

Avalyon Fourier & Odontypwka Lebesgue
Maiotyka 24^o (20-05-2015)

Diamondia

Ωδουτεις και Σειγουτεις οι:

$$(1) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dy \right) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx \right) dy.$$

⇒ Fubini: αυτό λενεις και το νέον αν η $f(x,y)$ ειναι однодименсionalis.

⇒ Για να δειχνω ότι η $f(x,y)$ ειναι однодименсionalis, μοδινατεα, σημει να δειχνω ότι $|f(x,y)|$ ειναι однодименсionalis.

⇒ Για την αρντικεις ομαδησεις έχει πάνει την
 (1) (Tonelli).

Απλαδή, αν $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x,y)| dy \right) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x,y)| dx \right) dy$ θει
 σε ειναι ανα τη σύνο αν ειναι πενεραστικο, τοτε
 ειναι ανα τη αιτία θει $|f(x,y)|$ ειναι однодименсionalis.

Ποίοιαν

Αν $f,g \in L_1(T)$, τότε $f * g \in L_1(T)$ και $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $f * g(n) = \hat{f}(n) \cdot \hat{g}(n).$

AnoΣειγη

(a) $f * g \in L_1(T)$

Δειχνουτεις ότι $|f * g| \in L_1(T)$

$$\text{Έσοτε: } \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_T |(f * g)(x)| dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_T \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_T f(x-y) g(y) dy \right| dx \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_T \left(\int_T |f(x-y)| |g(y)| dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}} |g(y)| \left(\int_{\mathbb{T}} |f(x-y)| dx \right) dy = \frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} |g(y)| \|f\|_2 dy = \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2 < \infty.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad (\widehat{f * g})(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} (f * g)(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left(\frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} f(x-y) \underbrace{g(y) e^{-i\omega x}}_{F(x,y)} dy \right) dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left(\frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underbrace{f(x-y)}_z e^{-i\omega \frac{(x-y)}{2}} dx \right) g(y) e^{-i\omega y} dy = \\
 &= \frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \widehat{f}(\omega) g(y) e^{-i\omega y} dy = \widehat{f}(\omega) \cdot \widehat{g}(\omega). \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

Araç 5

$0 < \lambda(E) < \infty, \quad L \leq p < q < \infty$

(a), (b) $L_q(E) \subseteq L_p(E)$

(c) Ο εργαστηριος ειναι γρηγορος: $\exists f \in L_p(E)$ αστι $f \notin L_q$.
 $(E = \mathbb{T}, \quad L_1(\mathbb{T}) \supseteq L_2(\mathbb{T}) \supseteq \dots \supseteq L_\infty(\mathbb{T}) \supseteq C(\mathbb{T}) \supseteq C^2(\mathbb{T}) \supseteq \dots \supseteq C^\infty(\mathbb{T}))$.

Nisan

(a) Το φανεται ανω τον $\|f\|_p \leq \|f\|_q (\lambda(E))^{\frac{L}{p} - \frac{L}{q}}$.

Έπειτα:

$$\|f\|_p^p = \int_E |f|^p \, d\lambda \stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} \left(\int_E (|f|^q)^{q/p} \, d\lambda \right)^{p/q} \left(\int_E 1^q \, d\lambda \right)^{1-p/q} = \|f\|_q^p \cdot \lambda(E)^{1-p/q} \Rightarrow$$

η $\|f\|_p^p$ θα υπάρχει ανω τον $\frac{q}{p}$
 η $1^q = 1$ - αριθμός μεταξύ των πολλαριών.

$$\Rightarrow \|f\|_p \leq \|f\|_q \cdot (\lambda(E))^{\frac{L}{p} - \frac{L}{q}}$$

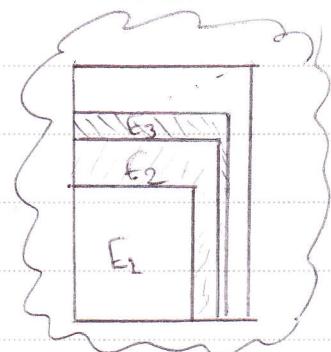
(b) Αν $f \in L_p \Rightarrow \|f\|_q < \infty \xrightarrow{(a)} \|f\|_p < \infty \Rightarrow f \in L_p$.

(c) Μηδανικός και γραμμικός σε E σαν $\int_{\mathbb{T}} \cdot \sin x$ είναι $E = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$ οπου $\lambda(E_n) = \frac{\lambda(E)}{2^n}$.

Oefnungrar $F: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ fyrir $F(x) = \lambda(E \cap [-x, x]^d)$

\Rightarrow Hér er einn óvæxnis: av $x < y$, tilteg:

$$\begin{aligned} |F(y) - F(x)| &= \lambda(E \cap (-y, y]^d \setminus [-x, x]^d) \leq \\ &\leq \lambda([-y, y]^d - [-x, x]^d) = \\ &= (2y)^d - (2x)^d \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow y} 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow F(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lambda(E)$$

Av $x_n \nearrow +\infty$, tilteg $E \cap [-x_n, x_n]^d \nearrow E$ fyrir $\cup [-x_n, x_n]^d = \mathbb{R}^d \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow F(x_n) = \lambda(E \cap [-x_n, x_n]^d) \rightarrow \lambda(E).$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Aðo O.E.T., $\exists x_1: F(x_1) = \lambda(\underbrace{E \cap [-x_1, x_1]^d}_{E_1}) = \frac{\lambda(E)}{2}$

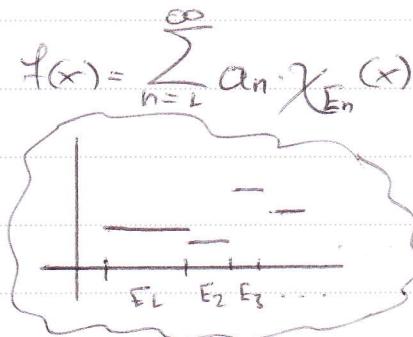
$$\exists x_2: F(x_2) = \lambda(\underbrace{E \cap [-x_2, x_2]^d}_{B_2}) = \left(\frac{L}{2} + \frac{L}{2^2}\right) \cdot \lambda(E).$$

$$\text{Av } E_2 = B_2 \setminus E_1, \text{ tilteg } \lambda(E_2) = \lambda(B_2) - \lambda(E_1) = \frac{L}{2^2} \lambda(E) \text{ K.O.K.}$$

②a Órvarningsófni fyrir vís fórumis $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \chi_{E_n}(x)$, $a_n > 0$.

$$\text{Aða, } \int_E |f|^p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{E_n} |f|^p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \lambda(E_n) =$$

$$= \lambda(E) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^p}{2^n}$$



$$\text{Ófyrir, } \int_E |f|^q = \lambda(E) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^q}{2^n}.$$

Þóttir va síðan fórumis a_n :

$$\sum \frac{a_n^p}{2^n} < \infty \quad \text{með} \quad \sum \left(\frac{a_n^q}{2^n} \right) = \infty$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Ófyrir } \frac{a_n^q}{2^n} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a_n = 2^{\frac{n}{q}}.$$

Típia:

$$\sum \frac{a_n^p}{2^n} = \sum \frac{2^{\frac{np}{q}}}{2^n} = \sum \frac{1}{2^{n(1-\frac{p}{q})}} = \sum \left(\frac{1}{2^{1-\frac{p}{q}}} \right)^n < \infty. \quad \square$$

Araonon 6

$1 \leq p < q < r < \infty$.

Av $f \in L^q(E)$, exiсe unaexour $g \in L^p(E)$, $h \in L_r(E)$ such $f = g + h$

Araonon

\exists exiсe or $\int |f|^q < \infty$.

Defauter $g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{av } |f(x)| \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{othwise} \end{cases}$ ($g = f \cdot \chi_A$ ($A = \{x : |f| \geq 1\}$)).

weil $h(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{av } |f(x)| \geq 1 \\ f(x), & \text{av } |f(x)| < 1 \end{cases}$

Tore, $f = g + h$.

Exoote: $\int |g|^p = \int_A |g|^p = \int_A |f|^p \leq \int_A |f|^q \leq \int |f|^q < \infty$.

weil $\int |h|^r = \int_{A^c} |h|^r \stackrel{\substack{n=f \\ n \leq r}}{\leq} \int_{A^c} |f|^q \leq \int |f|^q < \infty$. \square

Araonon 9 (grineentien Hölder).

Forw $f_1, \dots, f_n : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ heterjorites weil $c_1, \dots, c_n > 0$ tes $c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n = 1$.

Tore, $\prod_{i=1}^n |f_i|^{c_i} \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (\int |f_i|)^{c_i}$

(Av exiсe 2 orwajoris: $\int |f_1|^{c_1} \int |f_2|^{c_2} \stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} \left(\int (|f_1|^{c_1})^{1/c_1} \right)^{c_1} \left(\int (|f_2|^{c_2})^{1/c_2} \right)^{c_2}$)

Araonon

① Mnopoiteva unaexoufe or $\int |f_i| = 1 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (kcia, av leos 50000 uniores ti Orwajoris $\frac{|f_i|}{\int |f_i|}$).

H ln eival uoitg: $\ln(c_1 + \dots + c_n) \geq c_1 \ln c_1 + \dots + c_n \ln c_n$ ja $\sum c_i = 1, c_i > 0$.

Ordeva va epafew tgv $\prod |f_i|^{c_i}$

Aperi va epafew tgv $\ln \left(\prod |f_i|^{c_i} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \ln |f_i| \leq \ln \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i |f_i| \right) \Rightarrow$
 $\prod_{i=1}^n |f_i|^{c_i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n c_i |f_i| \Rightarrow \int \prod_{i=1}^n |f_i|^{c_i} \leq \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i}_{1} \int |f_i| = c_1 + \dots + c_n = 1$.

Arenzon L2

$f_n \geq 0$, $f_n \in L_1(\mathbb{R})$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n = 1$ men $\forall \delta > 0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{x : |x| > \delta\}} f_n dx = 0$.
 Tidz, $\forall p > 1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n\|_p = +\infty$.

Nion

Forw $M > 0$.

Znäckre no: $\forall n \geq n_0 \quad \|f_n\|_p > M$.

Znäckre $g \in L_q$: $n \quad \|g\|_0 \cdot \|f_n\|_p \geq \int f_n g$.

Tia oooSjnore klapo δ $\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$.
 $\int f_n \chi_{[-\delta, \delta]}$

Tia vides $\delta > 0$ av näckre $g = \chi_{[-\delta, \delta]}$ exakte:

$$\int f_n \cdot g \leq \|f_n\|_p \cdot \|g\|_q = \|f_n\|_p \left(\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} 1^q \right)^{1/q} =$$

$$= (2\delta)^{1/q} \cdot \|f_n\|_p = \frac{1}{2M} \|f_n\|_p,$$

$$\text{av därföre } (2\delta)^{1/q} = \frac{1}{2M} \Leftrightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{2(2M)^q}.$$

Enions, $\int f_n g = \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} f_n = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n - \int_{|x| > \delta} f_n = 1 - \int_{|x| > \delta} f_n \rightarrow 1 - 0 = 1$.

Hera, unäckre no $= n_0(\delta)$: $\forall n \geq n_0 \quad \int f_n g > \frac{1}{2}$.

Av $n \geq n_0$ exakte:

$$\frac{1}{2} < \int f_n \cdot \chi_{[-\delta, \delta]} \leq \|f_n\|_p (2\delta)^{1/q} = \frac{1}{2M} \|f_n\|_p \Rightarrow \|f_n\|_p > M \quad \square$$

Platziplön: Av $\lambda(C) = L$, $\|f\|_p \leq \|f\|_q (\lambda(C))^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}}$.

Arenzon L6

$0 < \lambda(E) < \infty$.

Av $f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ färvarierar, tida: $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_p = \|f\|_\infty$.

Aufgabe

Exakte: $\|f\|_p = \left(\int_E |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \leq \underbrace{\left(\int_E \|f\|_\infty^p dx \right)^{1/p}}_{\text{oben}} = \left(\|f\|_\infty \lambda(E) \right)^{1/p}$

$$= (\lambda(E))^{1/p} \cdot \|f\|_\infty. \xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} 1 \cdot \|f\|_\infty = \|f\|_\infty.$$

Also, $\limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_p \leq \|f\|_\infty$.

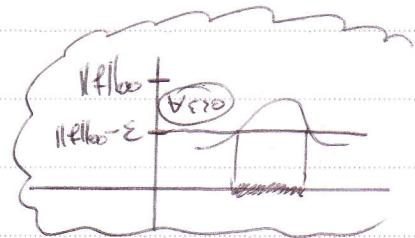
$$\|f\|_\infty = \min \{ B > 0 : \lambda(\{x : |f(x)| > B\}) = 0 \}$$

Av näow $0 < \varepsilon < \|f\|_\infty$, wære \exists

$$A_\varepsilon = \{x : |f(x)| > \|f\|_\infty - \varepsilon\} \quad \text{exxi } \lambda(A_\varepsilon) > 0.$$

$$\text{Fæste: } \|f\|_p = \left(\int_E |f|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \geq \left(\int_{A_\varepsilon} |f|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \geq \left(\int_{A_\varepsilon} (\|f\|_\infty - \varepsilon)^p dx \right)^{1/p} =$$

$$= (\|f\|_\infty - \varepsilon) \cdot (\lambda(A_\varepsilon))^{1/p} \Rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow \liminf_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_p \geq (\|f\|_\infty - \varepsilon) \cdot 1$$

Av $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ værætæ exakte: $\liminf_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_p \geq \|f\|_\infty$. □

Aufgabe L8 (græsser von Steinhaus)

Av $0 < \lambda(E), \lambda(F) < \infty$, wære $E \cap F = \{x-y : x \in E, y \in F\}$ repræsenterma.

Aufgabe

1) $\chi_E * \chi_F$ erval overæs

$$2) (\chi_E * \chi_F)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_E(x-y) \chi_F(y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_{(x-E) \cap F}(y) dy = \lambda((x-E) \cap F).$$

nou erval $L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ $\{y \in F : x-y \in E\} = \{y \in F : y \in x-E\} = x-E$

Zænde: $x : (\chi_E * \chi_F)(x) > 0$

$$\text{Maiproæte: } \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\chi_E * \chi_F)(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_E(x-y) \chi_F(y) dy \right) dx \xrightarrow{\text{Tonelli/Fubini}}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_E(x-y) \chi_F(y) dx \right) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_F(y) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_E(x-y) dx \right) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_F(y) \lambda(x \in E) dy =$$

$x \in y + E$

$$= d(E) \cdot d(F) > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \chi_E * \chi_F = d(E) \cdot d(F) > 0.$$

↓

$$\Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^d : (\chi_E * \chi_F)(x) > 0$$

↓ $\chi_E * \chi_F$ convex

$$\exists s > 0 : \forall y \in B(x, s) \quad (\chi_E * \chi_F)(y) > 0.$$

Για κάποιο y εκτός E έχουμε: $0 < (\chi_E * \chi_F)(y) = d((y - E) \cap F) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (y - E) \cap F \neq \emptyset$$

Άρα $\exists z \in F$, με $z = y - w \Rightarrow \exists z \in F$, με: $y = z + w \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow y \in E + F$.

Άρα $E + F \supseteq B(x, s)$.

(Όντως F , βασική $-F$ μεταποίηση σε $\{y\}$ είναι $\{y\}$ στο $E + F$). □