

Examples

Punktmaß

Carathéodory für $p \in [1, +\infty)$

$L^p(D)$

alle $D \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, D -messbar in sense Lebesgue's
bedeutet dass $L^p(D, \ell_D)$, polare ℓ_D - standard
messbar Lebesgue's in \mathbb{R}^d beschränkt auf D .
Zudem es kein Punktmenge, alle $[f] \in L^p(D)$

$$\|[f]\|_p := \left(\int_D |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

$\ell_w^p(\Omega)$

alle $w: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $w > 0$ relativ messbar
auf str. PB-28/29. Reduziert (Kapitel 1) str. PB-36
Untersuchung $\cong L^p(\Omega, w d\#)$.
 \downarrow we can identify this and $\ell_w^p(\Omega)$

$\ell_w^p(N)$

to simpler Punktmaß $\ell_w^p(\Omega)$
 $\Omega = \mathbb{N}$ i. $w \geq 1$ - bedeckt nichts mit
nichtleeren / unendlichen Punktmengen, tra

$$\|f\|_p = \|[f]\|_p := \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} |f(n)|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

zu manchen "unendlichen" $f: [f] \dots$
Nur wenige Zählungen nach Punktmaßen $p=1$: $p=2$.

measurable in Lebesgue's sense

Dadurch, poly messbar o. L^p messbar falls $p \in [1, +\infty)$.
Jedoch ist keine - ausreichende Bedingung reziproker
für $L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$ zu messen. $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ bedarf. da via

def messbar mit $L^\infty(\Omega) \cong \mathbb{M}_\infty \dots$

* Es sind so oder anderes "essential" / fr. essentiell - istoing.

To the benefit space - the most important proofs.

1.6 Bauabschöpfung - Naturschutz - Gewässer

... we found

Now, we are on by radiation time dim. sp. are
Dotted, indicate o shortwave ultraviolet practice which

Uromyscus *wileyae* *sg* *pustulatus* *Bawache*

New we shall decide which
Baptist we are. I have
previously observed a
marked difference between
the two parties.

prolonged *prolonged* *prolonged* *prolonged*

... a before life by plastication Zacarias.
we start from putheini $\ell^{\infty}(\Omega)$ (path. nr. PB-20).

$\ell^\infty(\Omega)$ ist plausibel Banachraum

Dousal — wissenschaftliche Pionierin der byz. Archäologie (± "Zapfenföss Wörterbuch des Konservators").
z. Ausdr. I zw. Na. Werken im Parthenon

1 Consider Reputation Cost (Conducting) Wavelength (2), standard driving.

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N \quad \|g_n(t) - g(t)\| < \epsilon$$

def. der $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n(t)$

Worum $f(t) := c_t$.

PB - 40

and $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is pointwise convergent to f , it is uniformly convergent to f .

$$A_{t+8} \xrightarrow{f_n(t)} f(t)$$

Q. Whether we can prove that if $f \in L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ then $f_n \xrightarrow{H_n}$ f. To prove this we have to prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n - f\|_1 = 0$. i.e., $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx = 0$.

so we get
where $M \in R$ - positive definite $\Rightarrow M^{-1} \geq 0$, true
 $\Rightarrow \|f_n\| \leq \|f_m\|$

other ways we can prove that $\sup_{t \in \Omega} |f(t)| \leq M$, i.e. $f \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and choose

Cauchy's condition: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = u$ in Ω if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |u_n - u|^2 = 0$.

$$\|f_n - f_m\|_\infty < \varepsilon/2$$

Let $\{x_n\} \subset N$ be any sequence of points in S . Then $x_n \rightarrow x$ if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, x) = 0$.

Wenche H. M. and J. C. G. R. van der Pol, *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 19, 100 (1952).

卷之三

$$\forall t \in \Omega \quad |f_n(t) - f(t)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} |f_n(t) - f_m(t)| \leq \varepsilon/2$$

$$\text{Thus } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) > c/3 > \epsilon.$$

to prove that f_n is uniformly continuous on $[a, b]$

Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $|x - y| < \delta$, then $|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \epsilon$.

Proof Let $\epsilon > 0$. Since f_n is uniformly continuous on $[a, b]$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $|x - y| < \delta$, then $|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \epsilon$.

Let $x, y \in [a, b]$ such that $|x - y| < \delta$. Then $|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \epsilon$.

Conclusion f_n is uniformly continuous on $[a, b]$.

Pora na drugie porządku typu punktowej ujemnoskierowanej.

(Intervallbeweis) $(\Omega, \mathcal{P}^{\mu})$ jest punktowym Banachem dla $\mu[A_i + \infty)$.
 $(L^p(\Omega, \mu), \| \cdot \|_p)$ jest punktowym Banacha, dla $\mu[A_i + \infty)$.

Dowód **Red**

(See Lin's notes).

it sufficient to prove

Na mocy "Or norm from seminorm" it sufficient to prove

Post-współnotność $(L^p, \|\cdot\|_p)$.

Niech $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ - ciąg post-Cauchego w L^p . Wówczas,

że postawa on postępującą, co rozważać dalsze (post

Fakt "O podającowej post-współnotności" (dr. PB-34). Postępujący nam

podciąg ujemnego konstrukcyjnego skala rosnącego ciągu

indeksów $\{k_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$:

jeśli $k_n \geq 1$ i postawmy postępujęca indeks, tzn. spłania:

(1),

$$\forall_{m, n} k_n \geq k_m \quad \|f_m - f_n\|_p^p \leq \frac{1}{4^n}$$

jeśli zdefiniujemy jut. $k_n := (n+1)$, to jeśli $k_m \geq k_n$ i postawmy

ja kolejne indeks, tzn. spłania:

$$k_{n+1} > k_n \quad \forall_{m, n} k_n \geq k_m \quad \|f_m - f_n\|_p^p \leq \frac{1}{4^{n+1}} \quad (2),$$

- w obu przypadkach istniejące odpowiednio indeksy rosnące ujemne fakt post-współnotność Cauchego (czwart. post-współnotność Cauchego, jeśli ktoś woli ...).

Tak zdefiniowany ciąg indeksów $\{k_n\}$ jest skończony.
 mocy druku (2), zatem $\{g_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} := \{f_{k_n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ jest postępującym ciągiem oznaczonym (3).

$$\forall_{n \geq 1} \sqrt[n]{\int_{\Omega} |g_n - g_{n+1}|^p d\mu} \leq \frac{1}{4^n}$$

(3)

na mocy (1): (2),

Niech teraz $\Omega_n := \{t \in \Omega : |g_n(t) - g_{n+1}(t)|^p \geq \frac{1}{2^n}\} \in \mathcal{M}$.

Dzięki (3), $(z_{n+1} = n+1)$ dla $n \geq 1$ mamy

$$\frac{1}{4^n} > \|\int_{\Omega} |g_n - g_{n+1}|^p d\mu\} = \left\{ \int_{\Omega_n} |g_n - g_{n+1}|^p d\mu \geq \int_{\Omega_n} |g_n - g_{n+1}|^p d\mu \right\}$$

$$\geq \int_{\Omega_n} \frac{1}{2^n} d\mu = \frac{\mu(\Omega_n)}{2^n},$$

zatem

$$\forall_{n \geq 1} \quad \mu(\Omega_n) \leq \frac{1}{2^n}.$$

Rozważmy teraz zbiór

$$\tilde{\Omega} := \{t \in \Omega : \exists_{N \geq 1} \forall_{n \geq N} t \notin \Omega_n\} =$$

= $\bigcup_{N \geq 1} \bigcap_{n \geq N} (\Omega \setminus \Omega_n)$.

Zatem zatem $t \in \tilde{\Omega}$, to dla pewnego $N(t)$ zachodzi

(5)

$\forall_{n \geq N(t)} |g_n(t) - g_{n+1}(t)| < \frac{1}{(2^n)^n}$,

które gwarantuje $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (g_{n+1}(t) - g_n(t))$ jest zbieżny, bo jest bezendlesszny.

$$\boxed{PB-42}$$

$$\boxed{PB-43}$$

Zanatur, te n-tu wyan ciga san qetionydu teqo gurew

$$\text{to } S_n(t) := \sum_{k=1}^n (g_{n+1}(t) - g_{n+k}(t)) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} g_{n+k}(t) - \sum_{k=1}^n g_{n+k}(t) =$$

$$= g_{n+1}(t) - g_n(t), \quad \text{where } \left\{ S_n(t) \right\}_{n \geq 1} \text{ is a sequence of functions defined by } S_0(t) = g_0(t) \text{ and } S_{n+1}(t) = S_n(t) + g_n(t).$$

Wiederholung weiter, so $\{g_n | g_n \in S\}$ ist punktweise abgeschlossen.

Dziesiąty i jedenasty punkt g - mamy $\tilde{g}: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 dziesiąty g do g: $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ biwarc $g(t) = 0$ dla $t \in \Omega \setminus \tilde{\Omega}$
 - oznaczenie takie funkcja g jest \mathcal{H}^1 -wielokrotna. Własności

$$\mu(\Omega \setminus \tilde{\Omega}) = 0.$$

Mary e (5) é a esposa de Morgan

$\Omega \setminus \tilde{\Omega} = \bigcap_{N \geq 1} R_N$, gdzie $R_N := \bigcup_{n \geq N} \Omega_n$.
 Jest rodziną zstępującą (\rightarrow w sensie \subset)

Zatem $\mu(R_N) \leq \sum_{n=N}^{+\infty} \mu(\Omega_n) \leq \sum_{n=N}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \xrightarrow[N]{} 0$

Orz. $\mu(R_N) \leq \sum_{n=N}^{+\infty} \mu(\Omega_n) \leq \sum_{n=N}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \xrightarrow[N]{} 0$

więc $\mu(R_N) = 0$ i $R_N \subset \Omega$ ma miarę μ
 więc $\mu(\Omega) = \mu(\Omega \setminus R_N) + \mu(R_N) = \mu(\Omega \setminus R_N)$

Przykład 1. W efekcie ciąg funkcji $\{g_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ jest zbiegły z domogą.

μ - private warehouse.

My local clustering by $g \in \mathbb{L}$ over by
 $\|g_n - g\|_p \rightarrow 0$... Uniqueness to show
 that Fatou (\rightarrow Teoria unicity) over (3).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\Omega} |g_n - g|^p d\mu &= \int_{\Omega} |g_n - g_m|^p d\mu = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |g_n(t) - g_m(t)|^p d\mu = \\
 &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |g_n(t) - g_m(t)|^p d\mu(t) \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |g_n - g_m|^p d\mu = \\
 &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \dots \right. = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|g_n - g_m\|_p^p \leq \frac{1}{4^n} \\
 \text{Hence, } n \geq 1. \text{ And we have } (g_n - g) \in L^p, \text{ which} \\
 \text{implies } g \in L^p \text{ (so } g_n \in L^p), \text{ and bounded in } L^p. \text{ So } \\
 \|g_n - g\|_p = \left(\int_{\Omega} |g_n - g|^p d\mu \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Uraqi **Remark** when the measure μ is few-zero $(\int_U^p(\Omega, \mu), \parallel \parallel_p)$ false
 when μ is not zero, to test matovora, to space by
last particular Borschka, via meas up. Uraqi 1. str. PB-36
first particular Borschka, via meas down: the above proof of total
or directly or Calbo beforehand - 2 particular Borschka in particular case of spaces
 $(\int_U^p(\Omega, \mu), \parallel \parallel_p)$. $\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle$ disproves impossible particular see page 10
 $\ell_w^p(\Omega)$ are Borschka for $p \in [1; +\infty)$ and $w > 0$. (path shown on

PB-45

Now we can summarize the results of this subsection.

Now we can summarize the results of his subsections

John Parkinson's work
and decide if ~~the~~ the described species are ~~correct~~ ^{present}
resting upon heretic conclusions which often do not
justify ^{using} the following names:

such resting upon it is often so:

MATERIALES DE ESTUDIO

Two sheets " O L^p" (SIR. PB-42)

Wienkowicz et al. / DB-6P 125

- Fault " O ^{on} ~~subspace~~ ^{subspace} ^(str. PB-30)
 - Fault " O ^{on} ~~subspace~~ ^{subspace} ^(str. PB-19)

Rufi Sula Examples. Below p. B. means Baroua sp. P. B. to "pusher" Baroua.

Finite dim. n. s.
prestressed (unreinforced) short-term behaviour - **fest** p. B

$L^\infty(\Omega)$ — jet p. B.

$L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ dla μ - mierzącej, w tym kiedy $L_w^p(\Omega)$ - jest p.B.

$\text{dom } p \in [1, \infty) : n > 0$

$$L(\Sigma, \mu), \quad p_t[1; \infty) = \text{first } p_B$$

$C_b(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$, $\text{w.t.m. } C(K)$ dla K -wartośc $\text{pw.}\text{m. topol.-j. p. B.}$ including compact

→ C - lat p. B. →

$$\rightarrow C_6 - \text{for } p, b \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^n$$

P. B

In the special case of Σ countable ($|\Sigma|=|\mathbb{N}|$)

*) W. ausgeklappten Spiegelkugeln - gel. Ω - Fräulein (Cup. $S_2 = \mathbb{N}$).
It is impossible to find a form beliebigen Wertes, je prostern lin. in. in Ω um die Form ist Space. o. space. Get (Ω) in optical we da die unserm wes sposst zu petry! We will see it soon!

$L_{fin}(\Omega)$ for any choice of ~~spanned~~ norm between $\| \cdot \|_1$ and $\| \cdot \|_\infty$.
 If $p \in \{1, +\infty\}$ then $L_p(\Omega)$ is not complete.
 If $p \in (1, +\infty)$ then $L_p(\Omega)$ is complete.

2. Dalne lecznicze Przestrzeń Barwaka - produkt i pustyni ilorazowa

Zasadność tej warzy pastwisko wiejskie powinny być

The next construction of B. space - Product
2. Dolbeault structure plurisubri. Banach - product
of plurisubri. Banach

Začísl výrobcům průmyslového pletení uvedených v tabuľke
viac ako vyznámy dleží drahú týždienku konštrukciu.

2.1 Product

We shall consider here only finite product. Assume for \forall products, too.

Definition, re $(X_j, \parallel \parallel_j)$ so pretheorems \forall $i < j$ and consider \forall product $\{X_i\}_{i=1}^k$ i voluntary product (with standard linear spaces X_1, \dots, X_k) given in such simple ways +

$X := X_1 \times \dots \times X_k$ question about product operation "po wspieraniu". Naive is full \forall n.s. are many natural ways + well does "natural" \forall for our lectures use \forall different methods. All with very good \forall seems to be \forall which seems to be \forall choic \forall at first \forall when \forall text \forall of O. g.

Product (bo stoliczny) possibly \forall a norm in X . \forall possible different norms \forall arbitrary choice \forall make \forall choice \forall arbitrary \forall without \forall do it \forall most popular are \forall in the general text \forall update \forall independence, \forall in handbooks \forall possibly \forall question \forall Baranowska \forall uniqueness — \forall otherwise \forall \forall $X \in X$, \forall $x = (x_1, \dots, x_k)$

We shall call $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ the product of n. s. $(x_1, \|\cdot\|_1), \dots, (x_k, \|\cdot\|_k)$ for various products

Uzyskiwanie $(X_1, \| u_1 \rangle, \dots, (X_k, \| u_k \rangle)$.
Some time's people use no rare direct sum rule in spite of p
Uzywanie się tego wazny polski jazd muzycznych na

8) produce

4. $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ global \parallel H . zustand $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = y$ (1), $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = p$ (2)
space
uniformizierung.

5. The convergence in X is
 uniformized in X just by choosing "no waste" through "true"
 sequences $\{x^{(n)}\}$ with terms in X and each
 all ω -neighborhood N_δ contains $x^{(n)}$ for some n .
 $X \neq X$

$X^{(n)} \xrightarrow{\text{if }} X$ with $H = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$; $\xrightarrow{\text{if }} X_j$
 In particular the topology in X is induced by the product topology product topology
 topology for X_1, \dots, X_n .
 are Banach spaces, then
 $\beta.$ If X_1, \dots, X_n so Preneumann Banach.
 to take X lot Preneumann Banach.
 abbreviation, because it is easy:-
 Doubt (- slanting, so to prove...)
 1. Because $H = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \leq \|X\|$ (doubt (1))
 2. Powncaré $x_{j+1} \Rightarrow$ clear
 so \Rightarrow clear

from (1) and arithmetic properties of the limit of number sequences.

2. Since the topology in metric space topology is uniquely defined by the convergence and that in topological product topology is not uniquely defined by the convergence over the coordinate wise convergence. It can be easily proved as in 2. that two analogous fact is true if we take $\{x^{(n)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ with $\{(x^{(n)})_j\}_{j=1, \dots, k}$

3. Let us prove Cauchy's criterion for convergence of sequences in metric space topology.

A $\frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{2}{q_2}$ Cauchy sequences in X_i directly 3.

Unital

Remark.

For $x \in X = \overbrace{X_1 \times \dots \times X_k}^{\text{otherwise}}$ denote

$$\|x\|_{[p]} := \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \|x_j\|_j^p \right)^{1/p} & \text{when } p \in [1, +\infty) \\ \max_{j=1, \dots, k} \|x_j\|_j & \text{when } p = +\infty. \end{array} \right.$$

In particular for choice $\|\cdot\|_{[1]}$ is just given by (1).

It is easy to prove that in the above

Method does not work (we can replace x_j by any of x_j 's components)

Fact "On product" we can replace x_j by any of x_j 's components

Wrong choice of norm (it means each two are equivalent)

It's also worth to note that in future when we shall study

normed spaces or Banach spaces we shall require

the scalar product and Hilbert spaces

then just one choice $\|\cdot\|_{[1]}$ and not $\|\cdot\|_{[2]}$

to illustrate why $\|\cdot\|_{[2]}$ is not the most proper one

before "way leading to some" ...

Any change in normed space leads us to new operations on $X_1 \times \dots \times X_k$ which are "a question unanswered", letting us new aspects next up to.

Defn

"On joint continuity of operations!"

Then functions

of $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ - functionals and

+ : $X \times X \rightarrow X$ over : $\mathbb{K} \times X \rightarrow X$ (that is respectively the sum of vectors and the product of scalar (fun. composed with inclusion in linear topology) and vectors)

are continuous.

Proof

The assertion can be easily obtained by part 2 of the Fact on product and to estimate:

where $x = (x_1, x_2), y = (y_1, y_2) \in X \times X$, then $\|x_1 + y_1 - (y_1 + y_2)\| \leq \|x_1 - y_1\| + \|x_2 - y_2\| = \|x - y\|_{X \times X}$

For $\alpha, \mu \in \mathbb{K}, x, y \in X$,

$$\|\alpha x - \mu y\| = \|\alpha x - \alpha y + \alpha y - \mu y\| \leq |\alpha| \|x - y\| + |\alpha - \mu| \|y\|$$

Defn

* Obviously we treat here \mathbb{K} as a norm space under the norm $| \cdot |$ (absolute value)

"
q.s.

The Quotient space and $L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$

2.2 Pontryagin Normona i $L^\infty(\Omega, \mu)$

Pontryagin Normona X/γ dla linear space
Linear q.s. Pontryagin Normona X/γ dla linear space
Pontryagin Normona was referred at str. PB-4.
ord $\gamma \subset X$ volta "we try to norm it assuming that
ord $\gamma \subset X$ volta "we try to norm it assuming that
Now "norm sp." sometimes is not possible", however
is norm sp. Pontryagin Normona γ to uada "possible", ale
- uada obwana. Pontryagin Normona γ to uada "possible", ale
- it always possible, however dla $[x] \in X/\gamma$
zazne uada gis, dla $[x]$, określając dla $[x] \in X/\gamma$

$\| [x] \| := \text{dist}(x, \gamma)$. property define function
Zauważmy, że (2) działa poprawnie funkcja

$\| \cdot \| : X/\gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, because when $x \equiv x'$ (i.e. $x - x' \in \gamma$) to $x' = x + y_0$, gdzie $y_0 \in \gamma$
bo $\|x\| = \text{dist}(x, \gamma) = \text{dist}(x + y_0, \gamma) = \text{dist}(y_0, \gamma)$ (because $y_0 \in \gamma$)
 $\text{dist}(x', \gamma) = \text{dist}(x + y_0, \gamma) = \text{dist}(y_0, \gamma)$ i.e. y_0 right side of
 $= y_0$ right side of (2) we satisfy and unknown
member of $[x]$.

on quotient space
Tutaj zauważmy, że $[x]$ dominuje w X/γ .

1. $\| \cdot \|$ jest potwierg w X/γ w $\gamma = \bar{\gamma}$.
jeżeli ponadto γ -dominata o $\| \cdot \| = \| \cdot \|_{X/\gamma}$ to:

jeżeli $\text{dist}(K_X(x, r)) = K_{X/\gamma}([\bar{x}], r)$ o $\text{dist}(x, \gamma) > 0$ to:
2. $\text{dist}(K_X(x, r)) = K_{X/\gamma}([\bar{x}], r)$ o $\text{dist}(x, \gamma) > 0$ to:
jeżeli pontryagin linijka ciągła, ostatecznie, jeżeli \cap zadanej
kontynuująca linijką ciągłą, o $\text{dist}(x, \gamma) > 0$ to:
 $\text{dist}(x, \gamma) = [\bar{x}]$, o $x \in \gamma$.

* $\text{dist}(x, \gamma) = (\gamma/\gamma, \| \cdot \|_\gamma)$. PB-52

4. Jeżeli X jest Pontryagin Normona, to
dzieli $(X/\gamma, \| \cdot \|_\gamma)$ jest pontryagin Normona.

Dowód.

Proof.
Let $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $\|x_1 - x_2\| < \epsilon > 0$. Choose $y_1, y_2 \in \gamma$ such that $\|x_j - y_j\| < \text{dist}(x_j, \gamma) + \epsilon/2$, $j=1, 2$.
Thus we have:
Many zatem:

$$\| [x_1 + x_2] \| = \text{dist}(x_1 + x_2, \gamma) \leq \| (x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2) \| \leq \| x_1 - y_1 \| + \| x_2 - y_2 \|$$

$\leq \| [x_1] \| + \| [x_2] \| + \epsilon$
which by the arbitrariness of $\epsilon > 0$ proves triangular inequality for $\| \cdot \|$.
(o缺点在 boundary) $\epsilon > 0$ large enough to dla $\| \cdot \|$ gives
The second condition (the homogeneity with a absolute value) can be proved for $\| \cdot \|$.
Drugie warunki (globalnosci z. modulatu) dla $\| \cdot \|$ zalożeni w $\| \cdot \|$ iż dla $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ in example way
with \Rightarrow

2. $\| x \| = \text{dist}(x, \gamma) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{dist}(x, \gamma) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \gamma$.
Observe that $\| x \| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \gamma$. Step of $\| \cdot \|$ just using that $\gamma = \bar{\gamma}$.
For the proof of the part "nonzero" we assume that $\| x \| > 0$, where $x \in \gamma$, zatem $\| x \| \geq 0$.
Dla dowodu negacji "nonzero" zauważmy, że $\gamma = \bar{\gamma}$, zatem
 $\| x \| \geq 0$ aromat in X/γ .

3. Zauważmy że $\| \text{dist}(K_X(0, r)) \| \subset K_{X/\gamma}(0, r)$, because
all $[x] = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \gamma$. Step of $\| \cdot \|$ just using that $\gamma = \bar{\gamma}$.
We shall prove that there is " $=$ " in the above " $=$ ".
Wystarczy, że $\| \cdot \| = \text{dist}(x, \gamma)$ dla $x \in \gamma$.

PB-53

Let

$$[x] \in X/Y, \| [x] \|_i < r. \text{ Then}$$

so

it means $\inf \{ \|x-y\| : y \in Y \} = \text{dist}(x, Y) = \| [x] \|_i < r$
 i.e. r is not lower bound of $\{ \|x-y\| : y \in Y \}$ for some
 $y \in Y$ $\|x-y\| < r$, i.e. $x-y \in K_x(O, r)$. Also But
 $\pi(x-y) = [x-y] = [x]$, since because

$\pi(K_x(O, r)) = K_{X/Y}(O, r)$ which is the formula 3.

2. $\forall x \in X/Y$ we can get by this $x_0 = 0$ when π is linear. By definition of π (This linearity is a corollary from the definition of operations in $X/Y \rightarrow \Delta$)
 — non-uniformly universal (\Rightarrow definition distance w.r.t. $X/Y \rightarrow \Delta$) over

$$x_0 + K(0, r) = K(x_0, r).$$

To finish the proof of 3 it remains to prove the continuity of π and the fact that it is open. Thanks to linearity of π , we get

continuous by (3), because if $x_n \xrightarrow[X]{\pi} x$, then

$$\|\pi(x_n) - \pi(x)\|_i = \|\pi(x_n - x)\|_i \leq \|x_n - x\|$$

where $\pi(x_n) \xrightarrow[X]{\pi} \pi(x)$. Otherwise we will not be able to cover the image of the sum (in the sense summing (non-uniformly) to same distance, a non-linear function similarly just we may understand just union take limit inferior.

or theory set) is theorem of images, and the image of the open ball is also an open ball by the formula just proved above.

* + so Lucy shows to deduce we have a bilinear standard form. $C + D := \{v+w : v \in C\}$. Bilinear form

given by $\langle v, w \rangle := \langle v, w \rangle_C + \langle v, w \rangle_D$. $\langle v, w \rangle_C$ and $\langle v, w \rangle_D$ are symbols just de facto images of distances...

Let

the

seq. in X/Y .

4. Nisch $\{[x_n]\}_{n \geq 1}$ be the sequence in X/Y . Using simple recursion we construct first a directly increasing sequence of integers $\{k_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ s.t. via prior scissile reasoning along induction $\{k_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is an increasing sequence of integers $\{k_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ s.t.

$$\forall m, k \quad \|[x_k] - [x_m]\|_i < \frac{1}{2^m}$$

Now in particular we get

$$\forall n \geq 1 \quad \|[x_n] - [x_{k_{n+1}}]\|_i < \frac{1}{2^n}. \quad (*)$$

To show recursively a sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ in X , which satisfies condition (a) $\tilde{x}_n = [x_{k_n}]$; (b) $\|\tilde{x}_n - \tilde{x}_{n+1}\| < \frac{1}{2^n}$.

The construction is follows:
 Konstrukcja jest następująca:

1. $\tilde{x}_1 := x_{k_1}$
 if we have \tilde{x}_n already just chosen \tilde{x}_n for some $n \geq 1$, and (a) holds,
 level namely but \tilde{x}_n dla pewnego $n \geq 1$, przy użyciu zadania (a),
 to have (b)

2. $\frac{1}{2^n} > \|[x_{k_n}] - [x_{k_{n+1}}]\|_i = \|[x_n] - [x_{k_{n+1}}]\|_i$
 that $\tilde{x}_{n+1} = [x_{k_{n+1}}] \in K_{X/Y}(0, \frac{1}{2^{n+1}})$. A reason no more unknowns

If can be done analogously as in the construction from the proof of fun L^p (ze strony PB - 42).

It can be observed that there are several optional formats

(Wanto żawnieś wita alternatywnym formuł
definiującym $\| \cdot \|_i$ ($\longrightarrow \Delta$):

$$\| [x] \|_i = \text{dist}(x, Y) = \inf_{y \in [x]} \| x+y \| = \inf_{y \in Y} \| x-y \|.$$

Oznacza w tymżeż konstrukcji prostowni oznaczać, że
są to te same normy do "tzw. normy" mówiąc prostowni
Banacha, ale tańce wygodnymi technikami w matematyce
dowodząc (o co się powinno powoływać, by to wieć).

W tym momencie jednak najważniejsze jest dla nas to przewinie,

a szczegółowe nazwania zazwyczaj do konstrukcji
zafoliadanej, jst prostownia typu L^∞ (postać), na banach
 L^∞ (We want to use the previous construction to derive L^∞
from C .)

Example (space " L^∞ " and norm " $\|\cdot\|_\infty$)

Punktowa (punktowa L^∞ i norma $\|\cdot\|_\infty$)
Consider again the measurable space $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$. In the space
of functions measurable with respect to \mathcal{M} , we have

$M_b = M_b(\Omega, \mathcal{M})$ (w tym M_b jest podprost. w M)
the measure μ is defined on its subspace, which is a Banach
normed space and μ :

$$Z_\mu := \{f \in M_b : f = 0 \text{ a.e.}\}$$

Metryka w Z_μ —> Δ (to dobrze pojęciem

postać, ale naturalna fakturą metod stosowanych w teorii miary...)

linear subspace of M_b .

that Z_μ is a closed subspace of M_b .

Be

so

M_b/Z_μ

is

closed

subspace with

norm

$\|\cdot\|_\infty$.

For this space we shall

use the symbol

$L^p(\Omega, \mu)$

a norm

denoted by

$\|\cdot\|_\infty$,

which is some what dangerous especially when we

use the symbol

$\|\cdot\|_\infty$.

and the norm is often "

more roughly"

denoted by

$\|\cdot\|_\infty$.

So

for this space we shall

use the symbol

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and the norm is often "

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the symbol $\| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{M}}$ we can mention also
 Concerning $\| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{M}}$ we can mention also
 We will later define symbols containing those words for
 another symbol $\| \cdot \|_{\mathcal{M}}$ we call "norm". For
 is equivalent to inner square root which is called $\| \cdot \|_2$.
 we denote $\| \cdot \|_2$.

$$\text{Supress } g = \inf \left\{ \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{z\}} g(t) : z \in \mathcal{M}, \mu(z) = 0 \right\}.$$

Fault

Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega, \mathcal{M})$, then

$\| [f] \|_{\mathcal{M}} = \sup |f|$
 (for the both sides we obviously consider
 (just when all the sets are shown to be measurable)
 the same measure μ on the σ -algebra \mathcal{M} .
 the same unit for the σ -algebra \mathcal{M})

Detail $\rightarrow \Delta$

|PB-60|