

Satz: Sei $f \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ und $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

und sei $f, g \in \mathbb{R}^n$, so ist

$f+g$ ebenfalls, und

$$\begin{aligned} (f+g)^T &= (f+g)^T \\ &= (2 \cdot (f, g))^T \\ &= 2^T \cdot (f^T + g^T) \end{aligned}$$

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↪ ↪
↪ ↪

$\Rightarrow f+g \in \mathbb{R}^n$ □

Bem: ~~$\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$~~ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$
 ist ein ~~Reis~~ \mathbb{R}^n mit ~~Einheit~~ \mathbb{R}^n .

$$\|f\|_p = 0 \iff \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p dx = 0$$

$$\iff |f(x)|^p = 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\iff f = 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

$f \in \mathcal{L}^p$:

$$[f] = \{ f + \varphi : \varphi \in \mathcal{N} \}$$

$$= \{ g \in \mathcal{L}^p : g \sim f \}$$

$$\|R\|_p : R \mapsto \|R\|_p$$

$$\Rightarrow \|R^p\|_p = \|R\|_p^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \|R\|_p = \|R^p\|_p^{1/p}$$

~~R~~ $\|R\|_p$:

$$\| [R] \|_p = \|R\|_p$$

Lineare für CR-Operationen:

$$[\lambda R] = \lambda [R]$$

$$[R+g] = [R] + [g]$$

Novi zbirnik:

Definiraj:

$$\| [R] \|_p = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \| R \|_p = 0$$

$$\rightarrow R = 0$$

$$\rightarrow R = \mathcal{U}(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow [R] = [0].$$

Partici homog:

$$\| \lambda [R] \|_p = \left(\int |\lambda R|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$= |\lambda| \cdot \left(\int |R|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$= |\lambda| \cdot \| R \|_p.$$

QED

$$\{x : (f_{n+1}) > (f_{n\infty})\}$$

$$= \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{x : (f_{n+1}) > \underbrace{(f_n + \frac{1}{n})}_{\alpha}\}$$



per-~~manente~~



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↔:

$$(R) \equiv (f_{n\infty})$$

Beweis: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f \cdot g) \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \, dx \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g \, dx$

es ist

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f \cdot g) \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \, dx \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g \, dx$$

es ist f, g reellwertig, und

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f \cdot g) \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \, dx \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g \, dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \, dx \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g \, dx$$

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□

$$\mathcal{N}(f) = \{ f \in \mathcal{M}^+(X) : f = 0 \}$$

Lemma:

$$f, g \in \mathcal{L}^+ :$$

$$f \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int f \geq 0$$

$$f \geq g \Rightarrow \int f \geq \int g$$

\Rightarrow

$$|f+g| \geq f+g \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int |f+g| \geq \int f + \int g$$

$$\int |f+g| \geq \int f + \int g \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$f = 0 \iff |f_{x_i}| = 0, \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$f = \delta \iff$$

$$|f_{x_i}| = \delta |x_i|, \quad (1 \leq i \leq n)$$

Ans:

$C(f)$ heißt auch die C_{∞}

$$x_i = f_{x_i}$$

$$C_{\infty} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad (1 \leq p < \infty)$$

$$C_{\infty} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (x_i)$$

$$L^p(x_i) \cong \mathbb{R}^n$$

$(1 \leq p < \infty)$



(f) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ \rightarrow $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$

$$x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$$

Dann:

$$\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$\|x\|_{\infty} = \sup_{n \geq 1} |x_n|$$

Die Norm:

$$\|x\|_p = \|x\|_p$$

$$= \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad (p > 0)$$

$$\|x\|_{\infty} = \|x\|_{\infty}$$

