Analysis III – Übungsserie 07

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Aufgabe 1

Die Aussage ist falsch: ((ii) => (i))

Sei X=R, R die Menge der Figuren auf IR and $\mu=\lambda$ das Lebesque - PrämaIS. Sei nun $f:R\to R$, f(x)=-1 {13. Dann ist f messbar, weil $f\in E(X,R)$.

Sei nun die Folge (g_n) mit $g_n \equiv 0$ für alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Dann gilt: $0 \leq g_n(x) = 0 \leq g_{n+n}(x) = 0 \quad \text{für alle } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ und } n \in \mathbb{N},$ für $x \neq 1$: $f(x) = g_n(x)$ für alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$

=) insbesondere $\lim_{n\to\infty} g_n(x) = f(x) \lambda - f_{ast} - \text{liberall}$ (de $\{\Lambda\}$ Nullmenge)

 $\int_X g_n d\lambda = 0 < 1 = : C$ für alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$ => positive Kanstaute existiert

=> nach (ii) ware Function f nichtnegativ, aber f ist nar λ -fast-überall nichtnegativ (f(l) = -1 f)

<u>Aufgabe</u> $Z = (\langle x, y \rangle) := x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_N y_N$ für alle $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^N$ Sei $A \in \mathbb{C}^N \times \mathbb{C}^d$ mit $d \in \mathbb{N}$ und $A = (a_1, ..., a_d)$ mit $a_1, ..., a_d \in \mathbb{C}^N$.

Dann gilt: $A^*A = \overline{A}^TA = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \overline{a}_d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}, a_{d} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \overline{a}_1, a_{12} \rangle & - \langle \overline{a}_d, a_{12} \rangle \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle \overline{a}_d, a_{12} \rangle & - \langle \overline{a}_d, a_{d2} \rangle \end{pmatrix}$ $=: \left(m_{1},...,m_{d}\right) \text{ wobe'} m_{1},...,m_{d} \in \mathbb{C}^{d}$ $mit \quad m_{i} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \overline{\alpha_{1}}, \alpha_{i} > \\ \overline{\alpha_{d}}, \alpha_{i} > \end{array}\right)$ Weiterhin gilt: (det $A^{*}A \neq 0 \iff Rang A = d$)

(det $A^{*}A = 0 \iff Rang A < d$) (Rang A kann nicht größer d sein) Sei nun Rang A < d. => Qui..., ad sind linear abhangig $=) o.E. \quad a_{1} = \sum_{i=2}^{d} \lambda_{i} \ a_{i} \quad \text{für } \lambda_{i} \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{für } 1 \leq i \leq d$ $(a_{1} \mid \text{asst sich als Linearlounbination ausolnicken})$ $=) \sum_{i=2}^{d} \lambda_{i} \ m_{i} = \sum_{i=2}^{d} \lambda_{i} \quad (\overline{a_{1}}, a_{i}) = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_{1}}, \overline{a_{i}} \\ \overline{a_{2}}, \overline{a_{i}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_{1}}, \overline{a_{i}} \\ \overline{a_{2}}, \overline{a_{i}} \end{pmatrix}$ $(\overline{a_{2}}, a_{2}) \wedge (\overline{a_{2}}, a_{3}) \wedge (\overline{a_{2}}, a_{3}) \wedge (\overline{a_{2}}, a_{3}) \wedge (\overline{a_{2}}, a_{3}) \wedge (\overline{a_{2}}, a_{3})$ $=\begin{pmatrix} \langle \bar{q}_{1}, \bar{q}_{1} \rangle \\ \langle \bar{q}_{1}, \bar{q}_{1} \rangle \end{pmatrix} = m_{1} \implies m_{1} \text{ (ässt sich als (Inearkombination der } m_{2}, ..., md darstellen$ \Rightarrow det $(m_1,...,m_d) = det A^{\dagger}A = 0$ Set nun det A+A = 0. => mar., md sind linear abhängig \Rightarrow o.E. $m_1 = \sum_{i=2}^{\alpha} \lambda_i m_i$ für $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$ $= \sum_{i=2}^{d} \lambda_{i} \left(\langle \overline{a}_{\lambda_{i}}, a_{i}, \rangle \right) = \left(\langle \overline{a}_{\lambda_{i}}, \overline{\Sigma}_{i=2}^{d} \lambda_{i}, a_{i}, \rangle \right) = \left(\langle \overline{a}_{\lambda_{i}}, a_{i}, \rangle \right) = \left(\langle \overline{a}_{\lambda_{i}}, a_{i}, \rangle \right) = \left(\langle \overline{a}_{\lambda_{i}}, a_{i}, \rangle \right)$ $=) \sum_{i=2}^{d} \lambda_i \, a_i = a_n =) \, a_n \dots_i \, a_d \, sind \, linear \, abhangig$ =) Rang A < d Diese gezoigte Âquivalent erfallt danit die Anfgabe.

Aufgabe 3

Set
$$Q: R \times R \longrightarrow R^3$$
, $Q(u_i v) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos u \\ \sin u \end{pmatrix} + v \begin{pmatrix} \sin \frac{u}{2} \cos u \\ \sin \frac{u}{2} \sin u \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\Lambda}}{\partial u} = -\sin u + v \left[\frac{1}{z} \cos \frac{u}{z} \cos u - \sin \frac{u}{z} \sin u \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}_{1}}{\partial v} = \sin \frac{u}{z} \cos u$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}_2}{\partial u} = \cos u + v \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{u}{2} \sin u + \sin \frac{u}{2} \cos u \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial \sqrt{}} = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{z} V \sin \frac{u}{z} \qquad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_3}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{u}{z}$$

$$=) (D\varphi)^{T}D\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} (\partial_{u}\varphi_{1})^{2} + (\partial_{u}\varphi_{2})^{2} + (\partial_{u}\varphi_{3})^{2} & \partial_{u}\varphi_{1}\partial_{v}\varphi_{1} + \partial_{u}\varphi_{2}\partial_{v}\varphi_{1} + \partial_{u}\varphi_{3}\partial_{v}\varphi_{3} \\ \partial_{u}\varphi_{n}\partial_{v}\varphi_{1} + \partial_{u}\varphi_{2}\partial_{v}\varphi_{2} + \partial_{u}\varphi_{3}\partial_{v}\varphi_{3} & (\partial_{v}\varphi_{1})^{2} + (\partial_{v}\varphi_{2})^{2} + (\partial_{v}\varphi_{3})^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\partial_{u} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{2} = \sin^{2} u + v^{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos^{2} \frac{y}{2} \cos^{2} u + \sin^{2} \frac{u}{2} \sin^{2} u - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{q}{2} \cos u \sin \frac{u}{2} \sin u \right]$$

$$- 2v \sin u \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{u}{2} \cos u - \sin \frac{u}{2} \sin u \right]$$

$$(\partial_{u} \varphi_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{4} v^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{u}{2}$$

$$=) \left(\partial_{u} \varphi_{1} \right)^{2} + \left(\partial_{u} \varphi_{2} \right)^{2} + \left(\partial_{u} \varphi_{3} \right)^{2} = \left(\sin^{2} u + \cos^{2} u \right) + v^{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} \cos^{2} \frac{u}{2} \left(\sin^{2} u + \cos^{2} u \right) \right] + \sin^{2} \frac{u}{2} \left(\sin^{2} u + \cos^{2} u \right) = \frac{1}{4} v^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{u}{2} + 2v \sin^{2} \frac{u}{2} \left(\sin^{2} u + \cos^{2} u \right) + \frac{1}{4} v^{2} \sin^{2} \frac{u}{2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3in^2} \frac{4}{2} + 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3in^2} \frac{4}{2} = (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3in^2})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow (0 \varphi)^T 0 \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} (1 + v \sin \frac{y}{2})^2 + \frac{v^2}{y} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \det DQ^T DQ = \left(1 + v \sin \frac{y}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{v^2}{y}$$

Set
$$0 < r < R$$
 and $\theta : R \times R \rightarrow IR^3$, $\theta(u_1v) = R\begin{pmatrix} \cos v \\ \sin v \end{pmatrix} + r\begin{pmatrix} \cos u \cos v \\ \cos u \sin v \end{pmatrix}$

$$=) \qquad D = \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin u \cos v & -R \sin v - r \cos u \sin v \\ -r \sin u \sin v & R \cos v + r \cos u \cos v \\ r \cos u & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\partial_{\alpha} \ell_{1})^{2} + (\partial_{\alpha} \ell_{2})^{2} + (\partial_{\alpha} \ell_{3})^{2} = r^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha \cos^{2} \alpha + r^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha \sin^{2} \alpha + r^{2} \cos^{2} \alpha$$

$$= r^{2}$$

=)
$$\partial_{u} \mathcal{L}_{1} \partial_{v} \mathcal{L}_{1} + \partial_{u} \mathcal{L}_{2} \partial_{v} \mathcal{L}_{1} + \partial_{u} \mathcal{L}_{3} \partial_{v} \mathcal{L}_{3} = rR \sin u \sin v \cos v + r^{2} \sin u \cos u \sin v \cos v - rR \sin u \sin v \cos v - r^{2} \sin u \cos u \sin v \cos v - r^{2} \sin u \cos u \sin v \cos v - r^{2} \sin u \cos u \sin v \cos v - r^{2} \sin u \cos u \sin v \cos v - r^{2} \sin u \cos u \sin v \cos v$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad p\varphi T o \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (R + r \cos u)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int det \quad 09^{T}09 \approx r^{2} (R + r \cos u)^{2}$$