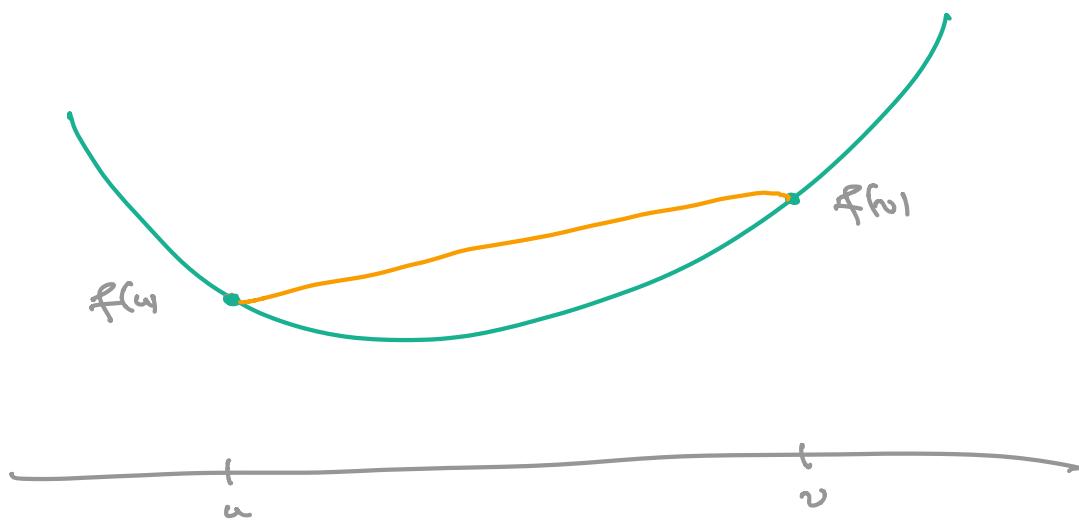


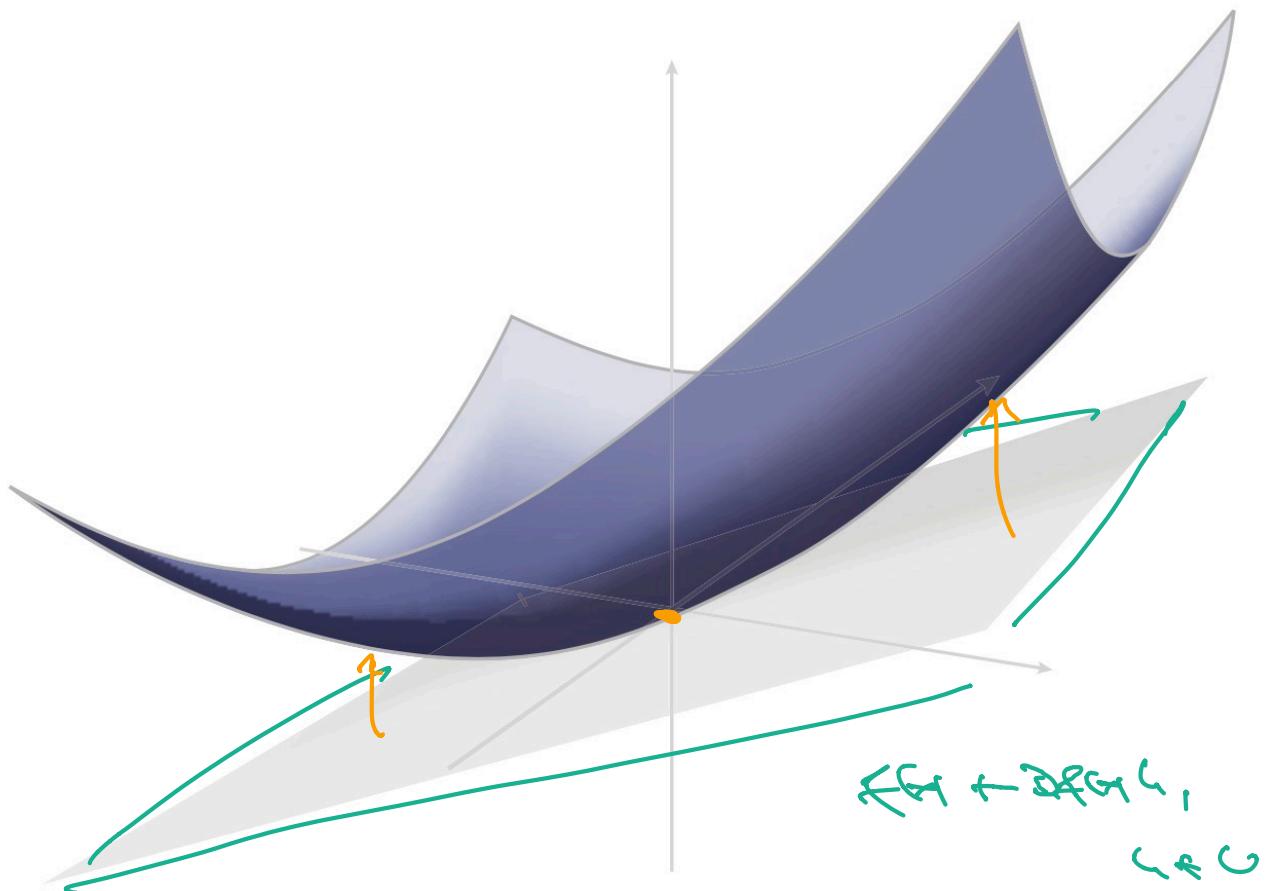
18. Vorlesung

28.6.2021

$$f((\lambda-t)u + tv) \leq (\lambda-t)f(u) + t f(v)$$



$f$  anti-Konvex  $\Leftrightarrow -f$  Konvex.



Beweis:  $\Rightarrow$  sei  $f$  konvex.

$$x, x+th \in J_2 .$$

Dann

$$x+th = (\lambda-t)x + t(x+h) \in J_2 ,$$

$0 \leq t \leq 1$

$f$   $\neq$  konvex:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+th) &= (\lambda-t)f(x) + t f(x+h) \\ &= f(x) + t(f(x+h) - f(x)) \quad (t \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

Also:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+h) - f(x) &\geq t (f(x+th) - f(x)) \\ &= t \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dt} f(x+th) dt . \end{aligned}$$

stetig in  $t$

Da  $f$  stetig ist, gilt  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,

$t \rightarrow 0$ :

$$f(x+h) - f(x) \geq \frac{d}{dx} f(x) h . \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x+\lambda) - f(x) \geq \int_0^\lambda Df(x+s\lambda) h ds. \quad (\Delta f(x+\lambda) - \Delta f(x))$$

Freeze  $\lambda$  shift  $\lambda$  over:

$$f(x+\lambda) - f(x) \geq \int_0^\lambda Df(x+s\lambda) h ds. \quad (\Delta f(x+\lambda) - \Delta f(x))$$

more difficult to  
do better than:

$$= \int_0^1 Df(x+th) h dt.$$

 Seien  $x \neq y$  zwei Punkte in  $R$ .

Braefer :

$$r = (x-t)x + ty$$

.....

$$2 - x = + (y - x) = + 5$$

6 = g(x)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= t - \frac{1}{t} \\ a^2 &= t + (t - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Left: } & \quad \cancel{\text{XG}} + \text{N} \quad \cancel{\text{XG}} - \cancel{\text{XG}} + \text{DF}(+) \text{ G} \\ \text{Right: } & \quad \cancel{\text{XG}} + \text{N} \quad \cancel{\text{XG}} + (\text{X} - \cancel{\text{X}}) \text{ DF}(+) \text{ G} \end{aligned}$$

Alm:

$$(x - t_1 f_{g_1} + \dots + t_g f_{g_1}) \circ (x - t_1 f_{g_1} + \dots + t_g f_{g_1}) = x^2$$

tree shirt :

→ → ↗

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Beweis:  $\Rightarrow a < b$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Gilt von links Seite:

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &\geq f(b) + f'(b)(a-b) \\ f(a) &\leq f(b) + f'(b)(a-b) \end{aligned}$$

Also:

$$f(a) - f(b) \geq f'(b)(a-b)$$

$$f(a) - f(b) \leq f'(b)(a-b)$$

$\Rightarrow$ :

$$f'(b)(a-b) \leq f'(b)(a-b) \quad \left( \because a-b > 0 \right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ :

$$f'(a) \approx f'(b), \quad a < b.$$

↑ Sei  $f'$  stetig weder.

Dann gilt

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \int_0^1 f'(x+sh) h \, ds$$

$$h > 0 : \approx f'(x)h$$

$$h < 0 : \approx -f'(x)h$$

$$\approx \int_0^1 f'(x) h \, ds$$

$$= f'(x)h .$$

Fr:

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x)h$$

Stetigkeit

⇒  $f'$  linear.

Beweis:

$$f(x+\varepsilon) = f(x) + \langle \partial f(x), \varepsilon \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\langle \text{tr}(S_i) h_i, \varepsilon \rangle}_{\substack{\varepsilon \\ \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{feste}}}.$$

Get  $\text{tr} f$   $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 & f(x) + \langle \partial f(x), \varepsilon \rangle \\ & \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{tr } f \xrightarrow{\text{feste}} \end{aligned}$$

$\downarrow$   
shirs.

Umgekehrt. Sei  $f$  linear:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+\varepsilon) &= f(x) + \langle \partial f(x), \varepsilon \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\langle \text{tr}(S_i) h_i, \varepsilon \rangle}_{\substack{\varepsilon \\ \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{feste}}} \\ &\Rightarrow f(x) + \langle \partial f(x), \varepsilon \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  feste:

$$\langle \text{tr}(S_i) h_i, \varepsilon \rangle \approx 0 \quad \text{und sin } \pi R(x, x+\varepsilon).$$

Dann  $h$  und  $\varepsilon$ :

$$\langle \text{tr}(S_i) h_i, \varepsilon \rangle \approx 0, \quad \varepsilon \gg 0$$

$$\underset{\Sigma \rightarrow 0}{\Rightarrow} \langle \text{tr}(S_i) h_i, \varepsilon \rangle \approx 0. \quad \square$$

$$H_1 \quad R : \quad T_F = T_C$$

$T_C$  no force

$T_F$  :  $\downarrow$  Rest Force

$\Delta$  Geschwindigkeit :  $T_F > T_C$

$\frac{d}{dt}$

1.  $\Delta p$  Rest Force auf  $R$

2.  $\Delta p$  in einer anti-Dämpfung

(D)

$\log_{10} \text{Lat} = 1$ , für alle  $I$

Grund: Teilung:

$$F = \sum_{\text{Rechtecke}} \sin \chi(\text{Fläche})$$

Dann:

$$\log_{10} F_{\text{Gesamt}} = \sum_{\text{Rechtecke}} \underbrace{\frac{\text{Fläche}}{c \cdot \Delta I}}_{\text{Konsistenz der } \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n} c$$

F Gesamt:

Auf:

$$\int_{\Omega} f \, d\text{Area} = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\int_{\Omega_i} f(x) \, dx}_{\text{Konturfläche der } \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n} \cdot c_i$$

Konturfläche der  $\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n$

Rechen:

$$I(f, \dots) = I(\sum)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - x_{i-1})}{\Delta x} f(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) f(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{\Omega} f(x) \, dx$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\int_{\Omega} f(x) \, dx$  ist  
die gesuchte Fläche.

$\text{Def:}$   $f$  Continuous,

$$f: [0, \infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$f_{\alpha} = f^{\alpha}.$$

For  $p \geq 1$  in  $f$  convex:

$\text{Zw:}$

$$\left( \int_0^t f(\rho_{\alpha}(s)) ds \right)^p \leq \int_0^t f^p(\rho_{\alpha}(s)) ds$$

$\text{Bsp:}$

$$\int_0^t f(\rho_{\alpha}(s)) ds = \left( \int_0^t (\rho_{\alpha+1}(s))^p ds \right)^{1/p}$$
$$\alpha \rho_{\alpha} \leq \rho_{\alpha+1}^p$$

Beweis:  $f_1, f_2 > 0$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$ :

$$\alpha \log u + (\lambda - \alpha) \log v = \log (u^\alpha v^{\lambda-\alpha})$$

die  $\log$  anti-hom. Fkt:

$$\underbrace{f^\alpha}_{\text{fakt. diff}} \underbrace{v^{\lambda-\alpha}}_{\text{fakt. diff}} \leq \underbrace{\alpha u}_{\text{fakt. diff}} + (\lambda - \alpha)v$$

Die

$$\alpha = \frac{r}{s}, \quad 1 - \alpha = \frac{s}{r}$$

$$u = s^{\frac{r}{s}}, \quad v = r^{\frac{s}{r}}$$

$$s \cdot r \leq \frac{s^{\frac{r}{s}}}{r} + \frac{r^{\frac{s}{r}}}{s}.$$

OK

Satz:  $\varphi = \psi$

$$\Leftrightarrow r = s = 2.$$

Beweis:

$$(\log u)_r \leq (\log v)_r \cdot (\log v)_s.$$

Beweis:  $\int_{\Omega} f_1 = 0, \quad \text{und} \quad \int_{\Omega} f_2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

Satz:

$$T = \left( \int_{\Omega} (f_1)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 0$$

$$B = \left( \int_{\Omega} (f_2)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 0.$$

Wegen  $\| \cdot \|$  positiv:

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} f \right|^2 = \int_{\Omega} f^2 = \int_{\Omega} f_1^2 + \int_{\Omega} f_2^2.$$

Fest ist jetzt  $f_1$  und  $f_2$ .

Generell:

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} f \right|^2 = \int_{\Omega} f^2 = \int_{\Omega} f_1^2 + \int_{\Omega} f_2^2 + \dots + \int_{\Omega} f_n^2$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \int_{\Omega} f^2 = \left( \int_{\Omega} f_1^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_{\Omega} f_2^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

QED

(Hölder'sche Inequalität):

$$\|f+g\|_p \leq \|f\|_p + \|g\|_p$$

$$\|f\|_p := \left( \int_n |f|^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad p \geq 1$$

Basis: Für  $p \geq 1$  folgt aus  $\int |f|^p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int |f|^n$

$$\begin{aligned} (f+g)^p &= (f+g)^n (f+g) \\ &\leq (f^n (f+g)^n + g^n (f+g)^n) \end{aligned}$$

Also:

$$0 \neq \underbrace{\int (f+g)^p}_{\text{Körper mit } p \text{ Reih. } \Leftrightarrow p:} = \int \dots + \int \dots$$

Körper mit  $p$  Reih.  $\Leftrightarrow p:$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq (\int (f^n)^p)^{1/p} \cdot (\int (f+g)^{p(n)} )^{1/p} \\ &\quad + (\int (g^n)^p)^{1/p} \cdot (\int (f+g)^{p(n)} )^{1/p} \\ &= \left\{ (\int (f^n)^p)^{1/p} + (\int (g^n)^p)^{1/p} \right\} \underbrace{(\int (f+g)^p)^{1/p}}_{\text{Hilf. } (\because)} \\ &\Rightarrow \underbrace{\left( \int (f+g)^p \right)^{1/p}}_{= \frac{1}{p}} \leq \underbrace{\left\{ \dots \right\}}_{\text{Hilf. } (\because)} \end{aligned}$$