

①

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-nx^2} dx$$

$$f_n, x \in (0, \infty)$$

$$f_n = e^{-nx^2}$$

spoj.  $\rightarrow$  mŕ

$$\downarrow$$
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$e^{-nx^2} = 0$$

by spoj  $\nearrow$

$$\int_0^{\infty} 0 dx = 0$$

$$\text{Pro } x \in (0, \infty)$$

$$e^{-nx^2} \leq e^{-x^2}$$

$$-nx^2 \leq -x^2$$

$$x^2 \leq nx^2$$

$$g = e^{-x^2}$$

majoranta  $\rightarrow$  nem' is tabulce, ale  
ukazali jsme ve 2. cviceni

Tecky z Leb. lze proložit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nx}}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

tu spg  $\rightarrow$  uet.

$$\text{fix } x: \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-nx}}{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{e^{-nx}}{1+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2} =: g(x) \quad \text{integr. majoranta}$$

(nebo z minulých  
úloh)

Tedy z Lebesguea

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nx}}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \underbrace{\frac{n \sin x}{1+n^2 \sqrt{x}}}_{f_n \text{ spg} \rightarrow \text{wöf}, 0 \text{ spg} \rightarrow \text{wöf}} dx = 0$$

$$\text{fix } x \in (0,1): \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin x}{1+n^2 \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \sqrt{x}} = 0$$

Lebesgue

$$\left| \frac{n \sin x}{1+n^2 \sqrt{x}} \right| \leq \frac{n}{1+n^2 \sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{n}{n^2 \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{n \sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{majorante}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \underbrace{n \sqrt{x} e^{-n^2 x^2}}_{f_n \text{ spec. } 0 \text{ spec.} \Rightarrow \text{meas.}} dx = 0$$

pro  $x \in (0, 1)$ :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = 0$   
(ze s'edly)

fix  $x \in (0, 1)$ : zavedeme  $h_x(u) = u \sqrt{x} e^{-u^2 x^2}$   $u \in [1, \infty)$

$$h'_x(u) = \sqrt{x} e^{-u^2 x^2} + u \sqrt{x} e^{-u^2 x^2} (-2ux^2) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} e^{-u^2 x^2} (1 - 2u^2 x^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2x^2} = u^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x} = u$$

pat  $h_x(u) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

majranta:  $g(x) = \max \left\{ \underbrace{\sqrt{x} e^{-x^2}}_{\text{integr.}} ; \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}_{\text{integr.}} ; 0 \right\}$

max 2 integrovateľných = integrovateľná

z Lebesguea lze prohodit

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1 + \frac{x}{n})^n \sqrt[n]{x}} = e^{-x}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x}, \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1.$

2/ Ukažte, že platí:

$n \in \mathbb{N}; x \in (0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\frac{x}{n})^n \cdot \sqrt[n]{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}},$

$n \geq 2, x \in (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\frac{x}{n})^n \cdot \sqrt[n]{x}} \leq (1 + \frac{x}{n})^{-n} =$

$= \left[ \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^j \right]^{-1} \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right]^{-1} \leq \frac{4}{x^2}.$

Položíme-li tedy  $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  pro  $x \in (0,1)$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{4}{x^2}$

pro  $x \in (1, +\infty)$ , jest  $g \in \mathcal{L}_{(0,+\infty)}$  (odůvodněte!) a můžeme použít Lebesgueovu větu.

4,8. Dokažte, že  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(x+n)}{n} e^{-x} \cos x dx = 0!$

1/ Limitní funkce je rovna nule na  $(0, +\infty)$ .

2/ Použijte Lebesgueovu větu a využijte vztahů:

$a/ n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{\log(x+n)}{n} < \frac{x+n}{n} \leq 1+x$

$b/ e^{-x}(1+x) \in \mathcal{L}_{(0,+\infty)}.$

4,9. Buď  $0 < A < +\infty$ , potom  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^A \frac{e^{x^3}}{1+nx} dx = 0.$

Použijte Lebesgueovu i Leviho větu, využijte vztahu

$x \in (0,A), n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{x^3}}{1+nx} \leq e^{x^3} \in \mathcal{L}_{(0,A)}.$

Ne vždy je pravda, že

$f_n \rightarrow f \text{ na } M \Rightarrow \int_M f_n \rightarrow \int_M f$

Uveďme příklady

4,10. Definujme pro každé  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  funkci  $f_n$  na  $\langle 0,1 \rangle$  takto:

$f_n(x) = n \sin(\pi nx) \text{ pro } x \in \langle 0, \frac{1}{n} \rangle,$

$f_n(x) = 0 \text{ pro } x \in \langle \frac{1}{n}, 1 \rangle.$

Potom a/  $f_n \rightarrow 0$  v  $\langle 0,1 \rangle$ ,

$b/ \int_0^1 f_n = \frac{2}{\pi}, \quad \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = 0.$

Může být  $f_n \rightrightarrows 0$  v  $\langle 0,1 \rangle$ ?

**Problem 2.** If  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ , prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f \, dx = 0.$$

Give an example to show that this result need not be true if  $f$  is not integrable on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Solution.**

- Let

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2n} \chi_{[-n,n]} f,$$

where  $\chi_{[-n,n]}$  is the characteristic function of the interval  $[-n, n]$ . Then

$$\int f_n \, dx = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f \, dx.$$

- We have  $f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  whenever  $f(x) \neq \pm\infty$ , so  $f_n \rightarrow 0$  pointwise a.e. on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Also, for  $n \geq 1$ ,

$$|f_n| \leq \frac{1}{2} |f| \in L^1(\mathbb{R}).$$

- The Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem implies that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n \, dx = \int \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n \, dx = \int 0 \, dx = 0,$$

which proves the result

- If  $f = 1$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f \, dx = 1.$$

In this case the sequence

$$f_n = \frac{1}{2n} \chi_{[-n,n]}$$

converges pointwise (and even uniformly) to 0 on  $\mathbb{R}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , but the integrals do not. Note that the convergence is not monotone and the sequence  $(f_n)$  is not dominated by any integrable function.

## Příklad od H. Mal'eva

Jako příklad na rozmyšlenou: Máme posloupnost nezáporných integrovatelných funkcí a lze zaměnit limitu a integrál, existuje integrovatelná majoranta?

Protipříklad je třeba toto:

Nechť  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n \log n} e^{-\frac{x}{n}} dx$ . Potom  $f_n \rightarrow 0$  a  $\int_0^\infty f_n = \frac{1}{\log n} \rightarrow 0$ . Nechť  $g$  je majoranta. Potom

$$\int_n^{n+1} g(x) dx \geq \int_n^{n+1} f_n(x) dx = \frac{1}{\log n} \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} e^{-t} dt \geq \frac{c}{n \log n},$$

tedy

$$\int_0^\infty g(x) dx \geq c \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n \log n} = \infty.$$

$$t = \frac{x}{n}$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{n} dx$$

| $x$ | $n$ | $n+1$             |
|-----|-----|-------------------|
| $t$ | 1   | $1 + \frac{1}{n}$ |

$$\left[ -e^{-t} \right]_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} = -e^{-(1+\frac{1}{n})} + e^{-1} = e^{-1} (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{n}})$$

$$e^{-x} - 1 \geq x \quad (\forall x)$$

$$= -e^{-1} (e^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$$

$$\geq -e^{-1} \cdot (-\frac{1}{n})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} e^{-1} = \frac{c}{n}$$