

② WTP (want to prove)

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Take simple $0 \leq \phi \leq f$
 $\alpha \in (0, 1) \quad \alpha \approx 1$

$$E_n = \{x: f_n(x) \geq \alpha \phi(x)\}$$

$\uparrow$
meas.

$$E_n \subset E_{n+1}$$

Claim $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n = X$

Indeed, if $\exists x \notin \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n \Rightarrow f_n(x) < \alpha \phi(x) \quad \forall n$
only happens if $\phi(x) > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \leq \alpha \phi(x) \leq \alpha f(x) \leftarrow f(x)$$

$$\int f_n d\mu \geq \underbrace{\int_{E_n} f_n d\mu}_{\int f_n 1_{E_n} d\mu} \geq \alpha \int_{E_n} \phi d\mu = \nu(E_n) \quad \nu(E) = \int \phi d\mu$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu \geq$$

$$\alpha \int \phi d\mu = \nu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n\right)$$

follows from countable
additivity of ν

Take sup over simple $\phi, 0 \leq \phi \leq f$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu \geq \alpha \int f d\mu \quad \forall \alpha \in (0, 1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu \geq \int f d\mu$$

Prop 2 is proved now

Corollary

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Let $\phi \geq 0$ measurable,

$$\nu(E) = \int_E \phi d\mu \quad \forall \text{ meas. sets } E$$

Then ν is a measure.

PF $\nu(E) \geq 0$, so WTS count. ~~add.~~ add.

$$\{E_n\}_1^\infty, E_n \cap E_k = \emptyset \text{ if } n \neq k$$

$$f_n = \phi 1_{\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_k}, \quad f = \phi 1_E, \quad E = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty E_k \Rightarrow f_n \nearrow f$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \nu(E_k) = \int f_n d\mu \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f d\mu = \int_E \phi d\mu = \nu(E)$$

$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sum_{k=1}^\infty \nu(E_k) = \nu(E)$$

$$f_n = n 1_{(0, 1/n)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n(x) dx = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{example where } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu \neq \int \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n d\mu$$

Cor $f, g \geq 0$ meas

$$\text{then } \int (f+g) d\mu = \int f d\mu + \int g d\mu$$

PF $0 \leq f_n \nearrow f, g_n \nearrow g$ (Prop 1)

$$\text{Then } \underbrace{f_n + g_n}_{\text{simple}} \nearrow f+g$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int (f_n + g_n) d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\int f_n d\mu + \int g_n d\mu) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int g_n d\mu$$

$\parallel \nwarrow$ $\int (f+g) d\mu$ Prop 2 or MCT (of which Prop 2 is a particular case) $\nearrow$ $= \int f d\mu + \int g d\mu$

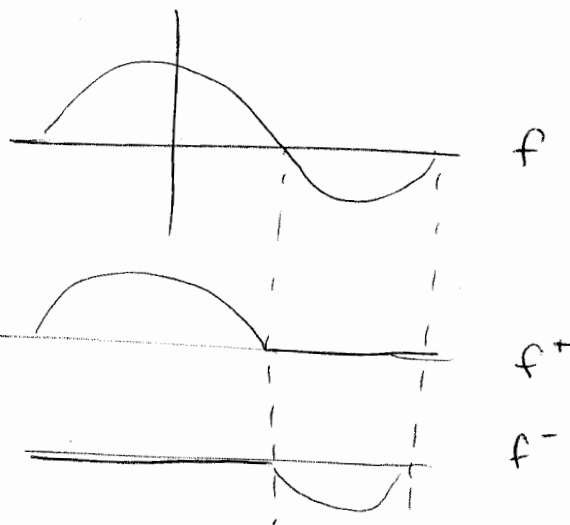
Integral of general functions.

f meas.

$$f_+(x) = \max \{ f(x), 0 \}$$

$$f_-(x) = \max \{ -f(x), 0 \}$$

$$f = f_+ - f_-$$



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Define $\int f d\mu = \int f_+ d\mu - \int f_- d\mu$

$\infty - \text{finite} = \infty$

$\text{finite} - \infty = -\infty$

$\infty - \infty$ not defined

Def meas. f is called summable ($f \in L^1$) iff $\int f_+ d\mu < \infty$, $\int f_- d\mu < \infty$
iff $\int |f| d\mu < \infty$

f -meas. $\Rightarrow f_+$ meas because $f_+ = \frac{f + |f|}{2}$

Prop $f, g \in L^1(\mu)$

$$\Rightarrow \int (f+g) d\mu = \int f d\mu + \int g d\mu$$

not trivial because $(f+g)_+ \neq f_+ + g_+$