

Quint. W. ... $\int_{k^r} f = \int_{k^{r+1}} f$

$$\int_{k^{r+1}} f = \int_{k^r} f(x-y) f_{k^{r+1}} dy = \int_{k^{r+1}} f_{k^{r+1}} \int_{k^r} f$$

Young's inequality $f_1 \in L^1, f_2 \in L^p$ in A .
 Hölder's inequality $f_1 \in L^p, f_2 \in L^q$ in A .

$A \geq 1$

$$\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{A'} = 1 \quad \text{Quint. W. } \frac{1}{A} \rightarrow \frac{1}{A'}$$

$$\|f\|_p \leq \|f\|_q \quad \text{for } p < q$$

if $p < q$ then $\|f\|_p < \|f\|_q$.
 if $p < q$ then $\|f\|_q < \|f\|_p$.

So $p > q$ implies $\|f\|_q < \|f\|_p$.

Quint. W. $\int |f|^p \rightarrow 0$ as $p \rightarrow \infty$

$$\|f\|_p \leq \|f\|_q \leq \|f\|_r \leq \|f\|_s \leq \|f\|_t \leq \|f\|_u$$

Qua s. calcola $\int f = \frac{3}{\pi}$

quint. $\int f_k = \left(\frac{3}{\pi}\right)^k$

Studia ora l'insieme $\{f_2 > 0\}$

$$f_2(x) = \int f(x-y) f(y) dy = \int_{|x-y| < 1} f(x-y) f(y) dy$$

L'insieme $\{f_2 > 0\}$ sse $B_1(x) \cap B_1(x) \neq \emptyset$

Questo si verifica sse $|x| < 2$. Cioe

Per indurre a $\{f_2 > 0\} = B_2(0)$.

Dimostra $\{f_2 > 0\} = B_2(0)$.

3) Soluzio di $A \varepsilon > 0$

Ma $\mu(\{f_1 > \varepsilon\}) = 0$

Consid l'insieme $\{ |g f_n| > \varepsilon \}$, e s. scelpo $\eta = \varepsilon$, sia t h.c.

$\mu(\{ |g f_n| > \varepsilon \}) < \varepsilon$

$$\{ |g f_n| > \varepsilon \} \subset \{ |g_1| > t \} \cup \{ |g_2| \leq t, |g f_n| > \varepsilon \} \subset \{ |g_1| > t \} \cup \{ |g f_n| > \varepsilon \}$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \{ |x| < \delta \} \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(0)| < \epsilon$$

allw

$$\exists \delta > 0 \{ |x| < \delta \} \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(0)| < \epsilon$$

Q.w.t. $\exists \delta > 0 \forall \epsilon > 0$

$$\{ |x| < \delta \} \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(0)| < \epsilon + \delta$$

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