

6.7.7. $f: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er gitt ved

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3} = \frac{x+y-2y}{(x+y)^3} = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} - \frac{2y}{(x+y)^3}$$

Før $y > 0$ er $\int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{(x+y)^2} - \frac{2y}{(x+y)^3} \right) dx$

$$= \left. -\frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{y}{(x+y)^2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{-1}{1+y} + \frac{y}{(1+y)^2} - \left(\frac{-1}{y} + \frac{y}{y^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-1-y}{(1+y)^2} + \frac{y}{(1+y)^2} = \frac{-1}{(1+y)^2}$$

Før $y = 0$ er $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ og $\int_0^1 f(x, 0) dx = \infty$. Spiller ingen rolle for

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{-1}{(1+y)^2} dy = \frac{1}{1+y} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Fra identiteten $f(x, y) = -f(y, x)$ får vi da at

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 f(x, y) dy \right) dx = - \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right) dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

Fubini's teorem gir at f ikke er integrerbar m.v.h.p. $\lambda = \mu \times \mu$.

6.7.8. $f: [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ er gitt ved

$$f(x, y) = x e^{-x^2(1+y^2)}$$

a) $\int_0^{\infty} f(x, y) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n x e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} dx =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{1}{2(1+y^2)} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \right|_0^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(1+y^2)} (1 - e^{-n^2(1+y^2)}) = \frac{1}{2(1+y^2)}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty f(x,y) dx \right) dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n \frac{dy}{2(1+y^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \arctan y \Big|_0^n =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \arctan n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

b) Tonelli's korem gir at f er integrerbar og at

$$\int f d(\mu \times \mu) = \int \left(\int f(x,y) dy \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad f \text{ er m\u00e5lbar siden}$$

f er kontinuertlig.

c) For $x > 0$ er

$$\int_0^\infty x e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n x e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{xn} e^{-x^2 - u^2} du$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{-u^2} du = e^{-x^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du. \quad \text{For } x=0 \text{ er integralet } 0.$$

men det spiller ingen rolle for

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty x e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} dy \right) dx = \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du \right) e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du \right)^2 \quad \text{d) b) gir os da } \int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

- 6.7.9. • $X = Y = [0, 1]$
 • $\mu = \text{Lebesgue mål på } X$
 • $\nu = \text{teller mål på } Y$
 • $E = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y \mid x = y\}$

Da er $\int \nu(E_x) d\mu(x) = 1$, $\int \mu(E^y) d\nu(y) = 0$ og $\mu \times \nu(E) = \infty$

(Næsten)
 Bevis: $E_x = \{x\}$, så $\nu(E_x) = 1$ og $\int \nu(E_x) d\mu(x) = \int 1 \cdot d\mu(x) = \mu(X) = 1$.

$E^y = \{y\}$, så $\mu(E^y) = 0$ og $\int \mu(E^y) d\nu(y) = \int 0 \cdot d\nu(y) = 0$.

For å finne $\mu \times \nu(E)$, må vi overdekke E med en familie $\mathcal{C} = \{C_n\}$, $C_n = A_n \times B_n$, der $A_n \subset X$ og $B_n \subset Y$ er målbare m.h.p μ og ν , der $E \subset \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n \times B_n$. La $N_0 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \mu(A_n) = 0\}$ og sett

$A = \bigcup_{n \in N_0} A_n \subset X$. Da er $\mu(A) = 0$ og hvis vi setter

$B = I \setminus A$, så er $\mu(B) = 1$. Videre er $\{C_n\}_{n \notin N_0}$ en overdekning av $B \times B$. Dette betyr at

$B \subset \bigcup_{n \notin N_0} B_n$ og siden $\mu(B) = 1$, må det finnes en $m_0 \notin N_0$

slik at $\mu(B_{m_0}) > 0$, men da er B_{m_0} ikke endelig, da $\nu(B_{m_0}) = \infty$ og dermed

$$\lambda(A_{m_0} \times B_{m_0}) := \mu(A_{m_0}) \cdot \nu(B_{m_0}) = \infty \text{ siden}$$

$\mu(A_{m_0}) > 0$. Dette viser at $(\mu \times \nu)^*(E) = \infty$. Hvis vi antar at E er målbart (dette er ikke opplagt!) følger det at $\mu \times \nu(E) = \infty$.

Detta strider ikkje mot Lemma 6.7.3 sidan ν ikkje er σ -endelig. (Og vi vet egentlig ikkje om \mathbb{F} er $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ málbar heller.)

6.7.10 • $X = Y = \mathbb{N}$, $\mu = \nu =$ tellemått.
- $f: X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er gitt ved $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{hvis } x=y \\ -1 & \text{hvis } x=y+1, \text{ der } y=x-1 \\ 0 & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$

• Da er $\int |f| d(\mu \times \nu) = \infty$.

Beweis: $\mu \times \nu$ er tellemått og $|f(x, y)| = 1$ for uendelig mange (x, y) . Dette gir

$$\int |f| d(\mu \times \nu) = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} |f(x, y)| = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \int \left(\int f(x, y) d\mu(x) \right) d\nu(y) &= \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} f(x, y) \right) \\ &= \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} (f(y, y) + f(y+1, y)) = \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} (1 - 1) = \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \int \left(\int f(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{y=1}^{\infty} f(x, y) \right) \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \begin{cases} f(x, x) = 1 & \text{hvis } x=1 \\ f(x, x-1) + f(x, x) = 0 & \text{hvis } x > 1 \end{cases} = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

7.1.1 $\cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y) = e^{i(x+y)} = e^{ix} \cdot e^{iy}$
 $= (\cos x + i \sin x)(\cos y + i \sin y) = (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) + i(\sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x)$
 $\Rightarrow \cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$
 $\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x$

$$7.1.2 \quad \cos y = \frac{e^{iy} + e^{-iy}}{2} \quad \sin y = \frac{e^{iy} - e^{-iy}}{2i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \sin u \sin v &= \frac{e^{iu} - e^{-iu}}{2i} \cdot \frac{e^{iv} - e^{-iv}}{2i} \\ &= \frac{e^{i(u+v)} - e^{i(u-v)} - e^{i(v-u)} + e^{-i(u+v)}}{-4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{i(u-v)} + e^{-i(u-v)} - (e^{i(u+v)} + e^{-i(u+v)})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos(u-v) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(u+v)$$

$$b) \int \sin 4x \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3x - \cos 5x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \cos u \cos v &= \frac{e^{iu} + e^{-iu}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{iv} + e^{-iv}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{i(u+v)} + e^{i(u-v)} + e^{-i(u-v)} + e^{-i(u+v)}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{i(u+v)} + e^{-i(u+v)} + e^{i(u-v)} + e^{-i(u-v)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos(u+v) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(u-v)$$

$$\bullet \int \cos 3x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 5x + \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + \sin x \right) + C = \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C.$$

$$d) \circ \sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \sin v \cos u$$

$$\sin(u-v) = \sin u \cos(-v) + \sin(-v) \cos u = \sin u \cos v - \sin v \cos u$$

↳ addieren!

$$\sin(u+v) + \sin(u-v) = 2 \sin u \cos v$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin u \cos v = \frac{1}{2} \sin(u+v) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(u-v)$$

$$\circ \int \sin x \cos 4x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 5x + \sin(-3x) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 5x - \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cos 3x - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x + C.$$

7.1.3 Finden Fourier reihen für $f(x) = e^x$

Skizze:

$$a_n = \langle f, e_n \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^x e^{-inx} \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{(1-in)x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi(1-in)} e^{(1-in)x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi(1-in)} e^{\pi} \cdot e^{-in\pi} - e^{-\pi} e^{in\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi(1-in)} e^{\pi} - e^{-\pi} = \frac{(-1)^n \sinh \pi}{\pi(1+n^2)} (1+in)$$

$$\text{Komplexe form: } \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sinh \pi}{\pi(1+n^2)} (1+in) e^{inx}$$

$$\text{Reelle form: } (1+in) e^{inx} + (1-in) e^{-inx} =$$

$$2 \operatorname{Re} (1+in) e^{inx} = 2 \operatorname{Re} (1+in) (\cos nx + i \sin nx)$$

$$= 2 (\cos nx - n \sin nx)$$

Reell Fourier rekke

$$\frac{\sinh \pi}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2 \sinh \pi}{\pi(1+n^2)} (\cos nx - n \sin nx)$$

7.1.4 Finn Fourier rekken til $f(x) = x^2$

Svar:

$$\alpha_n = \langle f, e_n \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{x^2 e^{-inx}}{-in} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2x}{in} e^{-inx} dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad v = \frac{1}{-in} e^{-inx}$$

$$u' = 2x \quad v' = \frac{1}{-in} e^{-inx}$$

$$= \frac{2}{in} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x e^{-inx} dx = \frac{2}{in} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{in} = (-1)^n \frac{2}{n^2} \quad n \neq 0$$

Exempel

For $n=0$ får vi $\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi^3 = \frac{1}{3} \pi^2$

Kompleks form: $\frac{1}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{n^2} e^{inx}$

Reell form: $e^{inx} + e^{-inx} = 2 \operatorname{Re} e^{inx} = 2 \cos nx$

Reell Fourier rekke: $\frac{1}{3} \pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx$

7.1.5 Finn Fourier rekken til $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{e^{i\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{x}{2}}}{2i}$

Svar:

$$\alpha_n = \langle f, e_n \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{i\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{x}{2}}}{2i} e^{-inx} dx = \frac{1}{4\pi i} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{i(\frac{1}{2}-n)x} - e^{-i(\frac{1}{2}+n)x}}{-e} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi i} \left(\frac{1}{i(\frac{1}{2}-n)} e^{i(\frac{1}{2}-n)x} - \frac{1}{-i(\frac{1}{2}+n)} e^{-i(\frac{1}{2}+n)x} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{4\pi i} \left(\frac{e^{i\frac{1}{2}x}}{i(\frac{1}{2}-n)} + \frac{e^{-i\frac{1}{2}x}}{i(\frac{1}{2}+n)} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m}{4\pi i} \left(\frac{2i}{i(\frac{1}{2}-m)} - \frac{2i}{i(\frac{1}{2}+m)} \right) = \frac{(-1)^m}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}-m} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+m} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m}{2\pi i} \cdot \frac{2m}{\frac{1}{4}-m^2} = \frac{(-1)^{m+1} m}{\pi i (m^2 - \frac{1}{4})}$$

Kompleks form : $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{\pi i (n^2 - \frac{1}{4})} e^{inx}$

Reell form : $\frac{m e^{inx}}{i} - \frac{m e^{-inx}}{i} = 2 \operatorname{Im} (m e^{inx})$

$= 2m \sin mx$

Reell Fourier rekke : $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2m}{\pi (n^2 - \frac{1}{4})} \sin nx$

7.1.6.

a) $D_n = a_0 + a_0 n + \dots + a_0 n^n = \frac{a_0 (1-n^{n+1})}{1-n}$ når $n \neq 1$.

Beweis : $D_n = a_0 + a_0 n + \dots + a_0 n^n$

$$n D_n = \frac{a_0 n + a_0 n^2 + \dots + a_0 n^{n+1}}{1-n}$$

$$D_n - n D_n = a_0 - a_0 n^{n+1} = a_0 (1-n^{n+1})$$

$$D_n = \frac{a_0 (1-n^{n+1})}{1-n}$$

b) $\sum_{k=0}^n e^{ikx} = \frac{1 - e^{i(n+1)x}}{1 - e^{ix}}$

når x ikke er heltallig multiplum av 2π .

Skon : Da er $n = e^{ix} \neq 1$ og

$$\sum_{k=0}^n e^{ikx} = 1 + n + \dots + n^n = \frac{1 - (e^{ix})^{n+1}}{1 - e^{ix}} = \frac{1 - e^{i(n+1)x}}{1 - e^{ix}}$$

c) $\sum_{k=0}^m e^{ikx} = e^{i \frac{mx}{2}} \frac{\sin(\frac{m+1}{2}x)}{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}$ när x inte är heltallig multipel av 2π .

Beweis:

$$e^{i \frac{mx}{2}} \frac{\sin(\frac{m+1}{2}x)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = e^{i \frac{mx}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{e^{i \frac{m+1}{2}x} - e^{-i \frac{m+1}{2}x}}{2i} \right)}{\left(\frac{e^{i \frac{x}{2}} - e^{-i \frac{x}{2}}}{2i} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(m+\frac{1}{2})x} - e^{-i \cdot \frac{1}{2}x}}{e^{i \frac{1}{2}x} - e^{-i \frac{1}{2}x}} = (\text{mult med } e^{i \frac{1}{2}x} \text{ i täljare och nämnare})$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(m+1)x} - 1}{e^{ix} - 1} = \frac{1 - e^{i(m+1)x}}{1 - e^{ix}}$$

Resultatet följer nu från b).

d) $\sum_{k=0}^m \cos kx + i \sin kx = \sum_{k=0}^m e^{ikx} = e^{i \frac{mx}{2}} \frac{\sin(\frac{m+1}{2}x)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{mx}{2} + i \sin \frac{mx}{2} \right) \frac{\sin(\frac{m+1}{2}x)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \quad \text{som giv}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^m \cos kx = \frac{\cos \frac{mx}{2} \sin \frac{m+1}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^m \sin kx = \frac{\sin \frac{mx}{2} \sin \frac{m+1}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

7.1.7 Formelen $\int_a^b u(t)v'(t)dt = [u(t)v(t)]_a^b - \int_a^b u'(t)v(t)dt$

gjelder også for komplekse funksjoner u og v .

Beweis:

Erklær å vise at Leibniz formel $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$ holder.

Dette følger direkte fra at derivasjon er en lineær operator. Men her er regningen:

$$u(t) = a(t) + i b(t)$$

$$v(t) = c(t) + i d(t)$$

$$\textcircled{*} u(t)v(t) = (a(t)c(t) - b(t)d(t)) + i(a(t)d(t) + b(t)c(t))$$

$$u'(t) = a'(t) + i b'(t)$$

$$v'(t) = c'(t) + i d'(t)$$

$\textcircled{+}$ gi

$$u(t)v'(t) = (a'(t)c(t) + a(t)c'(t) - b'(t)d(t) - b(t)d'(t)) + i(a'(t)d(t) + a(t)d'(t) + b'(t)c(t) + b(t)c'(t))$$

$$u'(t)v(t) + u(t)v'(t) = (a'(t) + i b'(t))(c(t) + i d(t))$$

$$+ (a(t) + i b(t))(c'(t) + i d'(t))$$

$$= (a'(t)c(t) - b'(t)d(t)) + i(b'(t)c(t) + a'(t)d(t))$$

$$+ (a(t)c'(t) - b(t)d'(t)) + i(b(t)c'(t) + a(t)d'(t))$$

$$= (a'(t)c(t) - b'(t)d(t) + a(t)c'(t) - b(t)d'(t))$$

$$+ i(b'(t)c(t) + a'(t)d(t) + b(t)c'(t) + a(t)d'(t))$$

Se at dette stemmer.

7.2.1 Hvis $A \subset [-\pi, \pi]$ er målbar, $\epsilon > 0$, så findes en kontinuertlig $f: [-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ slik at $\mu(\{x \mid f(x) \neq \mathbb{1}_A(x)\}) < \epsilon$.

Beweis: Proposition 6.4.5 giver at der findes en åben mængde $O \supset A$ og en lukket mængde $K \subset A$ slik at $\mu(O \setminus A) < \frac{1}{2}\epsilon$ og $\mu(A \setminus K) < \frac{1}{2}\epsilon$. K er begrænset og derfor kompakt og vi kan antage at $O \subset X = (-\pi - \epsilon, \pi + \epsilon)$ (ellers er π bare O med X).

I følge lemma 7.2.1 findes der da en kontinuertlig funktions $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ slik at $f(x) = 1$ for alle $x \in K$ og $f(x) = 0$ for alle $x \notin O$. Vi restriktiver så f til $[-\pi, \pi]$. Det følger at

$$\{x \mid f(x) \neq \mathbb{1}_A(x)\} \subset (A \setminus K) \cup (O \setminus A)$$

Resultatet følger nu av at $\mu((A \setminus K) \cup (O \setminus A)) \leq \mu(A \setminus K) + \mu(O \setminus A) < \epsilon$.

7.2.2 De kontinuertlige funktions er tætte i $L^2(\mu)$, dvs. for hver $f \in L^2(\mu)$ og $\epsilon > 0$ findes kontinuertlig $g: [-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ slik at $\|f - g\|_2 < \epsilon$.

Beweis: Lad f_+ og f_- være de positive og negative delene af f , så $f_+, f_- \geq 0$ og $f = f_+ - f_-$. Vi kan $f_+ \leq |f|$ og $f_- \leq |f|$, så $f_+, f_- \in L^2(\mu)$.

Proposition 5.5.3 giver at der findes en voksende følge g_n af enkle funktions, $g_n \geq 0$, slik at $g_n \rightarrow f_+$. Det følger at $|f_+ - g_n|^2 \leq |f|^2$ som er integrerbar og LDKT giver da

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_+ - g_n\|_2^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int |f_+ - g_n|^2 d\mu = \int \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_+ - g_n|^2 d\mu = \int 0 d\mu = 0.$$

Tilsvarende fins enkle funksjoner $h_m \geq 0$ slik at
 $\lim \|f - h_m\|_2 = 0$. Det følger at

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|f - (g_m - h_m)\|_2 = 0$$

Altså fins enkel funksjon $k (= g_m - h_m$ for m stor)
slik at

$$\|f - k\|_2 < \frac{1}{2} \epsilon.$$

Vi kan $k = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \mathbb{1}_{A_i}$, der $A_i \subset [-\pi, \pi]$ er målbar, $\alpha_i \neq 0$.

I følge forrige oppgave fins kontinuerlige funksjoner
 f_i slik at

$$\mu \{x \mid f_i(x) \neq \mathbb{1}_{A_i}(x)\} < \frac{\epsilon^2}{4N^2 |\alpha_i|^2}.$$

Da er

$$\|\alpha_i \mathbb{1}_{A_i} - \alpha_i f_i\|_2 = |\alpha_i| \|\mathbb{1}_{A_i} - f_i\|_2 = |\alpha_i| \left(\int |\mathbb{1}_{A_i} - f_i|^2 d\mu \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$< |\alpha_i| \left(\frac{\epsilon^2}{4N^2 |\alpha_i|^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\epsilon}{2N}$$

Vi kan nå $g = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i f_i$. Da er

$$\|f - g\|_2 \leq \|f - k\|_2 + \|k - g\|_2 = \|f - k\|_2 + \left\| \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \mathbb{1}_{A_i} - \alpha_i f_i \right\|_2$$

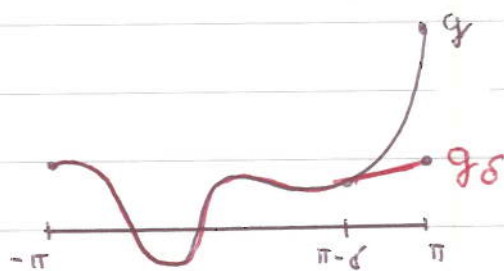
$$\leq \|f - k\|_2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \|\alpha_i \mathbb{1}_{A_i} - \alpha_i f_i\|_2 < \frac{1}{2} \epsilon + N \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{2N} = \epsilon.$$

7.2.3. $\mathcal{C}_p = \{f : [-\pi, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ er kontinuerlig og } f(-\pi) = f(\pi)\}$

\mathcal{C}_p er tett i $L^2(\mu)$.

Beris: Gitt $f \in L^2(\mu)$ og $\epsilon > 0$. Da fins kontinuertlig g slik at $\|f - g\|_2 < \frac{1}{2}\epsilon$. La $N = \sup\{|g(x)| : x \in [-\pi, \pi]\}$.
La $\delta > 0$ være liten og rætt

$$g_\delta(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{hvis } -\pi \leq x \leq \pi - \delta \\ g(\pi - \delta) \frac{\pi - x}{\delta} + g(-\pi) \frac{x - (\pi - \delta)}{\delta} & \text{mån } \pi - \delta \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



mån $\pi - \delta \leq x \leq \pi$.

Da er g_δ kontinuertlig, $g_\delta = g$ i $[-\pi, \pi - \delta]$, $g_\delta(\pi) = g_\delta(-\pi)$,
så $g_\delta \in \mathcal{C}_p$ og $|g(x) - g_\delta(x)| \leq 2N$ for alle x . Dette gir

$$\|g - g_\delta\|_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |g(x) - g_\delta(x)|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\frac{4N^2}{2\pi} \cdot \delta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{N}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \delta^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Hvis vi velger δ så liten at $\frac{N}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \delta^{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{1}{2}\epsilon$ (dvs. $\delta < \frac{\pi\epsilon}{2N^2}$)

så følger det at $\|g - g_\delta\|_2 < \frac{1}{2}\epsilon$ og dermed

$$\|f - g_\delta\|_2 \leq \|f - g\|_2 + \|g - g_\delta\|_2 < \epsilon.$$