

Zad. 1

(1)

a) (X, \mathcal{F}, μ) - σ -skalarowa, $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ - σ -algebra. ~~Wszystkie~~ $\mu|_{\mathcal{G}} = \nu$
 Niech $f \in L^1(\mu)$. Zauważ, że $\mu \ll \nu : \nu \ll \mu$ na \mathcal{G} .

Niech ξ - miara t. i. e.

$$\xi(A) = \int_A f d\mu. \text{ Wówczas } \forall_{A \in \mathcal{G}} \mu(A) = 0 \Rightarrow |\xi|(A) = 0. \Rightarrow \xi \ll \mu. \text{ (na } \mathcal{G})$$

~~Rozważmy Radon-Nikodym~~ $\exists g \in L^1(\nu)$

$$\text{Ale } \nu = \mu|_{\mathcal{G}}, \text{ zatem } \forall_{A \in \mathcal{G}} \nu(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu(A) = 0 \Rightarrow |\xi|(A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi \ll \nu. \text{ (na } \mathcal{G})$$

Zatem ξ t. Radon-Nikodym $\exists g \in L^1(\nu)$ (gdzie istnieją t. i. e., g jest un. p. t. i. e. w. o. b. d. w. i. e. n. i. e. j. e. s. t. m. i. e. r. a. ν)

$$\forall_{A \in \mathcal{G}} \xi(A) = \int_A g d\nu, \text{ gdzie } \int_A f d\mu = \int_A g d\nu.$$

b) $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ - prost. probab., X - mierz. um. los., $\mathbb{E}|X| < \infty$, $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ - σ -algebra

$$\forall_{A \in \mathcal{G}} \mathbb{E} X 1_A = \int_{\Omega} X 1_A d\mathbb{P} = \int_A X d\mathbb{P} = \int_A Y d\mathbb{P}|_{\mathcal{G}} = \int_{\Omega} Y 1_A d\mathbb{P}|_{\mathcal{G}} = \mathbb{E} Y 1_A.$$

$\exists Y \in L^1(\mathbb{P}|_{\mathcal{G}})$

□

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3.

$$T: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$Tf(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x)f(x+1)$$

T jest liniowy bo $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{C} \quad f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$T(af+bg)(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x)(af(x+1)+bg(x+1)) =$$

$$= a\operatorname{sgn}(x)f(x+1) + b\operatorname{sgn}(x)g(x+1) = aTf(x) + bTg(x) \quad \checkmark$$

T jest dobrze określony bo $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$\|Tf\|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\operatorname{sgn}(x)f(x+1)|^2 dx = \int_{y=x+1} |f(y)|^2 dy = \|f\|^2 < \infty$$

$\| \cdot \|$
 $1 \cdot \|f\|^2 \quad \checkmark$

Zatem $\|T\| \leq 1$ T jest ograniczony. \checkmark

Niech $f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$(Tf, g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} Tf(x) \overline{g(x)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \operatorname{sgn}(x)f(x+1) \overline{g(x)} dx =$$

$$\stackrel{y=x+1}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) \operatorname{sgn}(y-1) \overline{g(y-1)} dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) \overline{\operatorname{sgn}(y-1)g(y-1)} dy$$

$$= (f, T^*g) \quad \text{zatem } T^*g(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x-1)g(x-1). \quad \checkmark$$