

Μέτρο & ολοκλ. Lebesgue στο \mathbb{R}^d

$$m^d(E) = \inf \sum_n |I_n|$$

$$E \subseteq \bigcup_n I_n$$

\subset

$$I_n = (a_1, b_1) \times \dots \times (a_d, b_d)$$

$$|I_n| = (b_1 - a_1) \dots (b_d - a_d)$$

Θεώρημα Fubini

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ και $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f| < \infty$ τότε

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = \int \left(\int f(x,y) dx \right) dy = \int \left(\int f(x,y) dy \right) dx .$$

Αν $f \geq 0$ τότε αυτό ισχύει πάντα. Δηλ αν $\iint |f(x,y)| dx dy < \infty$ ή

$\iint |f(x,y)| dy dx < \infty$ τότε $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f| < \infty$ και όλα ίσα μεταξύ τους.

$$L^1(\mathbb{R}) , L^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{T.v.} \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f| < \infty$$

$$L^p(\mathbb{R}^d) : \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^p < \infty$$

$$p \geq 1$$

$$\|f\|_p = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

$$p \geq 1$$

$$\|f\|_\infty = \text{ess sup } |f|$$

$$L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) :$$

$$\text{ess sup } |f| < \infty$$

$$\text{ess sup}_E \varphi = \inf \left\{ M : \underbrace{m \{ \varphi > M \}}_{m \{ x \in E : \varphi(x) > M \}} = 0 \right\}$$

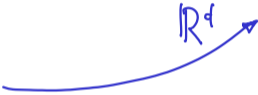
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{near } x = 1/2 \\ 10 & \dots \quad x = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ess sup}_{[0,1]} f = 1$$

$$M > 1 : \{f > M\} \subseteq \{1/2\}$$

Ληψίτζη δύο συναρτήσεων $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$f * g: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad f * g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(y) g(x-y) dy$$

Θ $\forall x$ υπάρχει το 

$\forall x$ η συνάρτηση $f(y)g(x-y)$ είναι ολοκληρώσιμη

δηλ. $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(y)| \cdot |g(x-y)| dy < \infty$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} |f(y)| |g|(x-y) dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(y) \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g|(x-y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|(y) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g| \right) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |g| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f| < \infty$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} f(y) g(x-y) dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \boxed{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(y) g(x-y) dy} dx$$

$f * g(x)$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(y) g(x-y) dy \right) dx \quad \text{υπάρχει για τι}$$

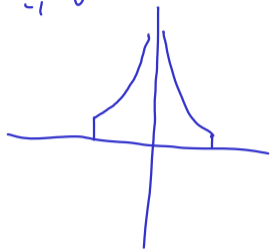
Αφού $\int \int |f(y)| |g(x-y)| dx dy < \infty \Rightarrow$

η σω. $\int |f(y)| \cdot |g(x-y)| dy < \infty \quad \forall x$

από ότι $\int f(y) g(x-y) dy$ υπάρχει.

$f * g(x)$ υπάρχει ότι αρκεί $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$\underline{\underline{d=1}} \quad f(x) = g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|}} & \text{αν } |x| < 1 \\ 0 & \text{αλλιώς} \end{cases} \int_{-1}^1 |f|, \int_{-1}^1 |g| < \infty$$



$f * g(x)$ υπάρχει για $x \neq 0$

$$f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \Rightarrow f * g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d),$$

$$\|f * g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1$$

$$\underline{|g| \leq M} \not\Rightarrow g \in L^1$$

$$\|f * g\|_\infty \leq \|g\|_\infty \|f\|_1$$

$$f * g(x) = \int f(y) g(x-y) dy$$

L^1 L^∞

$$\int |f(y)| |g(x-y)| dy \leq M \int |f(y)| dx \\ = M \cdot \|f\|_1$$

$$f * g(x) = g * f(x), \quad \forall x \quad (\text{αντιμεταθετικότητα})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) g(\overbrace{x-y}^z) dy = \int f(x-z) g(z) dz = \int g(z) f(x-z) dz$$

$y = x-z$ $= g * f(x)$

$$f * (g * h) = (f * g) * h \quad (\text{προσεταιριστικότητα})$$

$$(\lambda f + \mu g) * h = \lambda f * h + \mu g * h$$

$L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$d(f, g) = \|f - g\|_p$$

$$d(f, g) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = g$$

$$f \equiv g \Leftrightarrow m\{f \neq g\} = 0$$

↘ existence of disjoint sets

$$d(f, g) \leq d(f, h) + d(h, g)$$

$$\|f - g\|_p \leq \|f - h\|_p + \|h - g\|_p \Leftrightarrow \left[\|\alpha + \beta\|_p \leq \|\alpha\|_p + \|\beta\|_p \right]$$

av. Minkowski $\infty \geq p \geq 1$

$$\int |f - g|^p > 0$$

⇓

$$m\{f \neq g\} > 0$$

Απόδειξη Hölder

$$p=1, q=\infty$$

$$p=\infty, q=1$$

$$\int |fg| \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int |f| \cdot |g| &\leq \int |f| \|g\|_\infty = \\ &= \|g\|_\infty \|f\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$$

$$\text{όπου } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

(συμπληρωματικός εκθετής)

$$1 < p \leq q < \infty$$

Ανισότητα Young

$$a, b > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$a \cdot b \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$$

$$p, q \neq 1$$

με ισότητα όταν

$$a^p = b^q$$

$$q-1 = \frac{1}{p-1}$$

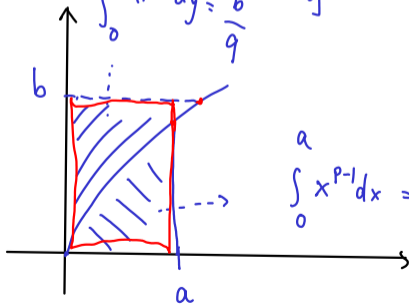
$$\int_0^b y^{q-1} dy = \frac{b^q}{q}$$

$$y = x^{p-1}$$



$$x = y^{q-1}$$

$$p \leq 2 \leq q$$



$$\int_0^a x^{p-1} dx = \frac{a^p}{p}$$

$$ab \leq \frac{a^p}{p} + \frac{b^q}{q}$$

Av. Hölder
 \uparrow

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq 1$$

"

$$\int |f| \cdot |g| \stackrel{\text{Youngs}}{\leq} \int \frac{|f|^p}{p} + \frac{|g|^q}{q} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \int |f|^p + \frac{1}{q} \int |g|^q = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

Ισοτιμία αν $|f|^p = |g|^q$ c.n.

$$\int |f| \cdot |g| \leq \left(\int |f|^p\right)^{1/p} \left(\int |g|^q\right)^{1/q}$$

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$$

αν $\|f\|_p = \|g\|_q = 1$

|

$$\|f\|_p \|g\|_q$$

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq 1$$

$$\left\| \frac{f}{\|f\|_p} \cdot \frac{g}{\|g\|_q} \right\| \leq 1$$

$$\|F\|_p = 1 = \|G\|_q$$

$$p = q = 2$$

ανισότητα Cauchy - Schwarz *

$$\left| \underbrace{\int f \cdot \bar{g}}_{\| \cdot \|} \right| \leq \left(\int |f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\int |g|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$\langle f, g \rangle$ εσωτερικό γινόμενο υπάρχει αφού $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \int |f|^2 = \langle f, f \rangle$$

$$L^p(\mathbb{R}^d) = \left\{ f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^p < \infty \right\} \quad \left\| f-g \right\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$$

$$\frac{A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d}{L^p(A) = \left\{ f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \int_A |f|^p < \infty \right\}}$$

$$0 < m(A) < \infty \quad 1 \leq p_1 < p_2 \leq \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad L^{p_2}(A) \subseteq L^{p_1}(A)$$

$$\text{Av } m(A) = 1 \quad \text{true} \quad \|f\|_{p_1} \leq \|f\|_{p_2}$$

$$\int_A |f|^{p_1} = \int_A |f|^{p_1} \cdot 1 \leq \left(\int_A |f|^{p_1 \cdot \frac{p_2}{p_1}} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_2}} \cdot m(A)^{\frac{p_2-p_1}{p_2}} = \|f\|_{p_2}^{p_1} \cdot m(A)^{\frac{p_2-p_1}{p_2}}$$

$$p = \frac{p_2}{p_1} > 1, \quad \frac{1}{q} + \frac{p_1}{p_2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = \frac{p_2-p_1}{p_2} \Rightarrow q = \frac{p_2}{p_2-p_1}$$

$$\int_A |f|^{p_1} \leq \|f\|_{p_2}^{p_1} m(A)^{\frac{p_2-p_1}{p_2}}$$

$$\|f\|_{p_1} \leq \|f\|_{p_2} m(A)^{\frac{p_2-p_1}{p_1 p_2}}$$

$$L^{p_2}(A) \subseteq L^{p_1}(A)$$

n.x. $L^p([0,1])$ φ divon us rpa p

Ανισότητα Markov ή Chebyshev

$f \in L^p(A)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\lambda > 0$. Τότε

$$m\{x \in A : |f(x)| \geq \lambda\} \leq \frac{\|f\|_p^p}{\lambda^p} = \int |f|^p$$

$$\int_A |f|^p \geq \int_{|f| \geq \lambda} |f|^p \geq \int_{|f| \geq \lambda} \lambda^p = \lambda^p m\{|f| \geq \lambda\}$$

$$m\{|f| \geq \lambda\} \leq \frac{\int_A |f|^p}{\lambda^p}$$

$$\frac{m(A) = 1 \quad f \in L^\infty(A) \Rightarrow \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p = \|f\|_\infty}{\|f\|_p \uparrow \text{ αυξάνει ως προς } p}$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon > 0} \quad E = \left\{ x \in A : |f(x)| \geq \underbrace{(1-\varepsilon) \|f\|_\infty}_{\text{ess sup } |f|} \right\}$$

Τότε $m(E) > 0$.

$$\|f\|_p = \left(\int_A |f|^p \right)^{1/p} \geq \left(\int_E |f|^p \right)^{1/p} \geq \left[(1-\varepsilon)^p \|f\|_\infty^p m(E) \right]^{1/p}$$

$$= m(E)^{1/p} (1-\varepsilon) \|f\|_\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_p \geq \underbrace{(1-\varepsilon)}_{\text{είναι ίσα από } \|f\|_\infty \geq \|f\|_p} \|f\|_\infty \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} m(E)^{1/p} \rightarrow 1$$