

- I -

Araðunur Fourier & Odontjávfa Lebesgue

Málinu 19^o (06-05-2015).

Araðun 11

f hefjast orðin, $f > 0$ þó að ófyrirvara

Av $\int_E f = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(E) = 0$.

Núr
 $\left(\{f > 0\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{f > \frac{1}{n}\} \right)$ Bærugj. Síða

$$E_n = \{x \in E : f(x) > \frac{1}{n}\}$$

$$E_n \uparrow E \quad (E = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n)$$

$$\lambda(E_n) \rightarrow \lambda(E).$$

Av $\sum_i \lambda(E_i)$ ór $\lambda(E_i) = 0 \quad \forall i$, eðreit $\lambda(E) = 0$.

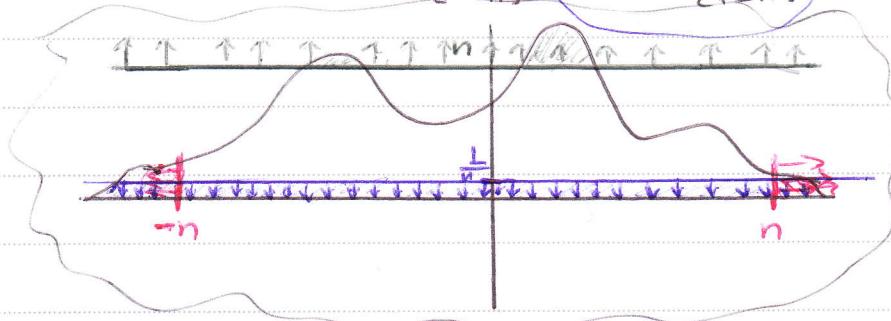
$$\Rightarrow 0 = \int_E f = \int_{E_n} f + \int_{E \setminus E_n} f \geq \int_{E_n} f > 0 \Rightarrow \int_{E_n} f = 0.$$

Ófyrir, $0 = \int_{E_n} f \geq \int_{E_n} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \lambda(E_n) \Rightarrow \lambda(E_n) = 0$. \square

Araðun 12

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-n}^n f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{f \geq \frac{1}{n}\}} f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{f \leq n\}} f,$$

av ráðið odont. (Arað. 13).



Núr

Odontjávfa lefðarinnar er óriggjars.

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-n}^n f d\lambda = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \cdot \chi_{[-n, n]}(x) d\lambda(x)$$

$\underbrace{g_f}_{g_f}$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_{\{f \geq \frac{k}{n}\}} f d\lambda = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \underbrace{\chi_{E_n}(x)}_{h_n} d\lambda(x), \quad E_n = \{f \geq \frac{k}{n}\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_{\{f \leq n\}} f d\lambda = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \underbrace{\chi_{B_n}(x)}_{u_n(x)} d\lambda(x), \quad B_n = \{x : f(x) \leq n\}$$

Exo für ε: $g_n \uparrow f \Rightarrow \int g_n \rightarrow \int f$
 $h_n \uparrow f \Rightarrow \int h_n \rightarrow \int f$
 $u_n \uparrow f \Rightarrow \int u_n \rightarrow \int f$.

Typo: $u_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad \forall x$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Av } \underbrace{f(x) < \infty}_{\text{a.s.}}, \text{ coicse } \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}: f(x) \leq n_0.$$

$$\text{Fürs, } \forall n \geq n_0: f(x) \leq n_0 \leq n \Rightarrow x \in B_n \Rightarrow u_n(x) = f(x) \chi_{B_n}(x) = f(x) \rightarrow f(x).$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ Av } f(x) = \infty, \text{ co } f(x) < \infty \text{ w.X. ssi o.n.} \quad \square.$$

Aufgabe 15

$f \geq 0$, reellen Zahlen.

$$H f \text{ eival oberebriwien} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2^k \cdot \lambda(\{f > 2^k\}) < \infty$$

Nun

a'zónos (nudu xajortas zinás):

① Av $f \geq 0$ oberebriwien, tóke:

$$\int f d\lambda = \int_0^\infty \lambda(f \geq t) dt. \quad (1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Fizikai: } \int |f|^p d\lambda = \int_0^\infty p t^{p-1} \cdot \lambda(|f| \geq t) dt. \quad (2).$$

Fia co (1) reciproke:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_0^{f(x)} 1 dt \right) d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_0^{f(x)} \chi_{\{f(x) \geq t\}}(t) dt \cdot d\lambda(x) =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{\{f(x) \geq t\}}(x) d\lambda(x) dt = \int_0^\infty \lambda(\{x : f(x) \geq t\}) dt.$$

= I ria X fizikai z(x) dt.

Για το (2) γεινακει:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)|^p d\lambda(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_0^{|f(x)|} p t^{p-1} dt \right) d\lambda(x) = \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} p t^{p-1} \cdot \chi_{\{|t| \geq t\}}(x) dt \right) d\lambda(x) = \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} p t^{p-1} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{\{|t| \geq t\}}(x, t) d\lambda(x) \right) dt = \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} p t^{p-1} \lambda(\{|t| \geq t\}) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Τώρα, σαν την 15:

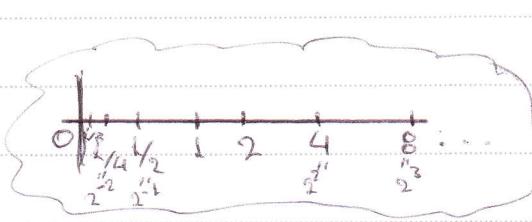
Η f είναι однородная в \mathbb{R} $\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} f < \infty \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \lambda(\{f \geq t\}) dt < \infty$

Τούχι:

$$(2^{u+1} - 2^u) \cdot \lambda(\{f \geq 2^{u+1}\}) \leq \int_{2^u}^{2^{u+1}} \lambda(\{f \geq t\}) dt \underset{\text{από πάνω}}{\leq} \lambda(\{f \geq 2^u\})(2^{u+1} - 2^u)$$

Ανταλλή Ήτε $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{u+1} \lambda(\{f \geq 2^{u+1}\}) \leq \int_{2^u}^{2^{u+1}} \lambda(\{f \geq t\}) dt \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{u+1} \cdot \lambda(\{f \geq 2^{u+1}\}) \leq \sum_{u=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{2^u}^{2^{u+1}} \lambda(\{f \geq t\}) dt =$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{[2^u, 2^{u+1}]} \lambda(\{f \geq t\}) dt = \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \lambda(\{f \geq t\}) dt \end{aligned}$$

B'zοδινος:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f = \sum_{u=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{[2^u, 2^{u+1}]} f$$

Για να θετε κάτια:

$$\int_{[2^u, 2^{u+1}]} f \leq 2^{u+1} \cdot \lambda(\{2^u \leq f \leq 2^{u+1}\}) \leq 2 \cdot 2^u \cdot \lambda(\{f \geq 2^u\}) \quad \square$$

Axiom 16

Έ \geq 0 οδηγητικός.

Για κάθε $\epsilon > 0$ υπάρχει $E \xrightarrow{\text{σε αριθμούς}} \text{με τη σημασία}$ $\int_E f > \int f - \epsilon$.

$$\int_E f > \int f - \epsilon.$$

Δίον

$$\int_{\{f \leq t \in E_n\}} f = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \cdot \chi_{\{f \leq t\}} \cdot \chi_{\{f \leq t \in E_n\}} \cdot \chi_{E_n}(x) d\mu(x)$$

Εγγραφές στη γνήσια f σαν $g_n(x)$

Άλλο θέματα σημειώσεις: $\int g_n \rightarrow \int f$.

Άρα, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}: \int g_N > \int f - \epsilon$, οπου $\cup E_n = [-N, N] \cap \{f > \frac{1}{n}\} \cap \{f \leq N\}$

$$\int_{[-N, N]} f.$$

$\cup E_n \subseteq [-n, n] \Rightarrow E_n$ αριθμούς

ΟΗ f είναι αριθμητική και N οριζόντια E_N . \square

Axiom 18 (Λανθανόντας ουσία των οδηγητικών).

Έχω $f \geq 0$, οδηγητικό.

Για κάθε $\epsilon > 0$ υπάρχει $\delta > 0$: "αν E περιήλθε, $d(E) < \delta$, τότε $\int_E f dt \leq \epsilon$ ".

Δίον

Ειδική - ηπειρωτική: Έχω στη $f(x) \leq M$ παρούσα.

Αν $\epsilon > 0$ ραντρουτες $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2M}$

Τότε, αν $d(E) < \delta \Rightarrow \int_E f \leq \int_M = M \cdot d(E) < M \cdot \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \epsilon$

Γενική - ηπειρωτική: Έχω $\epsilon > 0$.

Μηδαπής να βρούμε ουρανό B με $M > 0$:

(i) $f \leq M$ οριζόντια B

(ii) $\int_B f > \int f - \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

Τότε, για κάθε ουρανό E γράψουμε:

$$\int_E f = \int_{E \cap B} f + \int_{E \setminus B} f \leq \int_{E \cap B} M + \left(\int_B f - \int_B f \right) \leq M \cdot \lambda(E \cap B) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq M \cdot \lambda(E) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon,$$

$\lambda(E) < \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$

□

Topoferce

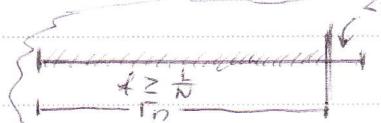
- (i) Av f odonhaworun, tere $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0: |\int_E f| < \varepsilon$
 (i) odonhaworun $\xrightarrow{18} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0: \varepsilon > \int_E |f| \geq |\int_E f|$)
- (ii) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ odonhaworun $\Rightarrow x \mapsto \int_{-\infty}^x f dt$
 (Forco $\varepsilon > 0$ Taipue δ and ca neongjiteva = convexis.
 Av $x > y$ uwi $|x-y| < \delta$, tere $|F(x) - F(y)| = |\int_y^x f| = |\int_{[y,x]} f| < \varepsilon$, gazi $\lambda([y,x]) < \delta$.)

Aozon 49

$f > 0$ owo $[0,1]$

Δ if ε owo:

$\forall \beta \in (0,1) \exists y = y(\beta) > 0: \text{av } E \subseteq [0,1] \text{ ke } \lambda(E) \geq \beta, \text{ tere } \int_E f \geq y.$



Nion

○ Opijake $\Gamma_n = \{ f \geq \frac{L}{n} \} \cap [0,1] \Rightarrow \lambda(\Gamma_n) \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: \lambda(\Gamma_N) > 1 - \frac{\beta}{2}$

Forw $E \subseteq [0,1] (\text{ke } \lambda(E) \geq \beta)$.

Topiakutee $\int_E f = \int_{E \cap \Gamma_N} f + \int_{E \setminus \Gamma_N} f \geq \int_{E \cap \Gamma_N} f \geq \frac{1}{N} \cdot \lambda(E \cap \Gamma_N).$

Exaktee $E \setminus \Gamma_N \subseteq [0,1] \setminus \Gamma_N \Rightarrow \lambda(E \setminus \Gamma_N) \leq 1 - \lambda(\Gamma_N) < \frac{\beta}{2} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda(E \cap \Gamma_N) = \lambda(E) - \lambda(E \setminus \Gamma_N) \geq \beta - \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\beta}{2}$

○ itow $y = \frac{\beta}{2n}$ uwi siixue co fjaclifovo. □.

Axiom 28

f_n, f odonhpowers w.r.t. $\int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0$

Defn of: (a) $\forall E \quad \int_E f_n \rightarrow \int_E f$.

(b) $\int f_n^+ \rightarrow \int f^+ \quad (g^+ = \max\{g, 0\})$

Axiom

$$(a) \left| \int_E f_n - \int_E f \right| \leq \int_E |f_n - f| \leq \int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0.$$

$$(b) \exists \text{sw ord } \left| \int f_n - \int f \right| \leq \int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0. \text{ Aka } \int f_n \rightarrow \int f.$$

Proof of (b): $f_n^+ = \frac{|f_n| + f_n|}{2}$.

Enions:

$$\left| \int (|f_n| - |f|) \right| \leq \int (|f_n| - |f|) \leq \int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0. \Rightarrow$$

$$\int |f_n| \rightarrow \int |f|.$$

$$\text{Aka, } \int f_n^+ = \frac{1}{2} \int f_n + \frac{1}{2} \int |f_n| \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int f + \frac{1}{2} \int |f| = \int f^+$$

$$\text{add'ws: } |f_n^+ - f^+| \leq |f_n - f| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int f_n^+ - \int f^+ \right| \leq \int |f_n^+ - f^+| \leq \int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0. \quad \square$$

Axiom 31

f_n, f odonhpowers w.r.t. $f_n \rightarrow f$

Toce, $\int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \int |f_n| \rightarrow \int |f|$.

Axiom

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \left| \int |f_n| - \int |f| \right| \leq \int (|f_n| - |f|) \leq \int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0.$$

(\Leftarrow) $f_n \rightarrow f, \int |f_n| \rightarrow \int |f|$ cest f_n, f odonhpowers.

$$|f_n - f| \xrightarrow{\text{def}} 0. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{And O.K.} \\ \text{E.g.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \underbrace{\int |f_n - f| - \int |f_n|}_{\int |f - f| = -\int |f|} \right| \leq \int |f| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\int (f_n - f - f_n) \rightarrow -\int |f| \right) \\ \int |f_n| \rightarrow \int |f| \end{array} \right\} \oplus \Rightarrow \int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0 = -\int |f| + \int |f|.$$

Aριθμος 36

E_1, \dots, E_n θετικοτεκα $\subseteq [0,1]$ για την εξηγηση σωστη:

"εάλλε $x \in [0,1]$ αριθμει οΞ παραδειγματων $\leq n$ αντα E_i ".

Τοια θεση: $\lambda(E_i) \geq \frac{\kappa}{n}$.

Απο

"Το μήδηδος των ι πα τα ονοια $x \in E_i$ " = $\sum_{i=1}^n \chi_{E_i}(x) \geq \kappa, \forall x \in [0,1]$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \sum \chi_{E_i} \geq \int_0^1 \kappa \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \int \chi_{E_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda(E_i) \geq \kappa.$$

Άρα, $n \cdot \max \lambda(E_i) \geq \kappa \Rightarrow \max \lambda(E_i) \geq \frac{\kappa}{n}$. \square