

Mάθημα 16

Θεώρημα Η f είναι μεταποίηση αν - ν μιας από τις ακόλουθες (1)

(2)

(6xΣ)

$$(i) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \{x : f(x) \geq a\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (3)$$

$$(ii) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \{x : f(x) < a\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (4)$$

$$(iii) \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \{x : f(x) \leq a\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (5)$$

Απίδειξη Παρατητούμε πρώτα ότι $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [a + \frac{1}{n}, +\infty] = [a, +\infty]$ (6)

$$\text{και } \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (a - \frac{1}{n}, +\infty] = [a, +\infty]. \quad \text{Οπότε} \quad (7)$$

$$\{x : f(x) \geq a\} = f^{-1}([a, +\infty]) = f^{-1}\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (a - \frac{1}{n}, +\infty]\right) \quad (8)$$

$$= \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} f^{-1}((a - \frac{1}{n}, +\infty]) = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x : f(x) > a - \frac{1}{n}\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (9)$$

Αυτός αποδεικνύει τη \Leftarrow μεταποίηση $\Rightarrow (i) \Rightarrow$. (10)

$$(i) \Rightarrow (ii) \quad \{x : f(x) < a\} = \{x : f(x) \geq a\}^c \in \mathcal{M} \quad (11)$$

$$(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \quad \{x : f(x) \leq a\} = f^{-1}([-a, a]) = \dots \quad (12)$$

$$= f^{-1}\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [-a + \frac{1}{n}, a]\right) = \dots \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{α'στρη σήμη} \\ \text{τε το γραμματέριο} \end{array} \quad (13)$$

$$(iii) \Rightarrow f \text{ μεταποίηση: } \{x : f(x) > a\} = \{x : f(x) \leq a\}^c \in \mathcal{M} \quad (14)$$



Ορισμός Στο $\tilde{\mathcal{M}} := \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ κανούμε να συβαστούμε (15)

$$0 \cdot (+\infty) = 0 \cdot (-\infty) = (+\infty) \cdot 0 = (-\infty) \cdot 0 = 0 \quad (16)$$

Οι μέτρες $(+\infty) - (+\infty)$, $(-\infty) - (-\infty)$, $(+\infty) + (-\infty)$, $(-\infty) + (+\infty)$ (17)

παρατίθουν αποστιλέτες, καθώς και η διαίρεση $f(x)$ σε 0 δεν διατίθεται (18)

Έχει ως $f(x)$, $f(-x)$, f/x δεν ορίζονται πάντα (19)

$$\text{or } f \circ g, \max\{f, g\}, \min\{f, g\} \quad f_+ = \max\{f, 0\} \quad f_- = \min\{f, 0\} \quad (1)$$

$|f|$ opijotan määrä. (2)

~~Nähdään~~ Ar $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ funktiolla $\exists a \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(\{a\}) =$ (3)

$$= \{x : f(x) = a\} \text{ eivätki } \emptyset \quad (4)$$

Antisym Ar $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\exists \{x : f(x) \geq a\} \cup \{x : f(x) \leq a\}$ (5)

$$\text{eivätki } \emptyset \quad \{x : f(x) = a\} = \{x : f(x) \geq a\} \cap \{x : f(x) \leq a\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Ar } a = +\infty \quad \{x : f(x) = a\} = \cancel{\{x : f(x) > a\}} \quad \in \mathcal{M} \quad (7)$$

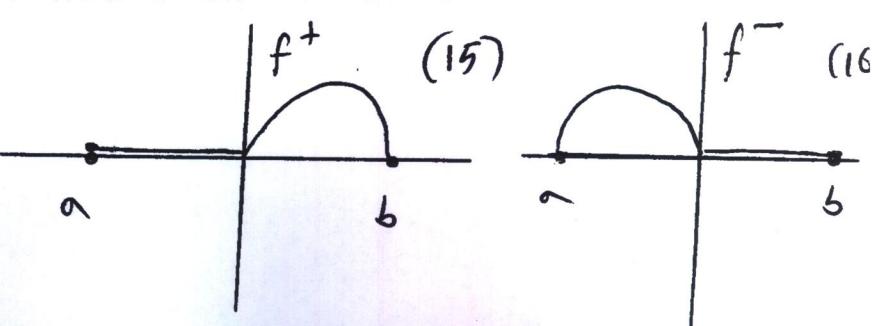
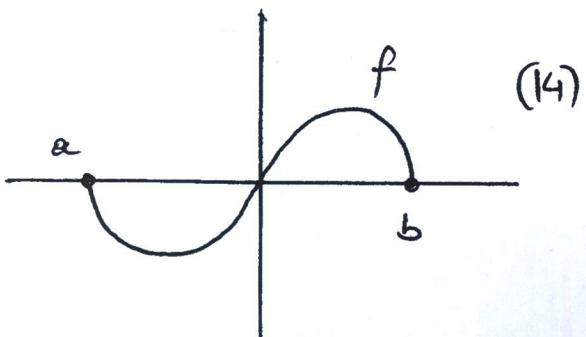
$$= \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x : f(x) > n\} \in \mathcal{M}$$

$$\text{Ar } a = -\infty \quad \{x : f(x) = a\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x : f(x) < -n\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (8)$$

Opijous $\forall f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ opijoukot $f^+, f^- : A \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ (9)

$$f^+(x) = \max\{f(x), 0\} = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{ar } f(x) \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{ar } f(x) < 0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$f^-(x) = \max\{-f(x), 0\} = \begin{cases} -f(x) & \text{ar } f(x) \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{ar } f(x) > 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$



$$\text{Olkoon } f = f^+ - f^- \quad \text{ja} \quad |f| = f^+ + f^- \quad (12)$$

f^+ \leftarrow deurikko kääpöistäns f ja f^- \leftarrow apurutki kääpöistäns f (13)

$$\text{Επιμέλεια} \quad \frac{f + |f|}{2} = f^+ \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{|f| - f}{2} = f^- \quad (17)$$

Θεώρηση Αν f, g $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\eta\sigma\eta\mu\eta$ $f, g: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ τότε οι αναπτύξεις (2)

- (i) $f+g$ (ii) $2f$ (iii) f^2 , $|f|$ (iv) fg (v) $\max\{f, g\}$ (6)
 (vi) $\min\{f, g\}$ (vii) f^+, f^- (7)

είναι ίδιες $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\eta\sigma\eta\mu\eta$ (5)

Απόδειξη (i) Ισχυρότερος $f(x) + g(x) > a \Leftrightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{Q}$ ώστε $f(x) > r, g(x) > a - r$ (7)

[\Leftarrow "ηπογνωμονική" $f(x) + g(x) > r + (a - r) = a$] (8)

\Rightarrow Αρνούμενο $f(x) + g(x) > a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) \neq -\infty \\ g(x) \neq -\infty \end{cases}$ (9)

Από $f(x) > a - g(x) \Rightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{Q}$ ώστε $r < a - g(x)$ (10)

$f(x) > r > a - g(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) > r \\ g(x) > a - r \end{cases}$ (11)

Συνεπώς $\{x : (f+g)(x) > a\} = \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} (\{x : f(x) > r\} \cap \{x : g(x) > a - r\}) \in \mathcal{M}$ (12)

(ii) Αν $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda f = 0 \mu\epsilon\tau\rho\eta\sigma\eta\mu\eta$ (8)

Αν $\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \{x : (\lambda f)(x) > a\} = \{x : f(x) > \frac{a}{\lambda}\} \in \mathcal{M}$ (13)

Αν $\lambda < 0 \Rightarrow \{x : (\lambda f)(x) > a\} = \{x : f(x) < \frac{a}{\lambda}\} \in \mathcal{M}$ (14)

(iii) $\{x : (f(x))^2 > a\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathbb{R} & \text{αν } a < 0 \\ \{x : f(x) > \sqrt{a}\} \cup \{x : f(x) < -\sqrt{a}\} & \text{αν } a = 0 \\ \{x : f(x) > \sqrt{a}\} \cup \{x : f(x) < -\sqrt{a}\} & \text{αν } a > 0 \end{array} \right\} \in \mathcal{M}$ (15)

Οποιων παραγγελμάτων $|f|$

(16)

$$(iv) \quad \text{Defn} \quad B_1 = \{x : f(x) = +\infty\} \cap \{x : g(x) = -\infty\} \quad (1)$$

$$B_2 = \{x : f(x) = -\infty\} \cap \{x : g(x) = +\infty\} \quad (2)$$

$$B_3 = \{x : f(x) = +\infty\} \cap \{x : g(x) = +\infty\} \quad (3)$$

$$B_4 = \{x : f(x) = -\infty\} \cap \{x : g(x) = -\infty\} \quad (4)$$

$$B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 \in \mathcal{M} \quad \Rightarrow \quad B := B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3 \cup B_4 \in \mathcal{M} \Rightarrow A \setminus B \in \mathcal{M} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Defn} \quad f_1 = f|_{A \setminus B} \quad g_1 = g|_{A \setminus B} \quad \text{Defn} \quad f_1, g_1 \in \mathcal{M} \quad (6)$$

$$f_1 g_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left((f_1 + g_1)^2 - f_1^2 - g_1^2 \right) \quad (7)$$

$$[\textcircled{8} \quad \{x \in A \setminus B : f_1(x) > a\} = \{x \in A : f_1(x) > a\} \setminus B \in \mathcal{M}] \quad (8)$$

(9)

$$\text{Apn } f_1 \cdot g_1 \quad \text{Defn}$$

$$\text{Defn} \quad \{x \in A : (f_1 g_1)(x) > a\} = \{x \in A \setminus B : (f_1 g_1)(x) > a\} \cup B_3 \cup B_4 \in \mathcal{M} \quad (10)$$

(11)

$$\text{Apn } f_g \quad \text{Defn}$$

$$(v) \quad \{x : \max\{f, g\}(x) > a\} = \{x : f(x) > a\} \cup \{x : g(x) > a\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (12)$$

(13)

$$\{x : \min\{f, g\}(x) > a\} = \{x : f(x) > a\} \cap \{x : g(x) > a\} \in \mathcal{M} \quad (14)$$

(15)

$$(vi) \quad \text{of course } \text{Defn} \Rightarrow (v). \quad (16)$$