

Propiedades de funciones simples:

Notación: (X, \mathcal{A}) espacio measurable.

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A}) = \{ f: X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}, f \text{ es función simple} \}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}) = \{ u: X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}, u \text{ es measurable} \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}^+ &= \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})^+ = \{ f \text{ simples no-negativas} \} & \bar{\mathcal{E}} &= \bar{\mathcal{E}}(\mathcal{A}) = \{ f \text{ simples negativas} \} \\ \mathcal{M}^+ & & \mathcal{M}^- &\end{aligned}$$

Prop: $f, g \in \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A}) \Rightarrow f \pm g, fg, cf \in \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A}), c \in \mathbb{R}.$

Prueba: $f = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i \mathbf{1}_{A_i} \quad A_i \in \mathcal{A} \text{ disjuntos}$

$$g = \sum_{j=1}^n d_j \mathbf{1}_{B_j} \quad B_j \in \mathcal{A} \text{ disjuntos}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \pm g = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (c_i \pm d_j) \mathbf{1}_{A_i \cap B_j}, \quad fg = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n c_i d_j \mathbf{1}_{A_i \cap B_j}, \quad cf = \sum_{i=1}^m c c_i \mathbf{1}_{A_i} \quad \square$$

Prop: (X, \mathcal{A}) esp. measurable, $A_i, B_j \in \mathcal{A}$.

- $(\mathbb{1}_{A_i} + \mathbb{1}_{B_j})(x) = \begin{cases} 1; & x \in A_i, x \notin B_j \\ 1; & x \in B_j, x \notin A_i \\ 2; & x \in A_i \cap B_j \\ 0; & \text{caso contrario} \end{cases} = (\mathbb{1}_{A_i-B_j} + 2\mathbb{1}_{A_i \cap B_j} + \mathbb{1}_{B_j-A_i} + 0 \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(A_i \cup B_j)^c})(x)$
- $(\mathbb{1}_{A_i} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{B_j})(x) = \mathbb{1}_{A_i \cap B_j}(x)$.
- $a\mathbb{1}_{A_i} + b\mathbb{1}_{B_j} = a\mathbb{1}_{A_i-B_j} + (a+b)\mathbb{1}_{A_i \cap B_j} + b\mathbb{1}_{B_j-A_i}$.
- $(a\mathbb{1}_{A_i})(b\mathbb{1}_{B_j}) = ab\mathbb{1}_{A_i \cap B_j}$.

Obs! $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$ es un \mathbb{R} -espacio vectorial.

$\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$ " " " " $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$ es subespacio de $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$.

$\mathcal{E}^+(\mathcal{A})$ (no es subespacio! faltan inversos aditivos).

Corolarios al Lema del Sombrero:

Corolario 1: Sea (X, \mathcal{A}) espacio measurable. Si $\{u_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ son funciones measurables, $u_n: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$, entonces

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} u_n, \quad \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} u_n, \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \quad \text{y} \quad \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$$

son measurables.

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) = \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left[\sup_{n \geq k} u_n(x) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sup_{n \geq k} u_n(x) \right)$$



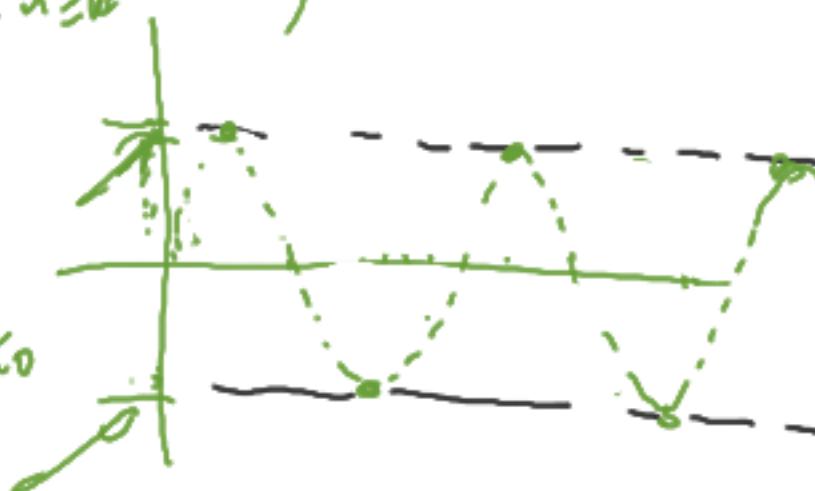
$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left[\inf_{n \geq k} u_n(x) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\inf_{n \geq k} u_n(x) \right)$$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x)$$

"menor punto de amplitud"



mayor punto de amplitud



Prueba: • $\sup u_n$: Verificamos que $\{\sup u_n > a\}$ es measurable, $a \in \mathbb{R}$. $u_n: X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$

Afirmamos que $\{\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} u_n > a\} = \left\{ x \in X : \sup_{n \geq 1} u_n(x) > a \right\} = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{u_n > a\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists) \quad x \in \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{u_n > a\} &\Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tal que } x \in \{u_n > a\} \Rightarrow u_n(x) > a \\ &\Rightarrow \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} u_n(x) \geq u_n(x) > a \Rightarrow x \in \{\sup u_n > a\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\subseteq) \quad \text{Si } x \in \{\sup u_n > a\} &\Rightarrow \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} u_n(x) > a. \text{ Supongamos que } x \notin \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{u_n > a\} \\ &\Rightarrow \underline{u_n(x) \leq a}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \sup_n u_n(x) \leq a \quad (\rightarrow \leftarrow) \Rightarrow x \in \bigcup \{u_n > a\}. \end{aligned}$$

Como $\{\sup u_n > a\} = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \underbrace{\{u_n > a\}}_{\in \mathcal{A}} \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \sup u_n \text{ measurable.}$

• $-u_n \in \mathcal{A}$: $\{-u_n > a\} = \{u_n < -a\} \in \mathcal{A}, \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow -u_n \text{ measurable.}$

ii) $\inf u_n = -\sup(-u_n) \in \mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \inf u_n$ measurable.

$$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{\sup}_{\in \mathcal{M}} (-u_n) \\ \downarrow \\ \underbrace{\inf}_{\in \mathcal{M}} (\sup_{n \geq k} u_n) \\ \downarrow \\ \underbrace{\inf}_{\in \mathcal{M}} u_n \end{array}$$

iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \inf_k (\sup_{n \geq k} u_n) \in \mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ measurable

iv) $\liminf u_n = -\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-u_n) \in \mathcal{M}. \quad \square$

Corolario 2: (X, \mathcal{A}) esp. measurable. $u, v: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ funciones measurable.

Entonces $u \pm v, uv, \max\{u, v\} = u \vee v$ y $\min\{u, v\} = u \wedge v$.

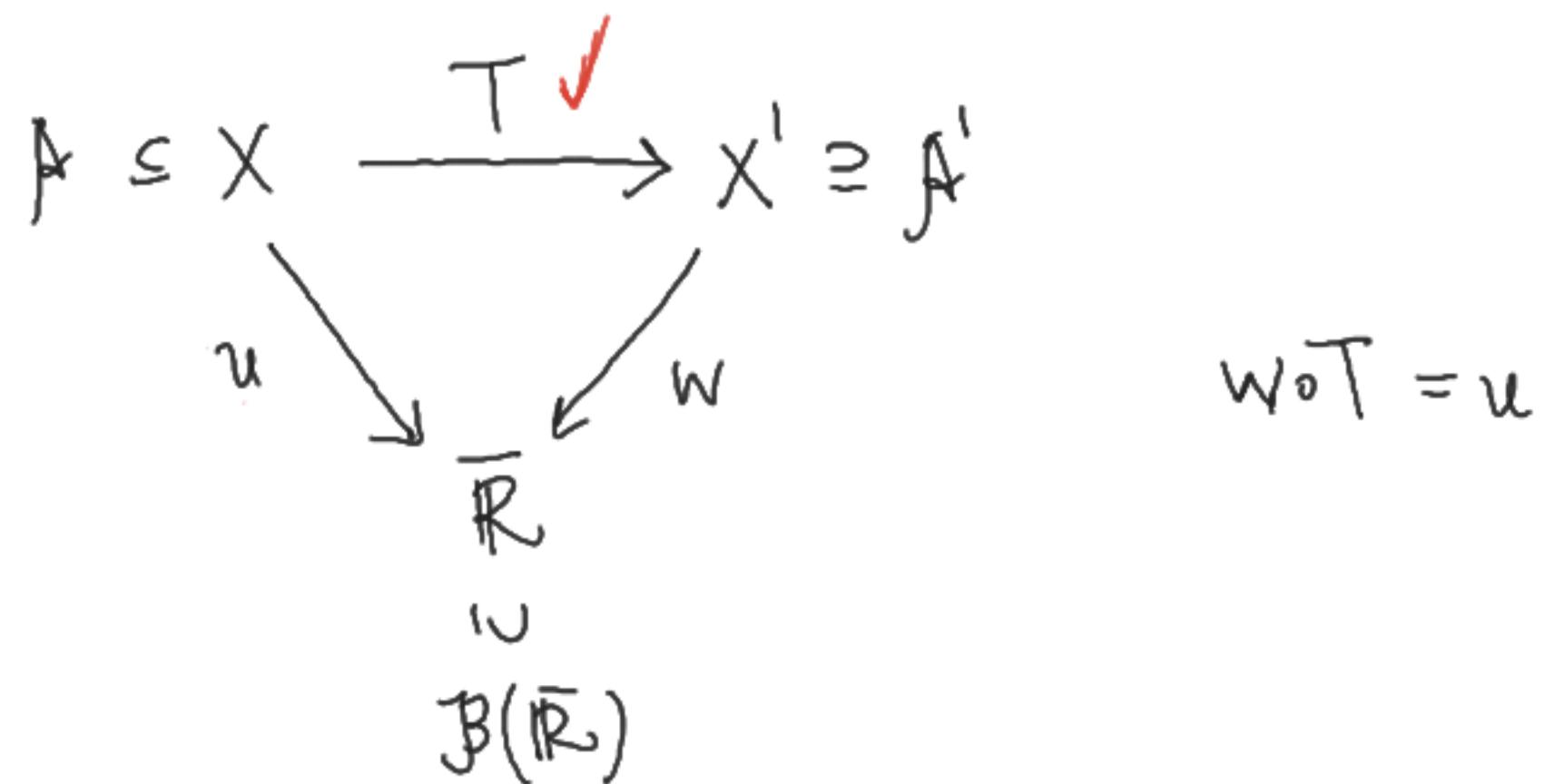
son measurables. \square

$u \pm v, uv$	$u \vee v = \frac{1}{2}(u+v+ u-v)$	$u \wedge v = \frac{1}{2}(u+v- u-v)$
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Corolario 3: $u: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ measurable $\iff u^+, u^-$ non measurable. \square

Teorema: (Lema de Factorización)

Sea $T: (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (X', \mathcal{A}')$ un mapa measurable. Entonces, la función $u: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ es measurable $\iff u = w \circ T$, donde $w: X' \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ es measurable.



Teorema (Lema de Clases Monótonas, para funciones).

Sea $G \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ una familia \cap -estable, y sea V un espacio vectorial de funciones $u: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que

1) $1 = 1_X \in V$ y $1_G \in V$, $\forall G \in G$.

2) para toda secuencia $0 \leq u_1 \leq u_2 \leq u_3 \leq \dots \leq u_n \in V$, con

$$u(x) = \sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} u_i(x) < \infty, \quad \forall x, \Rightarrow u(x) \in V.$$

Entonces $\mathcal{M}(\sigma(G)) \subseteq V$. \square