EXAMEN LA TEORIA MASURII SI A INTEGRALEI

I. Calculati

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{(0,1)} \frac{(n+1)\sin\frac{x^3+x}{n+2}}{x(x^2+1)^2} \ d\lambda$$

II. Decideti daca urmatoarea afirmatie este adevarata sau falsa. Justificati raspunsul! Exista un sir $(f_n)_{n\geq 1}$, $f_n:(0,\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$ de functii integrabile Lebesgue astfel incat

$$|f_n(x)| \le 1$$
 pentru orice $n \ge 1$ si orice $x > 0$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = 0 \text{ pentru orice } x > 0$$

si

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{(0,\infty)}f_n\ d\lambda=1.$$

III. Calculati integrala

$$\int_C xydx + x^2dy$$

unde C este frontiera multimii $D=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2\mid x^2+y^2\leq 4, x\geq 0, y\leq x\}$ parcursa in sens trigonometric, in doua moduri: direct si cu formula lui Green.

IV. Calculati fluxul campului vectorial

$$F(x, y, z) = xi + yj + zk$$

prin fata exterioara a tetraedrului delimitat de planele $x=0,\ y=2,\ z=0$ si x+y+2z=6 in doua moduri: direct si cu formula Gauss-Ostrogradski.

Nota. Timpul de lucra este de 2 ore. Fiecare subiect se noteaza cu note de la 1 la 10. Nota obtinuta la aceasta lucrare este media aritmetica a celor 4 note.

Rezolvarile trebuie scanate si trimise impreuna cu lista de subiecte sub forma unui **singur** fisier pdf la adresele radu-bogdan.munteanu@g.unibuc.ro si radu.munteanu@unibuc.ro.

Propositie Fie (X, A, µ) sp. en masura si f! X → [0, ∞]

o functie masurabilà. Atunci 1) taro, µ({xeX| f(x) >a}) < \frac{1}{a} \fdu 2) | fdp = 0 (=> f=0 p-a.p.t 3) | fduc os => ferste firmità /u-a.p.t 4) $f,g:X \to [0,\infty]$ masurabile f=g $\mu\text{-apt} \Longrightarrow \int f d\mu = \int g d\mu$. dem 1) Fra 20. A:= {xeX/f(x) 7a} =) f 7 a X =) [fdy 2 a µ(A) => 1). 2) <= la pres. ca f=0 p-a.pt.; f70. hest oshef = h=0 μ -a.pt => $\int h d\mu = 0$. f=0 μ -apt =) Stdu= mp. } Shdpe ostst, left =0. - 34-

2) =>
$$A_n = \{x \in X \mid f(x) > 0\}$$
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Integrance fundaler masurabile au valor in R (XA, M), f:X - [0, +00) masurahila. If du = sup? I have he It, he f) Definitie File (X, A, M) sp. en masena si f: X - [0,+00)
o functu masenabila. Spunem ca f este integrabila
daia Sfdµ < 00. (x, Ay), f: X - R masuabla ft = max { fio}, f = max } - fios 4 St, f masurable; f=f+f; |f|=f+f; f+<|f|, f<|f| Propartie III integrabila <=> f m f integrabile. => | | flindegrabilia | => Sft du < Sff du < Sff du < sff du < sit = f,f intega => |f|=f+f integabilà

-36-

Sefontie-Fie (X, A, n) sp. cu morura. O function f: X-R masurabila se rumente integrabila daca III este integrabilă. Pentru o astfel de functu)fdu=)fdu-)fdu. Prop Fu f: X - R integrabilà. Atuna If du = Stoldy. Dem. fintepolia (=> If Integrabila - f=ft-f, ft, fintegrabile. | Stan = | Stan - Stan < Stan + Stan = Stope Propyrie-Fre (X, dy) pp. cer masena Fre f: X-R masenabila si g: X-R integrabila a i IfI < g Atuna f esti interabila si -37 -Itldu < Jadu Propositie- Fu (X, A, m) sp. on masura , f, g: X - R mas ai f=g p-apt. Daca f este intégrabila atunci g esteintegrabile si Sfdu=Sgdu. Dem Cexercituit)

(X, A, M) - sp. cu masura -38- $L'(X,A,\mu) = L'(X) = \{f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, funtegrabilis \}$ Tropozotie 1) L (X) sp. rectorial $\mathcal{L}(X) \ni f \longrightarrow \|f\|_{1} := \int |f| d\mu \text{ esti seminarma}$ (adica ||f+g||, \||f||_1+||g||, ||df||,=|d||f||_1) fi $\|f\|_{1} = 0 \iff f = 0 \quad \mu - a.p.t.$ 3) S(ftg) du = Sfdu+Sgdu, S(df) du= dSfdu Hage L'(X), Haer (adica fro)fdu limiara) Dem. Fu fyed (X). Deai Stoldpuc og Styldpuc oo Arom, Slftgldu & S(1fltlgl) du = Slfldut Slgldu < 00 =) f+ge L'(X) mi ||f+g||, s||f||,+ ||g||1 LeR, fel'(X)) lat | dp = 121) lf | dp < 00. => df e L'(X) si ||df||, = |d| ||f||1 11\$11,=0 (=) \|f|du=0 (=) \|f|=0 \maple (=) \|f=0 \mu-apl (=) \|f=

Teorema (Lema lui Fatou) Fie (X, A, u) sp. cu mas si (fn) nz, um vi de fundu mascualile. potetire (i.e. fn: X - [0,100) mais, 4 n71) Atunci (lim for du < lim) for du. Dem. $f = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n$, $g_n = \inf_{k \ni n} f_k$, $f_1 g_n \not = 0$. f = prys gn = lim gn gn(x) ≤ gner(x), +x ∈ X ji gn ≤ fm., + n7,1. TCH >) lim for du = lim godu = lim godu = = lim gndu < lim ffndpe.

Teorema (de convergenta dominata a lui Lebisque) File (X, A, u) sp. ch masura, (fn) men un sinde fd.
masurabile, fn; X - R a.i. 1) existà lim fm(x) = f(x), xx EX 2) existà g: X -> [0,00) integrabilà a. [fn(x) < g(x), +x e X Atunci f si fn, 1771 sunt integrabile si lim str-fldu=0 x lim strdu= stdu. Dem. If n | < g] => If n | si | f | integrabile ni deci fn -> f=7 | f | < g] fn, N7 + si f runt integrabile 2g-1fn-f), N711. Aplicam Lema lui Fator pt (Obs: 29-1fn-+170). lim (2g-1fn-fl) = lim (2g-1fn-fl) = 2g. /2gdp= / lim (2g-1fa-fl) dp ≤ < lim (2g-1fn-fl) dp= /2gdp+lim (-)lfn-fldp = /2gdp-lim /1fn-fldpe -41-

=> lum [fn-f)du=0 => lum [fn-f|du=0. | Stndp-ftdp |= | S(tn-t)dp | ≤ SIfn-t|dp =0. =) lim Sfndp=Sfdp. e de la companya de l Remarca Ambele teneme TCM si TCD raman aderarate dava condition sent aderanate μ -a.p.t dan in acest cas condition ca f sa fee masurabila trebuie adaingatà în ipotezai un exceptia cazulur in care preste completa) Leorema Fre f: [a, b] - R 1) fintegrabila Riemann => fintegr. Lebesgue si $\int f d\lambda = \int f(x) dx$

2) f. mt. Riemann (=> f. mang ni continua \lambda-apt.

Masura si integrala pe spatu produs. Fu (X, A) si (X, B) sp. masurabile. O mulleme de forma AXB ou AEA ni BEB s.m dreptemglui masurabil. Defuntie. D= {AXB | AEA, BEB}, T-algebra A&B:= T(D) - se numeste t-algebra produs a T-algebrelor A si B, $E_{x}: B(\mathbb{R}^{2}) = B(\mathbb{R}) \otimes B(\mathbb{R})$

Notatile $E \subset XxY$, $x \in X$ mige Y $E_x = \{j \in Y \mid (xy) \in E\} \subset Y$ $E'' = \{x \in X \mid (xy) \in E\} \subset X$ $f: XxY \rightarrow R$, $f_x: Y \rightarrow R$, $f_x \in Y$ $f: X \rightarrow R$, f'(x) = f(xy)

dema Fu (X, A) m (Y, B) sp. masurable, si E E A B. Atuna txeX, Ex & B si tyey, E & A. Dem. Fuxe X; F= { E E A Ø B | Ex & B} Vom avata ca Feste o T-algebra si DCF. Fre A & A & B & B . E = A x B $E_{x} = \begin{cases} \emptyset, & x \neq A \\ B, & x \in A \end{cases}$ Deci $E_{x} \in B = \emptyset \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ (i) In particular $X \times Y \in \mathcal{F}$. (ii) Fre (En) C F. Deai (En) & B, +n71 $(UE_n)_x = U(E_n)_x \in B \implies UE_n \in F.$ 3 5-olgebra (iii) Fix $E \in \mathcal{F} = \rangle E_x \in \mathcal{B} = \rangle \mathcal{Y} \setminus E_x \in \mathcal{B}$. $(\mathcal{Y} \setminus E_x) = ((\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}) \setminus E)_x$ $= \rangle ((\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}) \setminus E \cap \mathcal{F}$ deci, F τ -algebra |=> $A \otimes B = \tau(D) \subset F$, $D \subset F$

Propositie Fa (X,A) ni (Y,B) sp. masurabile si f: X,x) - R o fet A &B masurabila. Herra txeX, fx este B-masurabilà si tyey, f'este A-mas. Dem. Fu tER. Seoana feste ABB manuabila, $E = \{(x,y) \in X \times Y \mid f(x,y) > t\} \in A \otimes B$ Lema => Ex= {JE} | fx/J>x/JEB => fx-eole B-maourab. => E = {xeX| f (x) >t} e A => f use A-mas. Reamintim: Troverna Daca CCP(X) este IT sistem, atunci, $d(C) = \sigma(C)$. Definitie Fie (X, A) pp. cu masena. Spumem ca u cole T-finita dans exista (An) nzy C A aî:

(i) p(An) < 00, Hnzy

(ii) UAn = X,

Teorema Fre (X, A, M) m (Y, B, V) sp cu masure 'T-fimite, si E & A & B. Atura -4 -46-X --- N(Ex) este A-masurabila y - N(E) est B- masunabila. Dem I) I(Y) < 0. F= {E E A & B | x -> V(Ex) este A-masurabila} Aratum ca DCF & Feste system Dynkum. Fie E=AxB, AEA, BEB. Dava XEX, Ex = { B, XEA X - V(Ex) = V(B). X (A) este A-manuabila Deai De F. In part. Xxy & F Fie (En)no1 CF cu En C Enn, Hun1 FREF => X -> V((En)x). A maximabile, 4 n7.1 $\sqrt{\left((UE_n)_x\right)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\left((E_n)_x\right)}$ => X ((VEn)x) = lim ((En)x) -ok of mounds, fünd limita uneu sir de fot, masurabile

=) X masurabila.

-47-

leonema (existenta si unicitatea masurii produs) Fre (X, A, µ) m' (Y, B, v) sp. au masuri T-fimte Hunai existà o umià masurà pe A&B motata cu µ Ø J astfel ineât. (401) (AXB) = M(A). V(B), HAEA, HBEB M Horice E∈A⊗B, (mov)(E) = [N(Ex) du =] m(E3) d) Dem Stim: $\chi \mapsto V(E_x), y \mapsto \mu(E^x)$ maximals. $y \in T_1$; T_2 : $A \otimes B \to L_0, +\infty$] $T_1(E) = \int V(E_x) d\mu, \quad T_2(E) = \int \mu(E^x) d\lambda$ $\pi_{1}(\phi) = \pi_{2}(\phi) = 0$. Fie (En) non CABB disjunde douà cate douca Ptonce xe X, {(En), } non este un in de multimi dispricte doua câte doua din B.

E:= UEn. Huna Ex = U(En)x - 48-

Function
$$X \mapsto V((E_n)_X)$$
, $\forall x \in X$

Function $X \mapsto V((E_n)_X)$ sunt A -maximabile positive Adunci, regultà cà

 $X \mapsto V(E_X)$ sole of maximabile M
 $TI_1(E) = \int V(E_X) d\mu = \int_{N=1}^{\infty} V((E_n)_X) d\mu = \int_{N=1}^{\infty} \int V(E_N)_X d\mu = \int_{N=1}^{\infty} \int V(E_N)_X$

Fre
$$E = A \times B$$
 on $A \in A$ m' $B \in B$.
 $V(E_x) = V(B) \times_A(x)$
 $T_1(A \times B) = \int V(B) \cdot \times_A(x) d\mu(x) = V(B) \cdot \mu(A)$.
 X
Lafel, $T_2(A \times B) = \mu(A) \cdot V(B)$
 $\mathcal{S} = \{A \times B\} A \in A, B \in B\}$ sole T sudem.
 $A \otimes B = U(D)$ is $T_1 = T_2$ pe D

Cor.2, pog 18

Tot din. Cor. 2 paj 18 regulta ni unicitatea

Teorema (Tonelli) Fre (X, A, M) ni (Y, B, V) sp ou masuri T-finite si f: X x y -> [0, 00] of t. A & B masurabila. Hunai 1) x -) fx d) erte A-masurabila J -) f[†]du este B-masurabila. 2) $\iint f d\mu \otimes J = \int \left(\int f_{\times} d\nu \right) d\mu = \int \left(\int f^{*} d\mu \right) d\nu$ $\left(\int_{XY}^{x} f(x,y) d(\mu \otimes l)(x,y) - \left(\int_{Y}^{y} f(x,y) dl(y) d\mu(x) - \left(\int_{Y}^{y} f(x,y) d\mu(x) dl(y)\right) d\mu(x) - \left(\int_{Y}^{y} f(x,y) d\mu(x) dl(y)\right) d\mu(x) \right)$ Dem. Fle EEAOB, f=XE. fx = XEx, fo = XEx +xeX, HyeY

$$X \longrightarrow V(E_{x}) = \int f_{x} dV$$

$$y \longrightarrow \mu(E^{y}) = \int f_{y} d\mu$$

$$\int f_{y} (\mu \otimes V) = \int \chi_{E} d\mu \otimes V = (\mu \otimes V)(E) = \chi_{xy}$$

$$= \int V(E_{x}) d\mu = \int (\int f_{x} dV) d\mu$$

$$= \int \mu(E^{y}) dV = \int (\int f_{y} d\mu) dV,$$

$$= \int \chi(E^{y}) dV = \int (\int f_{y} d\mu) dV,$$

Conventie (X, A, M) sp. en masena; fo funde definita papt mintegrabala f: XNN - R unde NEA, M(N)=0 Mi fintegrabilà pe XIN Dava g: X -R este masurabila si g/XIN + f atunci g integrabila je X si) gdu=) fdu Acest hun ne indreptateste sa spinem ca f este integrabilai pe X si)fdu=)fdu.

Teorema (Fulini)

Fre (X, d, u), (Y, B,)) spotiu un masun 5-fimte

si f: X x y - R o functie µ &)-integrabila

Atumai 1) pt u-a.p.t xe X fundia fx ente d'integrabilai pt d-a.p.t ye Y fundia f^y este u-integrabila 2) fundule (defente a.p.t) X -> S fx dV si J -) f du sunt integrabile (vezi conventia) si $\iint f d(\mu \otimes V) = \int \left(\int f_x dV \right) d\mu = \int \left(\int f d\mu \right) dV$ $\times \times Y$

Leorema Radon-Nicodym Définitie Fie (X, A) sp. masurabil n' Viste absolut centinua în roport cu ju si scriem V(A)=0. O masura pe (Rt, B(Rd)) se numerte absolut continuà, dava este absolut continuà în raport cu masura Lebesgue Propostie Fre (X, A, M) sp. cu masura si f: X -> [0, too] masurabilar Atunei function V: A -> [0,+00]; V(A)=) fdm, +AEA este o masura si v < p. A In plus fintegrabilà (=> 1(X) < 0. Dem (ex!)

Liorema (Radm-Nicodym) The (Xit) pp masurabil; V, µ: A → [0,+∞]

doua marun G-finite. Daia V <> µ otunci

exista f: X → [0,+∞] masurabila aî V(A) = |fdu, HAEA. In plus fæste unica u-a.pt in sensul ca daca g: X -> [0,+\ins] an proprietatea ca VIAl=) gdu, + AEA otuna f = g m-a.p.t O fundie f ca mai sus mot cu de si Me numerte derivata Radon-Nicodym a massimi I'm raport un pl.