

6) Na $([0,1], \mathcal{B}_{[0,1]}, \mu)$ definiramo zaporedje funkcij

$$f_1 = 1_{[0,1]}, f_2 = \sqrt{2} 1_{[0, \frac{1}{2}]}, f_3 = \sqrt{2} 1_{[\frac{1}{2}, 1]}, \dots$$

$$f_{2^n+k} = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} 1_{[\frac{k}{2^n}, \frac{k+1}{2^n}]} \quad \text{za } n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq k \leq 2^n - 1 \quad (\text{POPRAVLJENA VERZIJA})$$

Ali $\{f_n\}$ konvergira? Če ločimo, kakšne funkcije $0 \rightarrow$ stabilizirajo.

• po točkah: NE. $\forall x \in [0,1] \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists m > n : f_m(x) > 1$,
saj zaporedna gostota intervalov $[0,1]$ v celoti.

\Rightarrow NE enakomerno

• slabý zbir: NE, istakov po točkah.

\Rightarrow NE slabý enakomerno.

• po meri: $\varepsilon > 0$. ~~Če $\varepsilon \leq 2^{-\frac{n}{2}}$~~ $m = 2^n + k$
 ~~$\mu(\{x \in [0,1] : |f_m(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) = \begin{cases} [\frac{k}{2^n}, \frac{k+1}{2^n}], & \text{če } \varepsilon \leq 2^{-\frac{n}{2}} \\ \emptyset, & \text{če } \varepsilon > 2^{-\frac{n}{2}}. \end{cases}$~~

$$\Rightarrow \mu(\{x \in [0,1] : |f_m(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

~~Če $\varepsilon > 2^{-\frac{n}{2}}$~~ Po meri konvergira k funkciji 0. ✓