \psi \rangle$$

$$\langle \psi, \frac{1}{|x|} \psi \rangle = - \operatorname{Re} \langle \operatorname{div} \psi, \frac{x}{|x|} \psi \rangle \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 \|\nabla_i \psi\|_2 \left\| \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \right\|_2 \stackrel{\text{C.Y. pro}}{\leq} \|\nabla \psi\|_2 \|\psi\|_2$$

explicitně  $\langle \operatorname{div} \psi, \frac{x}{|x|} \psi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^3 \langle \nabla_i \psi, \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \rangle \stackrel{(A)}{\leq} \sum_{i=1}^3 \|\nabla_i \psi\|_2 \left\| \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \right\|_2 \stackrel{(B)}{\leq} \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 \|\nabla_i \psi\|_2^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 \left\| \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \right\|_2^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\|\nabla \psi\|} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\|\psi\|}$

náš postup  $\uparrow$  platí pro funkce v  $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3) \Rightarrow$  můžeme hledat platí i pro  $H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$   
 (odhadneme  $\psi \in H^1$  ze spodní postupnosti  $\psi_n \in C_0^\infty$  a použijeme dominovanou konvergenci)

„rovnost“: pokus „=“ platí platí rovněž C.Y. rovnosti (A) a (B) musí být rovnosti

$$(A) \quad \partial_{x_i} \psi \stackrel{!}{=} c_i \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi$$

využitím (A) dostaneme  $-\operatorname{Re} \langle c_i \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi, \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \rangle = -\operatorname{Re} c_i \left\| \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \right\|^2 \stackrel{!}{=} |c_i| \left\| \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \right\|^2$   
 $\Rightarrow c_i = -|c_i|$

$$(B) \quad \|\partial_i \psi\| \stackrel{!}{=} c \left\| \frac{x_i}{|x|} \psi \right\|, \quad c \geq 0$$

můžeme (B) doložit  $c_i = -c \quad \forall i=1,2,3$

$$\nabla \psi = -c \frac{x}{|x|} \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = a e^{-c|x|} \quad c > 0 \quad \text{pokud } \psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$$