21.12.09

Marts- u. Wahrscheinlichkeitsch. UE
X)
1)

$$p_{n}(w) = \begin{cases} 0 \times 0 \times 22n \\ \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}$$

hog & Understein
Data gilt
$$\lambda(D) = \lambda(\mathbb{Q}) = 0$$
. $\Rightarrow g int R-index
$$\int \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2^{-i} h_{iq,j} d\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int 2^{-i} d\lambda = 0$$
Vige oblige Engelsene med Sicks von looi lone delengue:
a) $O \leq f_n = f \quad \nexists \quad \int f dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int f_n dx$
b) $f_n \Rightarrow f \quad g \quad R-index mid \quad |f_n| \leq g \quad \lambda = f_n$
 $\neq f_{n,1} \notin R-index$
3) $f_R(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{nR}(\omega) med \quad f_{nR}(\omega) = 2^{-n} (\omega - q_n)^2 (1 - (\omega - q_n)^2)^{R-1}$
ing londering
 $\# f_{n,1} \notin R-index$
 $f_{nR} \quad int stering and R, \quad f_{nR}(\omega) \leq 2^{-n} \quad \forall \omega \in \mathbb{R} \text{ somed} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{nR}(\omega) \leq 1$
and gline Romangend Ld. Majour Anderine Sector for $M = \frac{1}{(\omega - q_n)^2} \int f_{nR}(\omega) \leq 1$
and gline Romangend Ld. Majour Andericann.
 $\Rightarrow f_{RR} \quad int R-index i.$
 $f(\omega) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{nR}(\omega) \stackrel{i}{=} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{nR}(\omega) = \frac{1}{(\omega - q_n)^2} \int_{R}^{\infty} (1 - (\omega - q_n)^2)^R$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} (\omega - q_n)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - (\omega - q_n)^2)^R$
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 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} (m - q_n)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - (\omega - q_n)^2)^R$
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 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} (m - q_n)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - (\omega - q_n)^2)^R$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} (1 - (m - q_n)^2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} 2$$

gill g. d. w. eines der beiden Inscorple existient.

$$\begin{aligned} & 6 \end{pmatrix} \mu(A) := \int_{A} e^{-1\omega i} d\lambda(\omega) + \sum_{q_{n} \neq A} 2^{-n}, \quad A \in \mathcal{E} \\ & g_{n} :: \int (\omega^{2} 1|_{Q_{c}} + 1|_{Q_{c}}) d\mu \\ & \int (\omega^{2} 1|_{Q_{c}} + 1|_{Q_{c}}) d\mu = \int \omega^{2} 1|_{Q_{c}} V_{+} \int 1|_{Q_{c}} d\mu = \int \omega^{2} d\mu + \int d\mu \\ & \int_{Q_{c}} \omega^{2} d\mu = \int \omega^{2} e^{-1\omega i} d\lambda(\omega) = \int \omega^{2} e^{-1\omega i} d\lambda(\omega) \\ & = \int \omega^{2} e^{-1\omega i} d\omega = \dots = 2 \cdot 2 \int_{Q_{c}}^{\infty} e^{-\omega} d\omega = 4. \\ & \int d\mu = \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} \int d\mu = \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} \mu(1q_{n}) = \sum_{n=n}^{\infty} 2^{-n} = 1 \\ & = \int (\omega^{2} 1|_{Q_{c}} + 1|_{Q_{c}}) d\mu = 5. \end{aligned}$$

Winen: 11 A int Lo-member \$7 A & L

=> 11 A ist nickt messber => 11 ist nickt L- inther.

Es gill $\lambda(A) \leq \lambda(C) = 0$. => $1|_A = 0 \lambda - \beta i i$.

Signit int 1/4 beschränkt, 7-für steding und somit R-insbor.