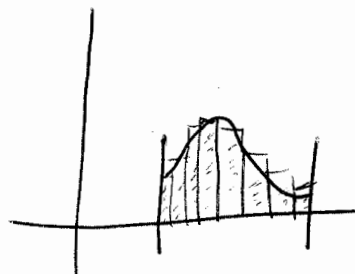
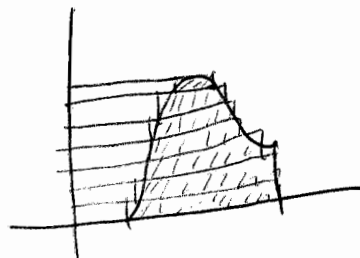


Measurable Functions (Lebesgue Integral)

Riemann Integral:



Lebesgue Integral:



$$\bar{\mathbb{R}} = [-\infty, \infty], \mathcal{X}, \mu, \mathcal{O}$$

Def $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ is called
 μ -measurable ($\mathcal{O}$ -measurable)
if $\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \{x: f(x) > t\} \in \mathcal{O}$

Lemma: Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}, \mu, \mathcal{O}$

Then the following are equivalent:

1) $\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \{x: f(x) > t\} \in \mathcal{O}$

2) $\supseteq$

3) $\subseteq$

4) $\subsetneq$

5) $f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{O} \quad \forall$ Borel sets B
and $B = \{+\infty\}, B = \{-\infty\}$

Proof of Lemma:

1 $\Leftrightarrow$ 2

$$\{x: f(x) > +\}^c = \{x: f(x) \leq +\}$$

$$2 \Rightarrow 3 \quad \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x: f(x) \leq + - \frac{1}{n}\}^c = \{x: f(x) \geq +\}$$

$$3 \Leftrightarrow 4 \quad \{x: f(x) \geq +\}^c = \{x: f(x) < +\}$$

$$4 \Rightarrow 5 \quad f^{-1}(\infty) = \left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x: f(x) < n\} \right)^c$$

$$f^{-1}(-\infty) = \left\{ \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x: f(x) < -n\} \right\}^c$$

Def:

Let $\mathcal{G} \in 2^X$

$$\mathcal{G} = \{B: f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{O}\}$$

$\mathcal{G}$ is σ -algebra
because $f^{-1}\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k\right) = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{f^{-1}(B_k)}_{\in \mathcal{O}}$

We know $(-\infty, +) \in \mathcal{G}$ so $B \in \mathcal{G}$

□

Thm:

$f, g: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ are measurable

1) $f+g$ is measurable

2) $|f|$ is measurable

3) f^2 is measurable

4) fg is measurable

★ If f_n is a sequence of meas functions

5) $\sup(f_n)$ meas

6) $\inf(f_n)$ meas

7) $\limsup(f_n)$ meas

8) $\liminf(f_n)$ meas

9) If $\lim f_n = f \Rightarrow f$ is meas

Pf of Thm:

$$1: \{x: f(x) + g(x) > t\} = \bigcup_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \{x: f(x) > t+q\} \cap \{x: g(x) \geq t-q\}$$

$$2: \{x: |f(x)| < t\} = \{x: f(x) < t\} \cap \{x: f(x) > -t\}$$

$$3: \{x: f(x)^2 < t\} = \{x: f(x) < \sqrt{t}\} \cap \{x: f(x) > -\sqrt{t}\}$$

3a: cf is measurable because

$$\{x: cf(x) > t\} = \{x: f(x) > \frac{t}{c}\} \text{ for } c > 0$$

$$4: fg = ((f+g)^2 - f^2 - g^2)/2$$

$$5: \text{Let } F(x) = \sup \{f_n(x): n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\{x: F(x) > t\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x: f_n(x) > t\}$$

$$6: -\sup \{f_n(x)\}$$

$$7: \limsup f_n(x) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{k \geq n} (f_k(x))$$

$$8: \liminf f_n(x) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{k \geq n} (f_k(x))$$

$$9: \text{If } \lim f_n = f \text{ then } \lim f_n = \limsup f_n$$

Thm: $f: X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ $\mathcal{A}$ -measurable

$\phi: \text{Ran}(f) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ continuous

Then $\phi \circ f$ is measurable

Cor: $f: X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ $\mathcal{A}$ -measurable

$f(x) \neq 0 \forall x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x)}$ is measurable

Pf: Let $\phi(t) = \frac{1}{t}$ and apply thm.

(If we let $1/0 = \infty$ then $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ is measurable even if $f(x) = 0$ for some x .)