

Analysis 3 UE

$$43. \quad f(t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + itx}}_{=: g(t,x)} d\lambda(x), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

a) ZZ: f wohldefiniert.

$$|f(t)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}| \cdot \underbrace{|e^{itx}|}_{=1} d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d\lambda(x) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sqrt{2\pi} < \infty$$

b) ZZ: f stetig differenzierbar

1) $x \mapsto g(t,x)$ integrierbar $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ \checkmark (a.o.)

2) $\exists R \in L_1(\mathbb{R}) : \left| \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}(t,x) \right| \leq R(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N$ mit $\lambda(N) = 0$.

$$\left| \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}(t,x) \right| = \left| e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + itx} \cdot ix \right| = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} |x| =: R(x)$$

$$R(x) \in L_1(\mathbb{R}), \text{ da } \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} |x| d\lambda(x) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x dx = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} dy = 2.$$

$$\text{Lemma 13.1.10} \rightarrow f \text{ diffbar mit } f'(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}(t,x)}_{=: g_t(t,x)} d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + itx} ix d\lambda(x)$$

1) $x \mapsto g_t(t,x)$ integrierbar $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ \checkmark (a.o.)

2) $t \mapsto g_t(t,x)$ stetig $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ \checkmark (Zus. stet. F.B.S.)

3) $\forall t_0 \in \mathbb{R} \exists U_{\delta}(t_0) \in \mathcal{U}(t_0) \wedge R \in L_1(\mathbb{R})$:

$$|g_t(t, \cdot)| \leq R \text{ f\"ur } \forall t \in U_{\delta}(t_0) \quad \checkmark \text{ (w\"ahle } R \text{ wie oben)}$$

Lemma 13.1.8 $\rightarrow f'$ stetig

c) ZZ: $f'(t) + t f(t) = 0$

$$f'(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + itx} ix d\lambda(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x}_{=: u} \cdot \underbrace{e^{itx} \cdot i}_{=: v} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{itx} i}_{=0} \Big|_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{itx} i^2 t dx$$

$$= -t \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} + itx} d\lambda(x) = -t \cdot f(t)$$

d) ZZ: $f(t) = \sqrt{2\pi} \exp(-\frac{t^2}{2})$

$$f'(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt} = -t f(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int \frac{df(t)}{f(t)} = - \int t dt + c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln f(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2} + c \Leftrightarrow f(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot c$$

$$c = f(0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d\lambda(x) \stackrel{\textcircled{*}}{=} \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\textcircled{*} I := \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d\lambda(x)$$

$$I^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} d\lambda(x) \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} d\lambda(y) \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} d\lambda_2(y)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Trafo-Satz}}{=} \int_{[0, \infty) \times [0, 2\pi)} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r d\lambda_2(r, \varphi) \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr \right) d\varphi = 2\pi$$

= 1

$$\Rightarrow I = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

44. ~~part~~ μ Maß mit $\mu(A) \in [0, \infty) \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{B}_2 \cap \mathbb{T}$

$$F[d\mu](z) := \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{\zeta+z}{\zeta-z} d\mu(\zeta) \quad z \in \mathbb{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < 1\}$$

a) ZZ: $F[d\mu](z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n < \infty$ mit $a_0 := \int_{\mathbb{T}} 1 d\mu(\zeta)$, $a_n := 2 \int_{\mathbb{T}} \zeta^{-n} d\mu(\zeta) \quad n > 1 \quad (z \in \mathbb{D})$

$$\frac{\zeta+z}{\zeta-z} = \frac{\zeta+z}{\zeta} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{\zeta}} = \left(1 + \frac{z}{\zeta}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^{n+1} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^0}_1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^n$$

$\left|\frac{z}{\zeta}\right| = |z| < 1$

$$\Rightarrow F[d\mu](z) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{\zeta+z}{\zeta-z} d\mu(\zeta) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^n\right) d\mu(\zeta)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{T}} 1 d\mu(\zeta) + \int_{\mathbb{T}} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N 2 \left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^n d\mu(\zeta)$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{*}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{T}} 1 d\mu(\zeta) + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{\mathbb{T}} 2 \zeta^{-n} d\mu(\zeta) \cdot z^n$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{2 \int_{\mathbb{T}} \zeta^{-n} d\mu(\zeta)}_{a_n} z^n$$

$$\textcircled{*} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{z}{\zeta}\right)^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^N \left|\frac{z}{\zeta}\right|^n = \sum_{n=1}^N |z|^n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z|^n = \frac{1}{1-|z|} < \infty \quad \text{da } |z| < 1$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{1}{1-z} d\mu(\zeta) = \frac{1}{1-|z|} \mu(\mathbb{T}) < \infty$$

$$|F[d\mu](z)| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\omega_n z^n| \leq \underbrace{\mu(\mathbb{T})}_{\uparrow} + 2\mu(\mathbb{T}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z|^n < \infty \text{ für } |z| < 1 \Leftrightarrow z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

$$n \geq 1: |\omega_n z^n| = 2 \left| \int_{\mathbb{T}} \gamma^{-n} d\mu(\gamma) \right| \cdot |z|^n \\ \leq 2 \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underbrace{|\gamma|^{-n}}_1 d\mu(\gamma) |z|^n = 2\mu(\mathbb{T}) |z|^n$$

8, ZZ: $\operatorname{Re} F[d\mu](z) \geq 0 \quad (z \in \mathbb{D})$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\gamma+z}{\gamma-z} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\gamma+z}{\gamma-z} + \frac{\bar{\gamma}+\bar{z}}{\bar{\gamma}-\bar{z}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\gamma+z)(\bar{\gamma}-\bar{z}) + (\bar{\gamma}+\bar{z})(\gamma-z)}{(\gamma-z)(\bar{\gamma}-\bar{z})} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma\bar{\gamma} - z\bar{z} + \bar{\gamma}\gamma - \bar{z}z}{|\gamma-z|^2} \\ = \frac{\underbrace{|\gamma|^2}_{>0} - \underbrace{|z|^2}_{>0}}{|\gamma-z|^2} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{\gamma+z}{\gamma-z} d\mu(\gamma) \geq 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{D}, \text{ da } \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{\gamma+z}{\gamma-z} d\mu = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underbrace{\operatorname{Re} \frac{\gamma+z}{\gamma-z}}_{>0} d\mu + i \int_{\mathbb{T}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{\gamma+z}{\gamma-z} d\mu.$$

45. $f(t) := \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x}}_{=: g(t,x)} dx, \quad t \in [0, \infty)$

a) Für welche $t \in [0, \infty)$ existiert das Integral auch im Lebesgue'schen Sinne?

$$g \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^+) \Leftrightarrow |g| \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^+)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} |g| d\lambda = \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-tx} \underbrace{\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|}_{\leq 1} d\lambda(x) \leq \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} dx = \left(-\frac{1}{t} \right) \cdot e^{-tx} \Big|_{x=0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{t} < \infty (t \neq 0)$$

Fall $t=0$:

$$f(0) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \stackrel{?}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^+ d\lambda(x) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^- d\lambda(x)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^+ d\lambda(x) \geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{(2k+2)\pi} d\lambda(x) \\ = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{-\frac{\cos x}{(2k+2)\pi} \Big|_{x=2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi}}_{\frac{\cos 2k\pi - \cos(2k+1)\pi}{2(k+1)\pi} = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2(k+1)\pi}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = \infty.$$

$$\Rightarrow g(0, \cdot) \notin L_1(\mathbb{R}^+).$$

B) (i) ZZ: f stetig auf $(0, \infty)$

$$|g(t, x)| = \left| e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq e^{-tx} \leq e^{-\alpha x} \quad \forall t \in (\alpha, \beta), \alpha > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ stetig auf $(0, \infty)$ lt. Lemma 13.1.8

(ii) ZZ: f stetig in 0

Soll gelten:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\beta} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \\ &\stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{\beta} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{stetig auf } [0, \beta] \times \mathbb{R}^+ \\ \text{(vgl. Kor. 8.7.6)}}}{=} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\beta} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = f(0) \end{aligned}$$

① Vertauschung der Limiten gerechtfertigt bei glm. Konvergenz von

$$\int_0^{\beta} g(t, x) dx \xrightarrow{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} g(t, x) dx \quad \text{bzgl. } t \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$f(t) = \underbrace{\int_0^1 e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx}_{\text{stetig lt. Koroll. 8.7.6.}} + \int_1^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} (\cos x + t \sin x) \right]_{x=1}^{\beta} - \int_1^{\beta} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} (t \cos x + \sin x) dx$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = -e^{-t} \cos 1 - t \int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-tx} \cos x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -e^{-t} \cos 1 + t \int_1^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_1^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = -\frac{e^{-t}}{1+t^2} (\cos 1 + t \sin 1)$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-t}}{1+t^2} (\cos 1 + t \sin 1) - \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{\beta} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} (t \cos x + \sin x) dx$$

stetig

Bleibt noch zu zeigen, dass der letzte Grenzübergang gleichmäßig ist:

$$\left| \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} (t \cos x + \sin x) dx - \int_1^{\beta} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} (t \cos x + \sin x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\beta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} (t \cos x + \sin x) dx \right| \leq \int_{\beta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \left| \frac{t \cos x + \sin x}{1+t^2} \right| e^{-tx} dx$$

$$\leq \int_{\beta}^{\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} dx = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\beta} = 0. \text{ unabh. von } t, \text{ also}$$

(iii) ZZ: f stetig diffbar auf $(0, \infty)$

$$\left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(t, x) \right| = \left| -x e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = e^{-tx} |\sin x| \\ \leq e^{-tx} \leq e^{-\alpha x} \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^+) \quad \forall t \in (\alpha, \beta) \subseteq (0, \infty).$$

$\Rightarrow f$ auf $(0, \infty)$ diffbar lt. Korollar 13.1.10 mit

$$f'(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(t, x) d\lambda(x) = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-tx} \sin x d\lambda(x) \\ = \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} (\cos x + t \sin x) \Big|_{x=0}^{\infty} = - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \quad (\text{stetig})$$

c) $f'(t) = - \frac{1}{1+t^2}$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$
↑ 0 \downarrow $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t = \infty$
f. stetig $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-tx} = 0$ für $t > 1$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} d\lambda(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} d\lambda(x) = 0$$

$$f(t) = \int f'(t) dt + c = \int - \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + c = -\arctan t + c$$

$$0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -\arctan t + c = -\frac{\pi}{2} + c \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = f(0) = -\arctan 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Z9. (I, \leq) gu. Menge

$(f_i)_{i \in I}$ Netz messbarer Fkt. $f_i: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$

$(f_i)_{i \in I}$ monoton \uparrow , d.h. $i \leq j \Rightarrow f_i(x) \leq f_j(x) \quad \forall x \in [0,1]$

ZZ: $\lim_{i \in I} f_i(x) = \sup_{i \in I} f_i(x)$

Sei $x_0 \in [0,1]$. Die Kugeln Filterbasis bilden, genügt zu zeigen:

$$\forall i_0 \in I \exists \delta > 0: \left| \sup_{i \in I} f_i(x_0) - f_{j_0}(x_0) \right| < \delta \quad \forall j \geq i_0$$

Wegen der Monotonie gilt

$$\delta \stackrel{**}{>} \sup_{i \in I} f_i(x_0) - f_{i_0}(x_0) \geq \sup_{i \in I} f_i(x_0) - f_j(x_0) \geq 0 \quad \forall j \geq i_0.$$

Z10. $I := \{A \in [0,1] \mid \lambda(A) = 0\}$, $\leq := \subseteq$

(I, \leq) ist gerichtete Menge, da

1) reflexiv: $A \subseteq A \quad \forall A \in I \quad \checkmark$

2) transitiv: $A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C \quad \forall A, B, C \in I \quad \checkmark$

3) Richtungseigenschaft: $\forall A, B \in I \exists C \in I: A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq C \quad \checkmark$ setze $C = A \cup B \in I$

$f_i(x) = 1_{i_c}(x) \in [0,1]$ messbar und monoton \uparrow , da

$$i \leq j \Leftrightarrow i \subseteq j \Rightarrow 1_i(x) \leq 1_j(x) \quad \forall x \in [0,1]$$

(Z9)
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{i \in I} f_i(x) = \sup_{i \in I} f_i(x) \geq f_{i_c}(x) = 1$
 \leq ist trivial.

also: $\int_{[0,1]} 1_i(x) d\lambda(x) = \int_i d\lambda = 0 \quad \forall i \in I$

$$\int_{[0,1]} \lim_{i \in I} f_i(x) d\lambda(x) = \int_{[0,1]} 1 d\lambda = \lambda([0,1]) = 1$$

42. $x, y \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Re} x, \operatorname{Re} y > 0$

$$a) \mathbb{Z}\mathbb{Z}: \int_{(0,1)} \frac{t^{x-1}}{1+t^y} d\lambda(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{x+ny}$$

$$\int_{(0,1)} \frac{t^{x-1}}{1+t^y} d\lambda(t) = \int_{(0,1)} t^{x-1} \frac{1}{1-(-t^y)} d\lambda(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} | -t^y | = t^{\operatorname{Re} y} < 1 \\ \forall t \in (0,1) \end{aligned} \quad \approx \int_{(0,1)} t^{x-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-t^y)^n d\lambda(t)$$

$$= \int_{(0,1)} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N (-1)^n t^{x-1+ny} d\lambda(t)$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{*}}{=} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N \int_{(0,1)} (-1)^n t^{x-1+ny} d\lambda(t)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \underbrace{\int_0^1 t^{x-1+ny} dt}_{= \frac{t^{x+ny}}{x+ny} \Big|_0^1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{x+ny}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N (-1)^n t^{x-1+ny} \right| = |t^{x-1}| \left| \frac{1+(-t^y)^{N+1}}{1+t^y} \right| = \underbrace{t^{\operatorname{Re} x-1}}_{\in L_1(\mathbb{R}), \text{ da } \operatorname{Re} x > 0} \left| \frac{1+(-t^y)^{N+1}}{1+t^y} \right| \leq K \cdot t^{\operatorname{Re} x-1} \in L_1(\mathbb{R})$$

Zeige: $\forall N \in \mathbb{N} \exists K \in \mathbb{R}: \left| \frac{1+(-t^y)^N}{1+t^y} \right| \leq K \quad \forall t \in (0,1)$

$$\begin{aligned} |1+t^y|^2 &= (1+t^y)(1+t^{\bar{y}}) = 1+t^y+t^{\bar{y}}+t^{y+\bar{y}} = 1+2t^{\operatorname{Re} y} \underbrace{\cos(\operatorname{Im} y \cdot \ln t)}_{\in [-1,1]} + t^{2\operatorname{Re} y} \\ t^y+t^{\bar{y}} &= t^{a+ib} + t^{a-ib} = t^a (e^{ib \ln t} + e^{-ib \ln t}) \\ &= t^a (\cos(b \ln t) + i \sin(b \ln t) + \cos(b \ln t) - i \sin(b \ln t)) \\ &= 2t^a \cos(\operatorname{Im} y \cdot \ln t) \end{aligned}$$

Es $\exists \varepsilon > 0: \cos(\operatorname{Im} y \cdot \ln t) > 0 \quad \forall t \in (\varepsilon, 1)$

$\Rightarrow |1+t^y| \geq 1$

$\forall t \in (0, \varepsilon]$ gilt die Abschätzung

$$|1+t^y| \geq \sqrt{1-2t^{\operatorname{Re} y} + t^{2\operatorname{Re} y}} = 1-t^{\operatorname{Re} y} \geq C > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1+(-t^y)^N}{1+t^y} \right| \leq \frac{1+| -t^y |^N}{C} = \frac{1}{C} (1+t^{N \operatorname{Re} y}) \leq \frac{2}{C} =: K.$$

6) Begründe, warum die Reihe konvergiert.

Die Konvergenz ist durch das Leibniz-Kriterium gesichert.

1) Es handelt sich um eine alternierende Reihe.

(ab einem gewissen Index)

2) Die Beträge der Summanden bilden eine monotone Nullfolge.

Bew. für Beh. 2):

$$\left| \frac{1}{x+ny} \right| \geq \left| \frac{1}{x+(n+1)y} \right| \Leftrightarrow |x+ny|^2 \leq |x+(n+1)y|^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x+ny)(\bar{x}+n\bar{y}) \leq (x+ny+y)(\bar{x}+n\bar{y}+\bar{y})$$

$$= (x+ny)(\bar{x}+n\bar{y}) + \bar{y}(x+ny+y) + y(\bar{x}+n\bar{y}+\bar{y})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x\bar{y} + y\bar{x} + 2ny\bar{y} + 2y\bar{y}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \geq -\frac{x\bar{y} + y\bar{x} + 2y\bar{y}}{2y\bar{y}} = -\left(\frac{x}{2y} + \frac{\bar{x}}{2\bar{y}}\right) - 1$$

$$= -\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - 1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$\frac{c-d}{c^2+d^2}$

$\Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ (von x und y abh.), ab dem $\left| \frac{1}{x+ny} \right|$ monotone Nullfolge ist.

Z12. μ Maß mit $\mu(A) < \infty \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{L}$.

$$G[d\mu](z) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{\frac{1+xz}{x-z}}_{g(z,x)} d\mu(x), \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}. \quad (\text{d.h. } \text{Im } z \neq 0)$$

a) ZZ: $G[d\mu]$ auf $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ wohldefiniert.

1) $g(z,x)$ ist definiert $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$, da $x \neq z$.

2) $g(z,x)$ stetig, d.h. auf \mathbb{R} \nexists Unbeschränktheitsstellen

3) Betrachte Grenzwerte gegen $\pm \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1+xz}{x-z} \right|^2 &= \left| \frac{1+x(\alpha+i\beta)}{x-(\alpha-i\beta)} \right|^2 = \frac{(1+x\alpha)^2 + x^2\beta^2}{(x-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{1+2\alpha x + x^2\alpha^2 + x^2\beta^2}{x^2 - 2\alpha x + \alpha^2 + \beta^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2\alpha}{x} + \alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2\alpha}{x} + \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{x^2}} \rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \quad \text{für } x \rightarrow \pm \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists K \in \mathbb{R}: |g(z,x)| \leq K \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{also: } |G[d\mu](z)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1+xz}{x-z} \right| d\mu(x) \leq K \cdot \mu(\mathbb{R}) < \infty.$$

b) ZZ: $G[d\mu]$ stetig auf $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$.

folgt direkt aus Lemma 13.1.8, alle VS bereits gezeigt.

c) ZZ: $\text{Im } z \cdot \text{Im } G[d\mu](z) \geq 0$

Sei $z = \alpha + i\beta$ ($\beta > 0$), d.g.

$$G[d\mu](z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1+x(\alpha+i\beta)}{x-(\alpha-i\beta)} d\mu(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{(1+x\alpha)(x-\alpha) - x\beta^2}{(x-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} d\mu(x) + i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{(1+x\alpha)\beta + (x-\alpha)\beta x}{(x-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} d\mu(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } z \cdot \text{Im } G[d\mu](z) = \beta^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \underbrace{\frac{1+x^2}{(x-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2}}_{> 0} d\mu(x) \geq 0.$$