

13. Vorlesung

1. (2. 2021)

Sp: 1. Lesevoll $\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$

2. Zahlreiche $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$

3. $\mathbb{Q}^n \rightarrow \text{Wieder}$

4. \mathbb{R}^n .

Bareil :

Definieren

$$f_{A_n} \leftarrow u_n^* C_{n1}$$

unabhängig

$$f_{A_n} \uparrow \chi_A < \Delta$$

Beppo Bari :

$$\mu(A) = I_{\mu}(f_A)$$

$$= I_{\mu}(\sin f_A)$$

$$\stackrel{BC}{=} \sin I_{\mu}(f_A) = \frac{\sin}{\sin} I_{\mu}(f_A) \quad \square$$

Satz:

Charakterisierung:

$$A \cup B : \quad \chi_{(A \cup B)} = \max(\chi_A, \chi_B)$$

Das ist wieder richtig.

Formale Beweise: $(A_k)_{k \geq 1}$:

$$A = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} A_k = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} \left(\bigcup_{l \geq k} A_l \right)$$

max & min
wobei $\chi_{A_k} \leq \chi_{A_l}$
wobei $\chi_{A_k} \leq \chi_{A_l}$

Komplement:

$$\chi_{(A^c)} = 1 - \chi_A$$

max & min
min

A^c wahr. ✓

Dualität:

$$\bigcap_{k \geq 1} A_k = \left(\bigcup_{k \geq 1} A_k^c \right)^c$$

wahr
wahr
wahr

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$\mathcal{A}^n(\mu) \supset \mathcal{F}^n$ Bandbreite:

Rechte σ -Algebra \rightarrow alle
offen und abgeschlossen Mengen in \mathbb{R}^n
umfasst.



Spektral

Folgt:

$$\mathcal{F}^n = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n) \supset \mathcal{A}^n(\mu) \supset \mathcal{F}^n.$$

Beweis:

$$f \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \quad f_{T_0} \mapsto$$

Distributiv \rightarrow Kommutativ

$$g \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega).$$

$(T_0 \circ f) \circ g$ ~~ist~~ ~~gleich~~ ~~der~~ ~~Wert~~

$$f \rightarrow 0, \quad ,$$

von f ist

$$f_{T_0} \rightarrow f, \quad f_{T_0} \equiv f$$

Also $f_{T_0} \circ g$ ~~ist~~ ~~gleich~~ ~~der~~ ~~Wert~~:

$$f_{T_0} \circ g = f \circ (D_{T_0} g) = D_{T_0} (f \circ g).$$

Es sei f für alle $T_0 \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$ ~~ist~~ ~~gleich~~ ~~der~~ ~~Wert~~:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \int_{T_0} f_{T_0} & = & \int f \circ g \\
 \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{T_0} & & \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{T_0} \quad \text{W} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 T_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & T_0
 \end{array}$$

Mean Value Theorem:

$$\left| \frac{f(t_2, x) - f(t_1, x)}{t_2 - t_1} \right| \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |f'_t(t, x)| \leq \mu g(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Continuity: $t \rightarrow a, x \rightarrow x_0$:

$$|f(t, x)| \leq \underbrace{|f(t, x)|}_{\leq \mu} + \underbrace{(t-a)g(x)}_{\leq \mu} \in \mathcal{D}^1(x_0)$$

Then $t_2 \rightarrow t_1$: $f(t_2, x)$ is continuous:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t_2 \rightarrow t_1} \frac{f(t_2, x) - f(t_1, x)}{t_2 - t_1} &= \lim \int \frac{f(t_2, x) - f(t_1, x)}{t_2 - t_1} dx \\ &= \int \lim \dots dx \\ &= \int f'_t dx \end{aligned}$$

Step 1:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$t = x > 0$:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2}$$

$$x^{5/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} x^{1/2}$$

integration by parts

Answer:

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{5/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$t = x$:

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{5/2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

QED

Ex 2: $\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\mathcal{F}(f) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mathcal{F}^{(x)} dx, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$$

Well-defined: $\mathcal{F}^{(x)}$

$$(\mathcal{F}(f))^{(x)} = \mathcal{F}(f)$$

Stationary: $\mathcal{F}^{(x)}$ $\mathcal{F}^{(x)}$ $\mathcal{F}^{(x)}$

Proof: $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_x (f(x) \mathcal{F}^{(x)}) dx$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{-x f(x) \mathcal{F}^{(x)}}_{\text{green arrow}} dx$$

$$= -1 \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) \mathcal{F}^{(x)} dx$$

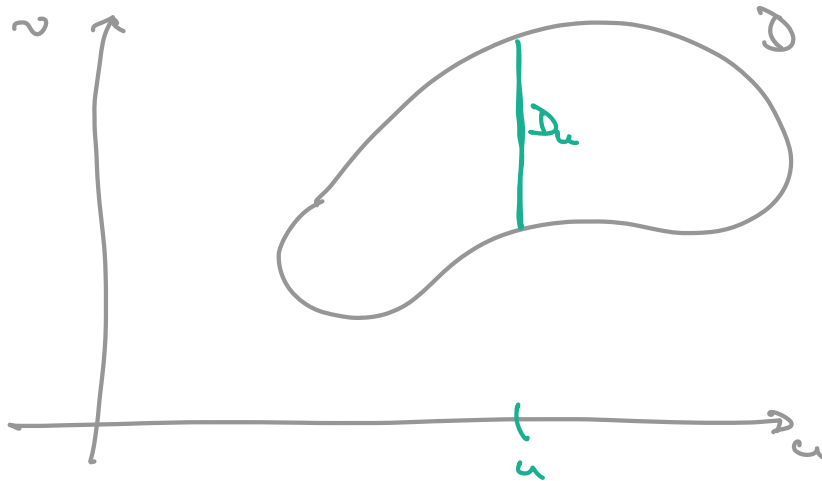
$\mathcal{F}(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mathcal{F}^{(x)} dx$

$\mathcal{F}(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mathcal{F}^{(x)} dx$

$$\mathcal{F}(f) = -1 \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \mathcal{F}^{(x)} dx$$

□

21. Integration in \mathbb{R}^2



$$D_u := \{v : (u, v) \in D\}$$

$$L(D_u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{D_u} \, dv$$

(also:

$$\chi_2(D) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \chi_D \, dx_2$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} L(D_u) \, du$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_D \, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ v}}{dv} \right) \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ u}}{du}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^1, \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \ni r, \quad \mathbb{R}^1 \ni s$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^1$$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{R}^1 = \mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^0}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$x \mapsto (s, z)$$

$$f(x) = f(s, z)$$

4. Schritt zu f :

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$z \mapsto f(z) = f(z, 0)$$

(2) f_z ist integrierbar für μ -fast alle z :

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^1} f_z \rightarrow f_z$$

Frag:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

N.B.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$$

Kofation:

$$x^i = x^i(p_i), \quad i = u, v, \dots$$

$$\int \dots dx^i = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \dots dx^i$$

Schritt 1:

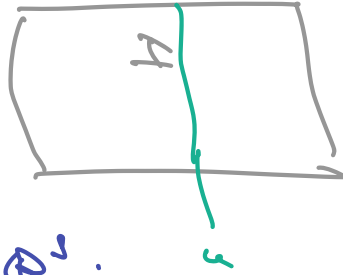
$$\mathbb{R}^2 \supseteq I = I_1 \times I_2 :$$

$$I_1 \in \mathcal{J}^1, I_2 \in \mathcal{J}^1$$

$$\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_{I_1} = \mathcal{J}_{I_1} \times \mathcal{J}_{I_2}$$

2. Schritt:

$$\mathcal{J}_H = \mathcal{J}_{I_1} \cdot \mathcal{J}_{I_2} \in \mathcal{C}^1$$



Interpreti \mathcal{J}_H \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$H = \int \mathcal{J}_{I_1} \mathcal{J}_{I_2} dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \mu_1(I_1) \cdot \mathcal{J}_{I_2} \in \mathcal{C}^1$$

Dann

$$\int_H f dx_1 = \mu_1(I_1) \cdot \int_{I_2} f dx_2$$

$$= \mu_1(I_1) \cdot \mu_1(I_2)$$

$$= \mu_1(I_1 \times I_2)$$

$$= \mu_1(I)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f dx_1 dx_2 \quad \text{QED}$$

Satz 2: Linearität:

$$\alpha f + \beta g$$

Wegen: $f, g \in \mathcal{F}(I)$ $\Rightarrow \alpha f + \beta g \in \mathcal{F}(I)$

$$(\alpha f + \beta g)' = \alpha f' + \beta g' \in \mathcal{F}(I)$$

und

$$F = \int f \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(I)$$

$$G = \int g \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(I)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (\alpha f + \beta g)$$

$$= \alpha \int f + \beta \int g$$

$$= \alpha F + \beta G \in \mathcal{F}(I)$$

Wichtig

$$\int (\alpha f + \beta g) dx = \alpha \int f dx + \beta \int g dx$$

$$= \alpha \int f dx + \beta \int g dx$$

$$= \int (\alpha f + \beta g) dx. \quad \square$$