MAS US 1) $f \in \mathcal{L}^{1}(\lambda^{n}), g \in \mathcal{L}^{p}(\lambda^{n})$ $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ $h := f \neq g$ ZZ: RELP(X) 1 Ng # g Np = Ng N, Ng Np JERA(X)) > SIJI dx = 00 g E LP(X) > SIgIP dx = 00 SIRIPOLY = SIJ+g Pax=SIS(x)g(y-x)ax(x) 1 ax(y) = 5 5 N/3 N/2 g (y-x) dx (x) | dx (y) = 11/3 N/5 | 5 g (y-x) | 1/4 N/4 | dx (x) | dx (y) Sei nun J. a > 0. If is sall wahrscheinlichkeits dichle bzyl. I' sein Sign dit = SolP = N_{s} $\int (\int g(y-x) dP(x))^{p} dx^{p} \int \int (g(y-x))^{p} dP(x) dx^{p} dx^{p} \int (g(y-x))^{p} dP(x) dx^{p} dx^{$ = 11 glap 55(g (y-x)) = g(x) dx (x) d(x) (y) = 11 glap 5 g(x) 5(g(y-x)) dx (y) d(x) => fin f, g > 0: Mf * glp = M/M, Mg Mp for allogeneine f, of: [[& g)(x) = | Sf(x)g(y-x)dx (x) | = [1f(x) | 1g(y-x) | dx (x) = (f.1 + g)(x) also 1 1 * 9 4 p = 1 1 1 x 1 g 1 1 p = 1 fly 1 g 1 p which folgo darans A & R () ") Jensen (St, elp). endlicher Maßraum, V: I - R. Honvex, IER .. Inlaval, f(2) = I J. integricon aus & (P, d,n) => 4 (pt. Sfdp) = nto Sy of de

MAS Ü8 2) X. Infallsvariable and W-Romm (12, ct, P) OKXLB 22: (E | X | x) 2 € (E | X | B) B Fir p= = E [1,00) Jolgt ans du Holder-Ungleichung II fall, & II f II p Hallag of = F-=> N 1×1° 1 M2 E N 1×1° N3 N 1 M2 => N 1×1° N2 E N 1×1° N3 E N 1×1 => (51×1°dP) = ≤ (51×1°dP) = >(E1×1°)= ≤ (E1×1°)= 22: X≥0, p>0 ⇒ (Ex)p ≤ E XP $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ist for $p \neq 0$ konvex $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x} p \neq x + p$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(\mathbb{E} \times)^{\varrho}} = \varphi(\mathbb{E} \times) \leq \mathbb{E} (\varphi(\times)) = \mathbb{E} \frac{1}{x^{\varrho}}$ Nolder fige MIR, dip 12p200 \$ Slfgldp = (Slfldp) P(Slgldp) = 1-1=1 Jensen Ist, chyn. erolliche Maßvann, p: I-R. Honvex, IER. Mervall, gla EI I integriebar and I (St, it, g) = 4 (min) sf dy) = mise, sy of dyn Jusen for E XER(Sq.d, P), q. Konvex > q(E(X)) & E(q(X))

MAS 08 5) a) Jog messbare Fundione and (Q, A, M) g + 0 pr-f. i. 22: (SVIJIdn) = NJ. 9N. 191 Deverse Holder Inequality for p = 2 => nfg4 > nfh1 ng4 1 = NfH2 NfH => NJH1 = (5-1) dm2 = nfg4, NgH1 b) \(\psi(+) := \mathbb{E} \(\exp(+\text{X}) \), \(\text{X} = 0 \) \(\frac{1}{2} \: \psi(-1) \\ \psi(+) \\ \exp(+\text{X}) \) \(\frac{1}{2} : \psi(-1) \\ \psi(+) \\ \exp(+\text{X}) \) \(\frac{1}{2} : \psi(-1) \\ \psi(+) \\ \exp(+\text{X}) \) \(\frac{1}{2} : \psi(-1) \\ \psi(+) \\ \exp(+\text{X}) \) \(\frac{1}{2} : \psi(-1) \\ \psi(+) \\ \exp(+\text{X}) \) \(\frac{1}{2} : \psi(-1) \\ \psi(+\text{X}) \\ \psi(+\text{ g = X $g = \exp(tX)$ $\Rightarrow (\sqrt{|X|}dn)^2 \leq N \times \exp(tX) N = \exp(tX) N$ > E(VX') 2 4 E | X exp(+X) | E | exp(-+X) | = q (+) q(-+) $\varphi'(+) = (\mathbb{E} \exp(t \times 1)) = \mathbb{E} (\exp(t \times 1))' = \mathbb{E}(X \exp(t \times 1))$ c) X~Exx =2: \p(-+)\p'(+) > (\pi\x')^2 $(\rho(+) = \mathbb{E}(\exp(+X)) = \int \exp(+x) dP^{*}(x) = \int e^{+x} e^{-\lambda x} d\lambda(x)$ $\varphi'(+) = \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda+1)^2}$ => $\varphi(++) \varphi'(+) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1} + \frac{\lambda}{(\lambda+1)^2}$ $\mathbb{E}\sqrt{X} = \int x dP \sqrt{X}(x) = \int 2\lambda x e^{-\lambda x^2} d\lambda(x) = \int (-x e^{-\lambda x^2}) + e^{-\lambda x^2} dx$ $= -xe^{-\lambda x^{2}} \frac{1}{6} + se^{-\lambda x^{2}} \frac{1}{6} = -xe^{-\lambda x^{2}} \frac{1}{6} = -e^{-\lambda x^{2}} \frac{1}{6} =$ $=-\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{\lambda}{2}+0+\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}=-\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{2\lambda}\times e^{\lambda x^{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}=\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}\Rightarrow (E\sqrt{\lambda})^{2}+\frac{\pi}{4\lambda}$ $\frac{1}{2^{2}}\frac{1}{(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^{2}}\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4\lambda} \quad \text{wit } 1+\varepsilon(-\lambda,\lambda)$ $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\lambda^{2}}{(\lambda+t)(\lambda+t)^{2}} = \frac{\lambda^{2}(\lambda+3+)}{(\lambda-1)^{3}(\lambda+1)^{2}} = 0 \quad \angle \Rightarrow \lambda+3+=0 \quad \angle \Rightarrow \lambda=-\frac{\lambda}{3}$ $\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 1)^2} = \frac{4\lambda^2(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda^2 + 3t^2)}{(\lambda + 1)^3} \frac{1}{6} eit = \frac{\lambda}{3}$ gleich $\frac{729}{256\lambda^3} > 0$ also Himmum ada and $\lim_{t \to \pm \lambda} \frac{\lambda^2}{(\lambda + t)(\lambda - t)^2} = \infty$ => bei $t = -\frac{\lambda}{3}$ minimum mit Wat $\frac{2.7}{3.2}$ 27 = 0,8 4375 > 0,7854 & # => \(\psi \) \(\psi'(\psi) \rightarrow (\psi \sigma \sigma')^2 X OFXx grs: Dicheron X: P(\x = y) = P(x = y^2) = fx (y^2) = 1-e-xy^2 \(\sqrt{x} \sqrt{y} = \frac{d}{dy} \sqrt{1-e-xy^2} = -exy^2(-2\lambda y) = 2\lambda y e-xy^2

MAS UB 6) Sst Jar ([0,1], B|E0,13, X|E0,13) der Roum L ([0,1], 8|E0,13, X|E0,13) separabel? seperabel .. Fab Tallbare, didle Teil mange Nein. V+E(0,1): 11(0,+) ist überabzählban Fart, 12 mit 1, <12<+ => 11/11 (0,+1) - 11 (0,+2) Noo = 11/11, +2) Noo = 1> 1/3 B:= { Un (+) I+ \((0,1) \} von oben folgt das die offenen Kagelin alle paarweise objiell Sei SEL (TO, 1), BI to, 13, Alto, 13) dich, so mus VU (+) EB 3 x ES: x E Min (+) > S. hat uberabzahlbar well Elemente > nicht separabel

MAS US 7) ges: andlicher Maßramm (2, d, p), fr. gmI, ge Lyln): NJ, 11-4/11 (fr. +3) v fr. +3) (80,13,8(80,13),8). ZahlmaB angle 0,17 g:=1 g: ₹0,13 → R g(0)= = = g(1)=1+== dn=g Vinew $\int \int \int dx = \int \int dx = \int \int \int dx = 2$ VneN: SIAnd5=52d8+51+2d5=2 = NIN - WN Jn +> } }- J.s., da lim s(?xεΩ: | fn | x) - f(x) | > ε }) = lim s(Ω) = 2 ≠ 0 5 1g-f- 1 ds = 511- a(x)ds(x) = 5 = a(s(x) = 1 -> lim Uf-14=1 + 0

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