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Contenido cero, medida cero y Fubini

1) Si A tiene medida cero y $BCA \Rightarrow B$ tiene medida cero.

Dem.

Como A tiene medida cero $\Rightarrow \exists$ una colección numerable de rectángulos $Q_i \ni A \subset \bigcup_i Q_i$ y $\sum_i v(Q_i) < \epsilon \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$, y como BCA B también tiene una colección numerable de rectángulos $Q_i \ni B \subset \bigcup_i Q_i$ para algún k que SPG puede ser $k \leq n \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_i^k v(Q_i) \leq \sum_i^n v(Q_i) < \epsilon \quad \therefore \sum_i^k v(Q_i) < \epsilon \quad \therefore B \text{ tiene medida cero} \blacktriangle$$

\downarrow para B \downarrow para A

2) Si A tiene contenido cero $\Rightarrow A$ tiene medida cero.

Dem.

Como A tiene contenido cero $\Rightarrow \exists$ una colección finita de rectángulos $Q_i \ni A \subset \bigcup_i Q_i \Rightarrow A \subset \bigcup_i Q_i \cup Q_{n+1} \cup Q_{n+2} \cup \dots \cup Q_{n+m} \cup \dots$
 $\Rightarrow A \subset \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} Q_i$. Por otra parte, $\forall \epsilon > 0$ podemos tener $v(Q_i) < \frac{\epsilon}{2^i}$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n v(Q_i) + v(Q_{n+1}) + v(Q_{n+2}) + \dots < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\epsilon}{2^i} + \frac{\epsilon}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{\epsilon}{2^{n+2}} + \dots$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} v(Q_i) < \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\epsilon}{2^i} = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\epsilon}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{r-1}} \right) = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^r}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right)$
 $= \epsilon \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^r} \right) = \epsilon \quad \therefore \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} v(Q_i) < \epsilon$
 $\therefore A$ tiene medida cero \blacktriangle

3) Calcular las siguientes integrales e intercambiar los límites y verificar que sean iguales, i.e

$$\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y) dx dy = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y) dy dx \quad (\text{Fubini})$$

a) $\int_1^3 \int_0^2 x \ln y dx dy$

c) $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2xy dx dy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}$

b) $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 3y^2 \tan x dx dy$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \int_1^3 \int_0^2 x \ln y \, dx \, dy &= \int_1^3 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right) \ln y \, dy = 2 \int_1^3 \ln y \, dy = 2 \left(y \ln y - y \Big|_1^3 \right) \\
 &= 2 \left[3 \ln 3 - 3 - 1 \cdot \ln 1 + 1 \right] = \underline{6 \ln 3 - 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Intercambiando los límites de integración tenemos

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 \int_1^3 x \ln y \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^2 x \left(y \ln y - y \Big|_1^3 \right) dx = (3 \ln 3 - 2) \int_0^2 x \, dx \\
 &= (3 \ln 3 - 2) \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right) = \underline{6 \ln 3 - 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^3 \int_0^2 x \ln y \, dx \, dy = 6 \ln 3 - 4 = \int_0^2 \int_1^3 x \ln y \, dy \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \int_0^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 3y^2 \tan x \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^2 3y^2 \left(\ln(\sec x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) dy \\
 &= 3 \int_0^2 y^2 \left[\ln(\sec(\frac{\pi}{4})) - \ln(\sec(0)) \right] dy = 3 \ln \sqrt{2} \int_0^2 y^2 \, dy = 3 \ln \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 \right) \\
 &= 8 \ln \sqrt{2} = \underline{4 \ln 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Intercambiando los límites de integración tenemos

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^2 3y^2 \tan x \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 3 \left(\frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 \right) \tan x \, dx = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x \, dx = 8 \left(\ln(\sec x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) \\
 &= 8 \ln \sqrt{2} = \underline{4 \ln 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 3y^2 \tan x \, dx \, dy = 4 \ln 2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^2 3y^2 \tan x \, dy \, dx$$

$$\text{c) } \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2xy \, dx \, dy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 u^{-\frac{1}{2}} y \, du \, dy = \int_0^1 y \left(2u^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \right) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= 1+x^2+y^2 \\
 du &= 2x \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 2y \left(\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} \Big|_0^1 \right) dy = \int_0^1 2y \left[\sqrt{2+y^2} - \sqrt{1+y^2} \right] dy = \int_0^1 2y \sqrt{2+y^2} \, dy - \int_0^1 2y \sqrt{1+y^2} \, dy \\
 &\qquad \qquad \qquad v = 2+y^2 \qquad w = 1+y^2 \\
 &\qquad \qquad \qquad dv = 2y \, dy \qquad dw = 2y \, dy
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 v^{1/2} dv - \int_0^1 w^{1/2} dw = \frac{2}{3} (v^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 - w^{3/2} \Big|_0^1) = \frac{2}{3} [(2+y^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 - (1+y^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1] \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (3^{3/2} - 2^{3/2} - (2^{3/2} - 1)) = \frac{2}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{2} + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Intercambiando los límites de integración tenemos

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2xy \, dy \, dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 u^{-1/2} x \, du \, dx = \int_0^1 x (2u^{1/2} \Big|_0^1) dx = \int_0^1 2x (\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} \Big|_0^1) dx$$

$u = 1+x^2+y^2$
 $du = 2y \, dy$

$$= \int_0^1 2x [\sqrt{2+x^2} - \sqrt{1+x^2}] dx = \int_0^1 2x\sqrt{2+x^2} dx - \int_0^1 2x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= 2+x^2 & w &= 1+x^2 \\
 dv &= 2x \, dx & dw &= 2x \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^1 v^{1/2} dv - \int_0^1 w^{1/2} dw = \frac{2}{3} (v^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 - w^{3/2} \Big|_0^1) = \frac{2}{3} [(2+x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 - (1+x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (3^{3/2} - 2^{3/2} - (2^{3/2} - 1)) = \frac{2}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2xy \, dx \, dy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \frac{2}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{2} + 1) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2xy \, dy \, dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}$$