

Домашнее задание №1

§4.3

Ф-в: а) $\tilde{\tau} \in L(0,1)$; найти б) $\int_0^1 \tilde{\tau}(x) dx$

Решение: а) $\tilde{\tau}$ - ф-ия Хантера $\Rightarrow \tilde{\tau}$ -мер. на $(0,1) \Rightarrow \tilde{\tau} \in \mathcal{M}(0,1)$
 $\tilde{\tau}: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1] \Rightarrow \tilde{\tau}$ -опр.
 $\mu(0,1) < \infty$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \int_0^1 \tilde{\tau} dx \Leftrightarrow \exists \int_0^1 |\tilde{\tau}| dx$$

$$\left\{ \int_0^1 |\tilde{\tau}| dx < \infty \right\} \Rightarrow \tilde{\tau} \in L(0,1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{б) } \int_0^1 \tilde{\tau}(x) dx &= \int_0^{1/3} \tilde{\tau} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1/3}^{2/3} dx + \int_{2/3}^1 \tilde{\tau} dx = \int_0^{1/3} \tilde{\tau} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_{1/9}^{2/9} dx + \int_{2/9}^{1/3} \tilde{\tau} dx + \\ &+ \int_{1/3}^{2/9} \frac{1}{2} dx + \int_{2/9}^0 \tilde{\tau} dx + \frac{3}{4} \int_{2/9}^{8/9} dx + \int_{8/9}^1 \tilde{\tau} dx = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^i = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

§4.9

$f, g \in L(E)$

Ф-в: $\|f+g\|_{L(E)} = \|f\|_{L(E)} + \|g\|_{L(E)} \Leftrightarrow f(x) \cdot g(x) > 0$ почти $\forall x \in E$

Ф-в: $\Leftrightarrow f(x) \cdot g(x) > 0$ почти $\forall x \in E \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) > 0, g(x) > 0 & (1) \\ f(x) < 0, g(x) < 0 & (2) \end{cases}$ почти $\forall x \in E$

$$(1) \Rightarrow |f+g| = f+g = |f|+|g| \Rightarrow \int_E |f+g| dx = \int_E |f| dx + \int_E |g| dx \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \Rightarrow |f+g| &= \begin{cases} -u = f < 0, -v = g < 0 \end{cases} = |-u-v| = |u+v| = u+v = |u|+|v| = \\ &= |-f|+|-g| = |f|+|g| \Rightarrow \int_E |f+g| dx = \int_E |f| dx + \int_E |g| dx \quad (2.1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.1) \text{ и } (2.1) \Rightarrow \int_E |f+g| dx = \int_E |f| dx + \int_E |g| dx, \text{ если } f(x) \cdot g(x) > 0 \text{ почти } \forall x \in E$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f+g\|_{L(E)} = \|f\|_{L(E)} + \|g\|_{L(E)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \|f+g\|_{L(E)} = \|f\|_{L(E)} + \|g\|_{L(E)} \Rightarrow \int_E |f+g| dx = \int_E |f| dx + \int_E |g| dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |f+g| = |f|+|g| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) > 0, g(x) > 0 \\ f(x) < 0, g(x) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x)g(x) > 0 \text{ почти } \forall x \in E.$$

Ч.т.д.

3.7

$E: \mu(E) < \infty, 1 \leq p \leq \infty$

Д-13: $L_p(E) \subset L_q(E)$

До-60: 1) $p < \infty \Rightarrow$ из нера-ва Гельдера:

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{L_q(E)}^q &= \int_E |f|^q dx \leq \left(\int_E dx \right)^{1-\frac{q}{p}} \left(\int_E |f|^p dx \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} = [\mu(E)]^{1-\frac{q}{p}} \|f\|_{L_p(E)}^q \\ \Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_q(E)} \cdot [\mu(E)]^{\frac{q}{p}-1} &\leq \|f\|_{L_p(E)} = \left(\int_E |f|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ \text{И } f \in L_p(E) &\Rightarrow \int_E |f|^p dx < \infty \Rightarrow \left(\int_E |f|^p dx \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} < \infty \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \text{имеем следующее: } \|f\|_{L_q(E)} \cdot [\mu(E)]^{\frac{q}{p}-1} &\leq \left(\int_E |f|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_q(E)} \cdot [\mu(E)]^{\frac{q}{p}-1} < \infty &\Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_q(E)} < \infty \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \int_E |f|^q dx < \infty &\Rightarrow f \in L_q(E) \end{aligned}$$

2) $p = \infty \Rightarrow$ при $q < \infty$ имеем:

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{L_q(E)}^q &= \int_E |f|^q dx \leq \int_E dx \cdot \|f\|_{L_\infty(E)}^q = \mu(E) \|f\|_{L_\infty(E)}^q \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_q(E)} \cdot \mu(E)^{\frac{q}{p}-1} &\leq \|f\|_{L_\infty(E)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{И } f \in L_\infty(E) \Rightarrow \exists c: |f(x)| \leq c \Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_\infty(E)} < \infty \Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_q(E)} < \infty$$

~~$$\forall \epsilon: 0 < \epsilon < \|f\|_{L_\infty(E)} \Rightarrow \exists E_\epsilon \subset E: \int_{E_\epsilon} |f|^p dx < \epsilon \text{ на } E_\epsilon \Rightarrow$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow \left(\|f\|_{L_\infty(E)} - \epsilon \right) [\mu(E_\epsilon)]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \|f\|_{L_p(E)} = \left(\int_E |f|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \|f\|_{L_\infty(E)} [\mu(E)]^{\frac{1}{p}}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_q(E)} \cdot \mu(E)^{\frac{q}{p}-1} \leq \|f\|_{L_\infty(E)} < \infty \Rightarrow \|f\|_{L_q(E)} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_E |f|^q dx < \infty \Rightarrow f \in L_q(E)$$

3.1

При каком $p \in [1, \infty]$ $f = \frac{\sin x}{x} \in L_p(1, \infty)$?

• И $p=1 \Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\sin x| \geq |\sin^2 x| = \sin^2 x \\ \frac{|\sin x|}{x} \geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos 2x}{x} dx; \text{ ① расх-е, т.к. } \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0, \text{ ② ос-е по Дирихле}$$

$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ расх-е $\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$ расх-е $\Rightarrow p=1$ - не подходит

• $p=2 \Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos 2x}{x^2} dx; \text{ ①, ② ос-е} \Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx < \infty$

$\Rightarrow p=2$ - подходит

• $\int_1^\infty \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|^p dx \leq \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx < \infty \forall p \geq 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x} \in L_p(1, \infty) \forall p \geq 2$ - верно

503.1

При каком $p \in [1, \infty]$ $f = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} \in L_p(0,1)$ ($\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} \right|^p dx < \infty$)

$$\bullet \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} \right|^p dx = \int_0^1 \frac{|\cos x|^p}{(\sqrt{x})^p} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{|\cos x|^p}{x^{p/2}} dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{p/2}} < \infty \text{ если } p/2 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow p < 2$$

Ответ: $\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} \in L_p(0,1)$, если $p < 2$