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## Szorzatmérők és a Fubini-tétel

$(X_1, \mathcal{A}_1, \mu_1), (X_2, \mathcal{A}_2, \mu_2)$ : mérhetőrek

$$X := X_1 \times X_2 = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 \in X_1, x_2 \in X_2\}$$

Def: szorzat mérők definíciói  $X$ -en  $\mu_1 \otimes \mu_2$  reggeljével

1. mérhető tágítás .  $A \in \mathcal{A}_1 \quad \} \Rightarrow A \times B$   
 $B \in \mathcal{A}_2$

2.  $\mathcal{A} := \{\text{mérhető tágítás végsorán mintákhoz elérhető halmaz}\}$

↪ algebrai alakítás

$$\mu_0(A \times B) := \mu_1(A) \cdot \mu_2(B) \Rightarrow \mu_0 \text{ pre-mérők (elosztók) tana}$$

3. Csontszabás  $\Rightarrow \mu_0$ -mérhető alkotott  $\sigma$ -algebra: ~~def~~ ~~def~~

↓

$$\mu := \mu_0|_{\mathcal{A}} \text{ - mérő } \mathcal{A}-en$$

$$\underline{\text{rel: }} \mu = \mu_1 \times \mu_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (X_1 \times X_2, \mathcal{A}, \mu_1 \times \mu_2) : \underline{\text{szorzatmérők}}$$

Def:  $E_{X_1} := \{x_2 \in X_2 : (x_1, x_2) \in E\}$        $E \in \mathcal{A}_1$  ~~M~~ mérő

$E^{X_2} := \{x_1 \in X_1 : (x_1, x_2) \in E\}$       neleter:

(2)

Eml:  $\mathcal{A}_\sigma$ : azon halmazok, melyek előállíthatók  
az elemek megnelikető módon

$\mathcal{A}_{\sigma \sigma}$ :  $\mathcal{A}_\sigma$  elemek megnelikető metszetei

All: Ha  $E \in \mathcal{A}_{\sigma \sigma}$ , akkor  $E^{x_2}$   $\mu_1$ -meletsű  $\forall x_2 \in X_2$  esetén  
 $\Rightarrow \mu_1(E^{x_2})$   $\mu_1$ -meletsű tulajdonság.

akkor

$$\int_{X_2} \mu_1(E^{x_2}) d\mu_2 = (\mu_1 \times \mu_2)(E)$$

Biz • Ha  $E = A \times B$  meletsű tétel  $\Rightarrow$  tűnélles

• Tízh  $E \in \mathcal{A}_\sigma \Rightarrow E = \bigcup_i^* E_i$   
 $\uparrow$  tűnélles ( $E_i \in \mathcal{A}$ )

$\Rightarrow \forall x_2 \in X_2 \quad E^{x_2} = \bigcup_i E_i^{x_2} \quad \text{és } E_i^{x_2} \text{-ak disjunkták}$

$\hookrightarrow$

$$\int_{X_2} \mu_1(E_i^{x_2}) d\mu_2 = (\mu_1 \times \mu_2)(E_i)$$

• Tízh  $E \in \mathcal{A}_{\sigma \sigma}$  s'  $(\mu_1 \times \mu_2)(E) < \infty$  (csak olyan esetet  
engedjük)

$\Rightarrow \exists (E_i) \subset \mathcal{A}_\sigma, E_{i+1} \subset E_i : E = \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty E_i$

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$$f_j(x_v) := \mu_v(E_j^{x_v})$$

$$f(x_v) := \mu_v(E^{x_v})$$

$$\Rightarrow E_j^{x_v} \nearrow E^{x_v} \rightsquigarrow E^{x_v} \text{ messbar}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f_j(x_v) \rightarrow f(x_v) \quad \forall x_v \Rightarrow f(x_v) \text{ messbar}$$

$$f_j(x_v) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (f_j) \nearrow \Rightarrow \int_{x_v} f(x_v) d\mu_v(x) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_v} f_j(x_v) d\mu_v(x)$$

monoton  
auf. titel

A'chdem wir: Jde  $E \subset X$  tetra messbar, aber

$E^{x_v} \mu_v$ -messbar  $\Rightarrow \mu_v(E^{x_v})$  ist definiert m.m.  $x_v \in X_2$  sein.

### TETTEL (Fabius-titel)

Thm  $f(x_1, x_v) \in L^1(X_1 \times X_2, \mu_1 \times \mu_v)$  vagyis integrálható körüljelzésben  $(X_1 \times X_2, \mu_1 \times \mu_v)$ -n.

Előre

(i)  $f^{x_2}(x_1) = f(x_1, x_v)$  relet m.m.  $x_1 \in X_1$  integrálható  $(X_1, \mu_1)$ -en  $(f^{x_2} \in L^1(X_1, \mu_1))$

(ii)  $f_{x_1}(x_v) = f(x_1, x_v)$  relet m.m.  $x_v \in X_2$  integrálható  $(X_2, \mu_v)$ -en  $(f_{x_1} \in L^1(X_2, \mu_v))$

(iii)  $\int_{X_1} f(x_1, x_v) d\mu_1$  integrálható  $(X_1, \mu_1)$ -en

(iv)  $\int_{X_2} f(x_1, x_v) d\mu_v$  integrálható  $(X_2, \mu_v)$ -en

(v)  $\int_{X_2} \left[ \int_{X_1} f(x_1, x_v) d\mu_1 \right] d\mu_v = \int_{X_1} \left[ \int_{X_2} f(x_1, x_v) d\mu_v \right] d\mu_1 = \int_{X_1 \times X_2} f d\mu_1 \times \mu_v$

③

Bsp.

Thm f $\geq$  0 + f :=  $x_E - e$  a function

also linear ✓

↓ linear homomorphism is parallel

egressus hyperplane is linear

↓ motion hyperplane is linear

removing hyperplane is linear

↓

and linear homomorphism ~~is parallel~~  
is parallel

is linear

!

Pfeilchen:

Geben allgemeine reelle stetige funktionen:

$$\text{① Bsp. } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y} \sin y}{y} dy = \frac{\ln 2}{4},$$

Ökt. teilt sich an  $f(x,y) = e^{-y} \sin 2xy$  hyperbole.

$$\begin{aligned} y \neq 0 \quad \int_0^1 e^{-y} \sin 2xy dx &= e^{-y} \left[ -\frac{\cos 2xy}{2y} \right]_{x=0}^1 = \\ &= e^{-y} \left( -\frac{\cos 2y}{2y} + \frac{1}{2y} \right) = e^{-y} \frac{\sin^2 y}{2y} \end{aligned}$$

parallel

⑤

$$|e^{-y} \sin 2xy| \leq e^{-y} \Rightarrow f(x,y) \text{ integrierbar}$$

$[0,1] \times [0,\infty) - \text{en}$

|| Fubini-theorem

$$\int_0^\infty \left[ \int_0^1 e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dx \right] dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy \right] dx$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{e^{-y} \sin 2xy}$

Intervall

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy \quad (=)$$

P  
part. int.

$$u' = e^{-y} \rightarrow u = -e^{-y}$$

$$v = \sin 2xy \quad v' = 2x \cos 2xy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\int e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy} &= [-e^{-y} \sin 2xy] + \cancel{f} 2x \int e^{-y} \cos 2xy \, dy = \\ &= [-e^{-y} \sin 2xy] + 2x \left\{ [-e^{-y} \cos 2xy] - \cancel{2f} e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy \right\} \end{aligned}$$

P  
part. int.

$$= -e^{-y} [\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2xy] - \cancel{4x^2} \int e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy$$

u' = e^{-y} \rightarrow u = -e^{-y}

$$v = \cos 2xy \quad v' = -2x$$

o 2xh 2xy

$$\hookrightarrow \int e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy = - \frac{e^{-y} [\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x]}{1+4x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ - \frac{e^{-n} [\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x]}{1+4x^2} \right]_0^n = \frac{2x}{1+4x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\cancel{-e^{-n}} \frac{[\sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x]}{1+4x^2} + \frac{\cancel{n+4x^2} + 2x}{1+4x^2} \\ &\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad 0 \end{aligned}$$

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Lagrange

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} \sin 2xy \, dy = \frac{2x}{1+4x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y} \sin^2 y}{y} \, dy = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+4x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \ln(1+4x^2) \right]_0^1 = \frac{\ln 5}{4}$$

! !

Regn A Fubini-tétel feltételeit felvesz:

②

$$f(x,y) := \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} & \text{ha } x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{ha } (x,y)=0 \end{cases}$$

$$A := [-1,1] \times [-1,1]$$

$$\circ y \neq 0 \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(x,y) \, dx = 0$$

↑  
x-én parálva

$$\circ x \neq 0 \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(x,y) \, dy = 0$$

↑  
y-én parálva hagyva

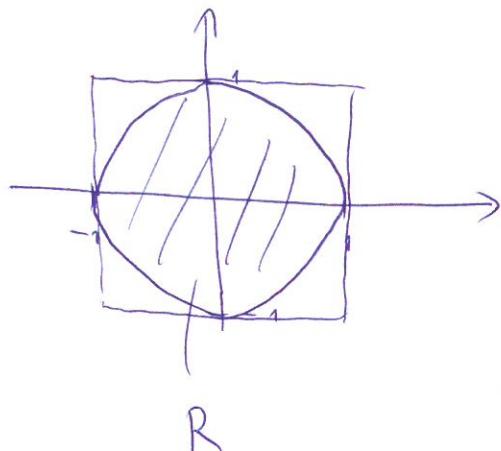
$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \left( \int_{-1}^1 f(x,y) \, dx \right) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \int_{-1}^1 f(x,y) \, dy \right) dx = 0$$

(a héj után  
felvezetés)

DE f nem integrálható  $\lambda_1 \times \lambda_2$  nent:

(2) Hypothese:

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 |f(x,y)| dx dy \geq \iint_R |f(x,y)| dx dy \quad \text{in } R \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$



$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

↓

$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{r^2 \cos \varphi \cdot r \sin \varphi}{r^4} = \frac{\cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|\cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi|}{r^2} r d\varphi \right] dr = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r} = \infty$$

(3)

$$\iint_R f(x,y) dx dy = ?, \text{ aber } R: 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy(x^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^3} & \text{für } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{für } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Stetigkeit integrierbar:

$$x \neq 0: A(x) := \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy = \int_{x^2}^{x^2+1} \frac{x(2x^2-u)}{2u^3} du = \int_x^{x^2+1} \left( \frac{x^3}{u^3} - \frac{x}{2u} \right) du \quad \text{in } u = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow du = 2y dy$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = x^2 - (u - x^2) = 2x^2 - u$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq u \leq x^2 + 1$$

⑧

$$\Rightarrow \left[ -\frac{x^3}{2u^2} + \frac{x}{2u} \right]_{u=x}^{u=x^2+1} = \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)}$$

$x=0$  -ban is igaz, mert  $f(0,y)=0$ .

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^2 A(x) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{4(x^2+1)} \right]_0^2 = -\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{5}$$

~~Höchst~~ Megfordítva a sorrendet:

$$B(y) := \int_0^2 f(x,y) dx = \int_y^{y+2} \frac{y(u-y)}{u^3} du = \left[ -\frac{y}{2u} + \frac{y^3}{2u^2} \right]_{u=y}^{u=y+2} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\circ y \neq 0 \quad u := x^2+y^2 \rightarrow du = 2x dx$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow y^2 \leq u \leq y+2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -\frac{2y}{(y+2)^2}$$

$y=0$  -ban  $\Leftrightarrow$  igaz, mert  $f(x,0)=0$ .

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^1 B(y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{-2y}{(y+2)^2} dy = \left[ \frac{1}{y+2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx \right] dy = -\frac{1}{20} \neq \frac{1}{5} = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

OK: nem integrálható R-én: 0-ban megrövidült szakaszon:

$$f(2+t,t) = \frac{6}{125t}, \quad f(t,2t) = -\frac{6}{125t}$$