

Notación: $E(X, \mathcal{A})$, donde (X, \mathcal{A}) es un espacio medible, es el conjunto de todas las funciones simples de (X, \mathcal{A})

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

$$E^+(X, \mathcal{A}) = \{ \varphi : X \rightarrow [0, \infty) : \varphi \text{ es simple} \}$$

obs: $E(X, \mathcal{A})$ es un espacio vectorial

teorema: sea (X, \mathcal{A}) un espacio medible, $f : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ una f. medible tq $f \geq 0$. Entonces existe una sucesión (φ_n) de funciones simples tq

$$0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \leq \dots \leq f$$

y $\forall x \in X, \varphi_n(x) \rightarrow f(x), (n \rightarrow \infty)$. si f es acotada, $\varphi_n \rightarrow f$ uniformemente

dem: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq k \leq 2^n \cdot n$. para esto, definimos

$$A_{n,k} := \{ x \in X : \frac{k-1}{2^n} < f(x) < \frac{k}{2^n} \}$$

y define

$$B_n := \{ x \in X : f(x) \geq n \} = f^{-1}([n, \infty]) \in \mathcal{A}$$

obs: Todos los $A_{n,k}, B_n$ son medibles.

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, sea

$$\varphi_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n \cdot 2^n} \frac{k-1}{2^n} \chi_{A_{n,k}} + n \chi_{B_n}$$

Es claro que $\forall n : \varphi_n \in E^+(X, \mathcal{A})$ y $\varphi_n \leq f$ por construcción.

Monotonía de $(\varphi_n : \varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \leq \dots)$:

obsérvese que

$$A_{n,k} = A_{n+1, 2(k)-1} \cup A_{n+1, 2k}$$

Porque si $x \in A_{n,k}$, ent $\frac{k-1}{2^n} \leq f(x) < \frac{k}{2^n}$

$$\implies x \in A_{n,k} \iff \frac{2(k-1)}{2^{n+1}} \leq f(x) < \frac{2k}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\iff \frac{2k-2}{2^{n+1}} \leq f(x) < \frac{2k-1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{ó } \frac{2k-1}{2^{n+1}} \leq f(x) < \frac{2k}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\iff x \in A_{n+1,2k-1} \text{ ó } x \in A_{n+1,2k}$$

Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $x \in X$. Queremos probar que $\varphi_n(x) \leq \varphi_{n+1}(x)$

Caso 1: $x \in A_{n,k}$

Caso 1.1: $x \in A_{n+1,2k-1}$, entonces

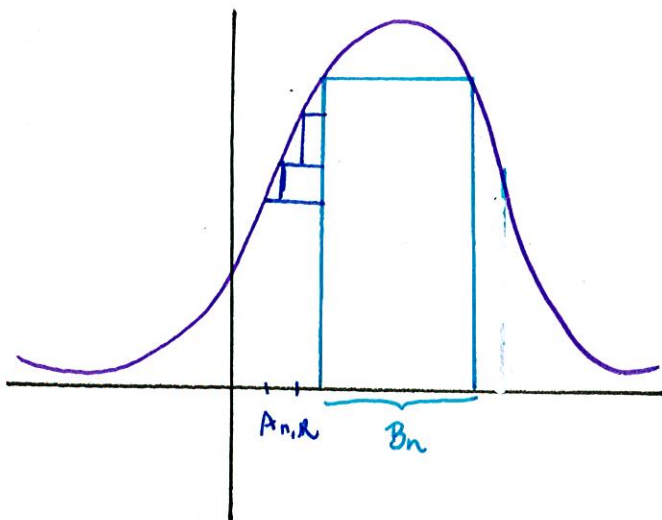
$$\varphi_n(x) = \frac{2k-2}{2^n} = \varphi_{n+1}(x)$$

Caso 1.2: $x \in A_{n+1,2k}$, entonces

$$\varphi_n(x) = \frac{2k-2}{2^n} \leq \frac{2k-1}{2^n} = \varphi_{n+1}(x)$$

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obs: Para n fijo, $X = \bigcup_{k=1}^{2^n} A_{n,k} \cup B_n$



$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \varphi_n := \sum_{k=1}^{2^n} \frac{k-1}{2^n} \chi_{A_{n,k}} + n \chi_{B_n}$$

Caso 2: $x \in B_n$, ent $(n+1)2^{n+1}$
 $x \in B_n = B_{n+1} \cup A_{n+1, R}$
 $R = n2^{n+1} + 1$
 $\hookrightarrow f(x) \geq n$.

Si $x \in B_{n+1}$, ent $\varphi_n(x) = n \leq n+1 \leq \varphi_{n+1}(x)$. Ahora,
 si $\exists R \in \{n2^{n+1} + 1, \dots, (n+1)2^{n+1}\}$ t.q. $x \in A_{n+1, R}$. Entonces

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) = \frac{R-1}{2^{n+1}} \geq n = \varphi_n(x)$$

Por construcción, los φ_n son menores o iguales a f . Esto es, $\forall x \in X, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f(x) \geq \varphi_n(x)$$

Ahora probemos convergencia puntual: sea $x \in X$, tenemos dos casos.

Caso 1, $f(x) < \infty$: $\exists \bar{N}_x$ t.q. $f(x) \leq \bar{N}$, entonces,
 $\forall n \geq \bar{N}_x, x \in \bigcup_{R=1}^n A_{n, R}$ con $N \geq \bar{N}_x$. Entonces,
 $\forall N \geq \bar{N}_x, 0 \leq f(x) - \varphi_N(x) \leq 2^{-N}$
 \downarrow
 $x \in A_{N, R}$ para un $R \in \{1, \dots, N2^N\}$

Si $N \rightarrow \infty$, ent

$$0 \leq f(x) - \varphi_N(x) \leq 0$$

$$\varphi_n(x) \xrightarrow{\text{pnt}} f(x)$$

Caso 2, $f(x) = \infty$: Entonces, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in B_n$ y
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \varphi_n(x) = n$. Entonces tenemos que

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty = f(x)$$

Si f es acotada, ent $\exists \bar{N}$ independiente de x tq
 $\forall x \in X, 0 \leq f(x) \leq \bar{N}$, entonces:

$$\forall n \geq \bar{N}: 0 \leq f(x) - \varphi_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Como $\frac{1}{2^n}$ no depende de x . Ent sea $\varepsilon > 0$,
tome $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ tq $N_0 \geq \bar{N}$ y $1/2^{N_0} < \varepsilon$,
ent $\forall x \in X$ y $\forall n \geq N_0, |f(x) - \varphi_n(x)| < \frac{1}{2^n} < \varepsilon$

la integral de Lebesgue:

def: integral de funciones simples positivas: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ)
un espacio de medida y sea $g \in E^+(X, \mathcal{A})$. sean
 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}, M_1, \dots, M_n \in \mathcal{A}$ tq

$$g = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \chi_{M_j}$$

Entonces definimos

$$J(g) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \mu(M_j)$$

convención: $0 \cdot \infty = 0$

$$\int_X g d\mu = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \mu(M_j)$$

obs: $J(g)$ está bien definida

dem: sea $g = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \chi_{M_j}$ una función simple en
 $M_1, \dots, M_n \in \mathcal{A}$. sea $\mathcal{P}(g) = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m\}$, habemos

Proposición (Propiedades de la integral): sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida. Sean $g, h \in E^+(X, \mathcal{A})$, $\alpha \geq 0$.

i. $\int (\alpha g) = \alpha \int (g)$

ii. $\int (g+h) = \int (g) + \int (h)$

iii. si $g \geq h$, ent $\int (g) \geq \int (h)$

dem:

i. //

ii. sean $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_m \in \mathbb{R}^+$ y sean M_1, \dots, M_n disjuntos dos a dos $\in \mathcal{A}$. $N_1, \dots, N_m \in \mathcal{A}$ disjuntos dos a dos $\neq \emptyset$

$$g = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \chi_{M_j}, \quad h = \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j \chi_{N_j}$$

sin restricción, $n=m$ y $N_j = M_j, j=1, \dots, n$, sean

$$M_{n+1} = X \setminus \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n M_j \right), \quad \alpha_{n+1} = 0$$

$$N_{m+1} = X \setminus \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^m N_j \right), \quad \beta_{m+1} = 0$$

y defina $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, m+1\}$

$$C_{i,j} = M_j \cap N_i$$

Entonces $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}, M_j = \bigcup_{k=1}^{m+1} M_j \cap N_k$

$$\Rightarrow g = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \chi_{M_j} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \alpha_j \underbrace{\chi_{M_j \cap N_k}}_{C_{k,j}} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \bar{\alpha}_{j,k} \chi_{C_{k,j}}$$

donde $\bar{\alpha}_{j,k} = \alpha_j (j \in \{1, \dots, n+1\})$ Haciendo lo mismo para h , probamos la afirmación y tenemos que:

$$\begin{aligned}
J(g+h) &= J\left(\sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j + \beta_j) \chi_{M_j}\right) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n (\alpha_j + \beta_j) \mu(M_j) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \mu(M_j) + \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j \mu(M_j) \\
&= J(g) + J(h)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ii)} \quad J(g) &= J(g-h+h) \\
&= \underbrace{J(g-h)}_{\geq 0} + J(h) \geq J(h) \\
&\quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{\geq 0}
\end{aligned}$$

def: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida y $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \geq 0$, entonces, si f es medible:

$$J(f) := \int_X f d\mu = \sup \{ J(\psi) : \psi \in \mathcal{E}^+(X, \mathcal{A}), \psi \leq f \}$$

obs: $J(f) \geq 0$

obs: si $f, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ medibles y $\alpha \geq 0$, entonces:

i. $J(\alpha f) = \alpha J(f)$

ii. si $f \geq g$, ent $J(f) \geq J(g)$

iii. $J(f+g) = J(f) + J(g)$

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def: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) esp. de medida, si $f: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ medible

f se dice integrable ssi $\int_X f d\mu < \infty$. Ahora bien, $f: X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ es integrable ssi f^+ y f^- son integrables. En este caso:

$$\int_X f d\mu = \int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu$$

si f es medible.

sea $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ medible es integrable ssi $\operatorname{Re} f, \operatorname{Im} f$ son integrables. En este caso, definimos

$$\int_X f d\mu := \int_X \operatorname{Re} f d\mu + i \int_X \operatorname{Im} f d\mu$$

def: sea $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ ó \mathbb{C} ó $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$

$$L^1((X, \mathcal{A}, \mu), \mathbb{K}) := \{f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}, f \text{ integrable}\}$$

otras notaciones:

$$L^1(X, \mathbb{K}), L^1(X)$$

teoremas de convergencia:

Hay tres teoremas grandes de convergencia: el lema de Fatou, el teorema de Beppo Levi o de convergencia monótona y el teorema de Lebesgue o el teorema de convergencia dominada.

teorema (lema de Fatou): sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida y $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f_n: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$, medibles. Defina:

$$f: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$$

$$f := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$$

Entonces:

$$\int_X f d\mu \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$

dem:

obs: f es medible, pues es \liminf de medibles.

Por definición:

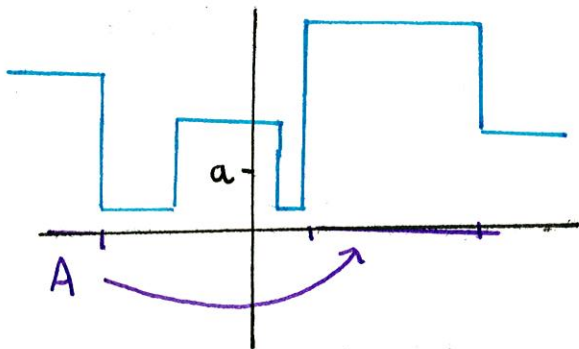
$$\int_X f d\mu := \sup \left\{ \int_X \varphi d\mu : \varphi \in E^+(X, \mathcal{A}), \varphi \leq f \right\}$$

Sea $\varphi \in E^+(X, \mathcal{A})$ con $\varphi \leq f$. Queremos demostrar que $\int_X \varphi d\mu \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$

Caso 1: $\int_X \varphi d\mu = \infty$

Como $\varphi = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \alpha_i \mu(A_i) = \infty = \int_X \varphi d\mu$, existe $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $\alpha > 0$ tq $\mu(A) = \infty$; $\forall x \in A, \varphi(x) > \alpha > 0$

↓ donde α es, por ejemplo, $\alpha = \frac{\alpha_i}{2}$, donde α_i es el α_i asociado a A



$$\text{Ahora, } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}; \quad A_n := \{x \in X : f_n(x) \geq a \text{ (} k \geq n)\}$$
$$= \underbrace{\bigcap_{k \geq n} f_k^{-1}([a, \infty))}_{\text{medible}}$$

medible

Más aún, $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq \dots$ y $A \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$, lo anterior, pues si $x \in A$, ent $\varphi(x) > a$ y $\varphi(x) \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_j(x)$.
Ent $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ tq $\forall k \geq n, f_k(x) > a$ y ent $x \in A_n \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$

Sabemos que $\infty = \mu(A) = \mu(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n)$. Entonces,

$$\int_X f_n d\mu \geq \int_X \chi_{A_n} f_n d\mu \geq \int_X a \chi_{A_n} d\mu = a \mu(A_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

Entonces $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu = \infty$

Caso 2: $\int_X \varphi d\mu < \infty$

Sea $A := \{x \in X : \varphi(x) > 0\}$, $A \in \mathcal{A}$ y $\mu(A) < \infty$,
 pues de lo contrario $\int_X \varphi d\mu = \infty$. Sea

$$M = \max_{x \in X} \{\varphi(x)\}$$

Si $M = 0$: $\varphi \equiv 0$ y $\int_X \varphi d\mu = 0 \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$

Sea $M > 0$: sea $\varepsilon > 0$, sea $\varepsilon' := \min\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{\int_X \varphi d\mu + M}\}$

$\Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $A_n := \{x \in X : \forall k \geq n \ f_k(x) \geq (1 - \varepsilon') \varphi(x)\}$

Donde $A_n = \bigcap_{k \geq n} \{x \in X : f_k(x) \geq (1 - \varepsilon') \varphi(x)\}$
↑
 sucesor de
 alguna medible

$$\Rightarrow A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq A_3 \subseteq \dots$$

Ahora, $A \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$, pues si $x \in A$ ent
 $0 \leq (1 - \varepsilon') \varphi(x) < f(x)$

$\Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$, t.q. $\forall k \geq n$,

$$f_k(x) \geq (1 - \varepsilon') \varphi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A_n \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j$$

Sea $B_n := A \setminus A_n$. En particular

$$\mu(B_1) \leq \mu(A) < \infty \text{ y } \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = \emptyset$$

y $B_1 \supseteq B_2 \supseteq \dots$ y $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(B_n) = 0$. Entonces,
 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ t.q. $\forall n \geq N$, $\mu(B_n) < \varepsilon$

Entonces, $\forall k \geq N; \mu(A \setminus A_k) < \varepsilon'$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X f_k d\mu &\geq \int_X \chi_{A_k} f_k d\mu \geq \int_X (1-\varepsilon') f_k d\mu - \int_X \chi_{A \setminus A_k} f_k d\mu \\ &\geq \int_X (1-\varepsilon') \varphi(x) \cdot \chi_{A_k} d\mu \\ &= (1-\varepsilon') \int_X \varphi(x) d\mu - (1-\varepsilon') \int_X \chi_{A \setminus A_k} \varphi d\mu \\ &\geq \int_X \varphi d\mu - \varepsilon' \int_X \varphi d\mu - M(1-\varepsilon') \int_X \chi_{A \setminus A_k} d\mu \stackrel{\leq M}{\geq} M \end{aligned}$$

pero puedo tomar en lugar de $A_k^c = X \setminus A_k$ o $A \setminus A_k$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \int_X \varphi d\mu - \varepsilon' \int_X \varphi d\mu - M \int_X \chi_{A \setminus A_k} d\mu \\ &\geq \int_X \varphi d\mu - \varepsilon' (\int_X \varphi d\mu + M) \quad (\mu(A \setminus A_k) < \varepsilon') \\ &\geq \int_X \varphi d\mu - \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Desigualdad estricta sí es posible:

z.B: $f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f_n = \chi_{[0, n]} \text{ si } n \text{ es par}$$

$$f_n = \chi_{[1, n]} \text{ si } n \text{ es impar}$$

$$\implies \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n dx = \infty$$

$$\implies \int_{\mathbb{R}} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n dx = 0 < \infty = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n dx$$

si tengo $f_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ y $f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f$ puntualmente, en ese caso sigo teniendo desig. estricta, pues si

$$f_n = \chi_{[n, \infty)}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = 0, \text{ pero}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n dx = 0 < \infty = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n dx$$

teorema de convergencia monótona: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f_n: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ t.q. $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq f_3 \leq \dots$ para todo x fijo. Entonces si cada f_n es medible,

$f := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$ existe, es medible y

$$\int_X f d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$

dem: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f_n \leq f$, entonces

$$\int_X f_n d\mu \leq \int_X f d\mu$$

$$\implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu \leq \int_X f d\mu \quad (\text{monotonía})$$

Por Fatou, $\int_X f d\mu = \int_X \liminf f_n d\mu = \int_X \liminf f_n$

$$\leq \liminf \int_X f_n d\mu$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$

$$\implies \int_X f d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$

Corolario: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) espacio de medida, $f, g: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ medibles. Entonces

i. $\int (f+g) d\mu = \int f d\mu + \int g d\mu$

ii. $\int_X f d\mu = 0 \iff f \equiv 0 \quad \mu \text{ A.E.}$

iii. $\int_X f d\mu < \infty \implies f < \infty \quad \mu \text{ A.E.}$

dem:

i. Nosotros sabemos que podemos aproximar a f y a g por f -simples positivas. Esto es:

$$\exists (s_n, t_n) \in E^+(Y, A) \quad \forall n$$

$$0 \leq s_1 \leq s_2 \leq \dots \leq f$$

$$0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq g$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \lim s_n, \quad g = \lim t_n$$

$$\Rightarrow s \leq s_n \leq t_n \leq t \leq f+g$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (s_n + t_n) = f+g \quad \text{pointwise}$$

por el teorema de convergencia monótona.

$$\int_X (f+g) d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X (s_n + t_n) d\mu$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X s_n d\mu + \int_X t_n d\mu$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X s_n d\mu + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X t_n d\mu$$

$$= \int_X f d\mu + \int_X g d\mu$$

ii. sea $N := \{x \in X : f(x) < 0\}$. Entonces para todo $\epsilon > 0$ existe N_ϵ tal que $\int_{N_\epsilon} f d\mu < \epsilon$

" \Leftarrow ": Sea $\mu(N) = 0$, sea $\epsilon > 0$.
 Sea $N_\epsilon = \{x \in X : f(x) < -\epsilon\}$. Entonces $\int_{N_\epsilon} f d\mu < -\epsilon \mu(N_\epsilon)$.
 Como $\int_X f d\mu \geq 0$, entonces $\int_{N_\epsilon} f d\mu \leq 0$.
 Así $-\epsilon \mu(N_\epsilon) < 0 \Rightarrow \mu(N_\epsilon) = 0$.

$$\int_X f d\mu = \int_{N_\epsilon} f d\mu + \int_{N_\epsilon^c} f d\mu = 0 + \int_{N_\epsilon^c} f d\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_X f d\mu = \int_{N_\epsilon^c} f d\mu = \int_X f d\mu - \int_{N_\epsilon} f d\mu = \int_X f d\mu - 0 = \int_X f d\mu$$

" \Rightarrow ": sup $\int_X f d\mu = 0$. sea $A_n := \{x \in X : f(x) > \frac{1}{n}\}$

Ent $N = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n$. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq \frac{1}{n} \chi_{A_n} \leq f$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 0 &= \int_X f d\mu \geq \int_X \frac{1}{n} \chi_{A_n} d\mu \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \mu(A_n) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(A_n) = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad \mu(N) \leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(A_n) = 0$$

iii) sup que $\int_X f d\mu < \infty$, sea

$$B_n = \{x \in X : f(x) > n\} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{Si } M = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_n = \{x \in X : f(x) = \infty\}$$

Tenemos que $B_1 \supseteq B_2 \supseteq B_3 \supseteq \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \int_X f d\mu &\geq \int_X n \chi_{B_n} d\mu \\ &= n \mu(B_n) \end{aligned}$$

En particular, $\mu(B_1) \leq \int_X f d\mu < \infty$, ent

$$\mu\left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(B_n) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_X f d\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu\left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B_n\right) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(M) = 0$$

Corolario: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida,
 $f_n: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ medibles. Entonces

$$\int_X \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n d\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$

dem: teorema de convergencia monótona

Corolario: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida y $f, g: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ medibles tq $f \equiv g$ μ A.E.
Entonces

$$\int_X f d\mu = \int_X g d\mu$$

dem: sea $A := \{x \in X : f(x) \neq g(x)\}$. Entonces $\exists M \in \mathcal{A}$ tq $\mu(M) = 0$ y $X \setminus A \subseteq M$. Ent

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X f d\mu &= \int_X \underbrace{\chi_M}_{\mu \text{ A.E.}} f d\mu + \int_X \underbrace{\chi_{X \setminus M}}_{X \setminus M \subseteq M} f d\mu \\ &= \int_X g \chi_{X \setminus M} + \int_X g \chi_M d\mu = \int_X g d\mu \end{aligned}$$

Corolario: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida, $f_n: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ medibles tq $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ existe μ A.E. y sea $f: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ tq

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

si el límite existe entonces

$$\int_X f d\mu \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$

dem: sea $\tilde{f}: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$, $\tilde{f}(x) := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$

Entonces, $f = \tilde{f}$ μ A.E. y, por consiguiente,

$$\int_X f d\mu = \int_X \tilde{f} d\mu \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$

Recall: $f: X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ medible, f es integrable ss f^+, f^- son integrables. En este caso

$$\int_X f d\mu = \underbrace{\int_X f^+ d\mu}_{< \infty} - \underbrace{\int_X f^- d\mu}_{< \infty}$$

Proposición: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida y sean $f_1, f_2: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ medibles con $\int_X f_1 d\mu, \int_X f_2 d\mu < \infty$. Entonces $f := f_1 - f_2$ es integrable y $\int_X f d\mu = \int_X f_1 d\mu - \int_X f_2 d\mu$.

dem: f es medible y $f^+ \leq f_1$, pues como si $f(x) \geq 0$, $f^+(x) = f(x) = f_1(x) - \underbrace{f_2(x)}_{\geq 0} \leq f_1(x)$. Si x es tal que $f(x) < 0$, ent $f^+(x) = 0 \leq f_1(x)$.

De manera análoga, $f^- \leq f_2$

$\Rightarrow \int_X f^+ d\mu, \int_X f^- d\mu < \infty$, es decir, f^+, f^- son integrables y f es integrable y $\int_X f d\mu = \int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu$.
Ahora,

$$\begin{aligned} f^+ - f^- &= f = f_1 - f_2 \\ \Rightarrow f^+ + f_2 &= f_1 + f^- \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{no sabemos si la integral} \\ \text{se porta bien con restas!!} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_X (f^+ + f_2) d\mu = \int_X (f_1 + f^-) d\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_X f^+ d\mu + \int_X f_2 d\mu = \int_X f_1 d\mu + \int_X f^- d\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu = \int_X f_1 d\mu - \int_X f_2 d\mu$$

Teoremas (reglas de integración): sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida, sean $f, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$. Entonces.

i. $f \in \mathcal{L}_1(X, \mathbb{K})$, $\alpha f \in \mathcal{L}_1(X, \mathbb{K})$ y

$$\int_X \alpha f d\mu = \alpha \int_X f d\mu$$

ii. $f, g \in \mathcal{L}_1(X, \mathbb{K})$, ent $f + g \in \mathcal{L}_1(X, \mathbb{K})$ y

$$\int_X (f+g) d\mu = \int_X f d\mu + \int_X g d\mu$$

iii. si $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$ $f, g \in \mathcal{L}_1^+(X, \mathbb{R})$ et $f \leq g$, on a

$$\int_X f d\mu \leq \int_X g d\mu$$

dem.: on raisonne, il \mathbb{R}

i. si $\alpha = 0$, ✓

si $\alpha > 0$, on a $(\alpha f)^+ = \alpha f^+$ et $(\alpha f)^- = \alpha f^-$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X \alpha f d\mu &= \int_X (\alpha f)^+ d\mu - \int_X (\alpha f)^- d\mu \\ &= \int_X \alpha f^+ d\mu - \int_X \alpha f^- d\mu \\ &= \alpha \int_X f^+ d\mu - \alpha \int_X f^- d\mu \\ &= \alpha \left(\int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu \right) \\ &= \alpha \int_X f d\mu \end{aligned}$$

si $\alpha < 0$, $(\alpha f)^+ = -\alpha f^-$ et $(\alpha f)^- = -\alpha f^+$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X \alpha f d\mu &= \int_X (\alpha f)^+ d\mu - \int_X (\alpha f)^- d\mu \\ &= \int_X (-\alpha) f^- d\mu - \int_X (-\alpha) f^+ d\mu \\ &= -\alpha \int_X f^- d\mu + \alpha \int_X f^+ d\mu \\ &= \alpha \left(\int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu \right) \\ &= \alpha \int_X f d\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ii. } f+g = (f+g)^+ - (f+g)^-$$

En general, $(f+g)^+ \neq f^+ + g^+$. Pero, sabemos que:

$$\int_X (f^+ + g^+) d\mu = \int_X f^+ d\mu + \int_X g^+ d\mu < \infty$$

$$\int_X (f^- + g^-) d\mu = \int_X f^- d\mu + \int_X g^- d\mu < \infty$$

$\implies f+g \in \mathcal{L}_1(X, \mathbb{R})$.

$$\int_X (f+g) d\mu = \int_X (f^+ + g^+) d\mu - \int_X (f^- + g^-) d\mu$$

$$= \int_X f^+ d\mu + \int_X g^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu - \int_X g^- d\mu$$

$$= \int_X f d\mu + \int_X g d\mu$$

$$\text{iii. } 0 \leq g - f$$

$$\implies 0 \leq \int_X (g - f) d\mu = \int_X g d\mu - \int_X f d\mu$$

$$\implies \int_X g d\mu \geq \int_X f d\mu$$

iv. $f, g \in \mathcal{L}_0(X, \mathbb{K})$ on $f = g \ \mu \text{ a.e.}$, ent

$$\int f d\mu = \int g d\mu$$

si $f \equiv g \ \mu \text{ a.e.}$, $f^+ \equiv g^+$, $f^- \equiv g^- \ \mu \text{ a.e.}$

ent

$$\int_X f^+ d\mu = \int_X g^+ d\mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \int_X f d\mu &= \int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu \\ &= \int_X g^+ d\mu - \int_X g^- d\mu = \int_X g d\mu \end{aligned}$$

Corolario: $(L_1(X, \mathbb{K}), \|\cdot\|_1)$ es un espacio vectorial con semi-norma:

$$\|f\|_1 = \int_X |f| d\mu$$

Proposición: sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida, $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ medible. Ent

- i. $f \in L_1(X, \mathbb{K})$ ssi $|f| \in L_1(X, \mathbb{K})$
- ii. $f \in L_1(X, \mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \left| \int_X f d\mu \right| \leq \int_X |f| d\mu$

dem:

i. si f es medible, ent $|f|$ es medible. Ahora,

si $0 \leq f \leq g$, ent $\int_X f d\mu \leq \int_X g d\mu$

" \Rightarrow ": $(\operatorname{Re} f)^+ + (\operatorname{Re} f)^- + (\operatorname{Im} f)^+ + (\operatorname{Im} f)^- \geq |f|$,

pues $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq |a| + |b|$

y $(\operatorname{Re} f)^+ + (\operatorname{Re} f)^- + (\operatorname{Im} f)^+ + (\operatorname{Im} f)^- \in L_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_X |f| d\mu &\leq \int_X (\operatorname{Re} f)^+ d\mu + \int_X (\operatorname{Re} f)^- d\mu + \int_X (\operatorname{Im} f)^+ d\mu \\ &\quad + \int_X (\operatorname{Im} f)^- d\mu < \infty \end{aligned}$$

" \Leftarrow ":

$$\operatorname{Re} f^\pm \leq |\operatorname{Re} f| \leq |f|$$

$$\operatorname{Im} f^\pm \leq |\operatorname{Im} f| \leq |f|$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_X \operatorname{Re} f^\pm d\mu \leq \int_X |f| d\mu < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_X \operatorname{Im} f^\pm d\mu \leq \int_X |f| d\mu < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{Re} f)^\pm, (\operatorname{Im} f)^\pm \in L_1(X, \mathbb{K}) \Rightarrow f \in L_1(X, \mathbb{K})$$

dem: $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_X |f| d\mu &= \int_X f^+ d\mu + \int_X f^- d\mu \\ &\geq \left| \int_X f^+ d\mu - \int_X f^- d\mu \right| \\ &= \left| \int_X f d\mu \right|\end{aligned}$$

si $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$, sea $\int_X f d\mu = R e^{i\varphi}$, con $R \geq 0, \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\implies \left| \int_X f d\mu \right| = e^{-i\varphi} \int_X f d\mu = |R| = R$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \int_X f d\mu \right| &= \int_X e^{-i\varphi} f d\mu \\ \underbrace{\in \mathbb{R}} &= \int_X \underbrace{\operatorname{Re}(e^{-i\varphi} f)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} d\mu + i \underbrace{\int_X \operatorname{Im}(e^{-i\varphi} f) d\mu}_{= 0} \\ &\leq \int_X |\operatorname{Re}(e^{-i\varphi} f)| d\mu \quad (\text{coso } \pm) \\ &= \int_X |\operatorname{Re} f| d\mu \\ &\leq \int_X |f| d\mu\end{aligned}$$

teorema de convergencia dominada (teorema de Lebesgue): sea (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) un espacio de medida y sean $f_n: X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ medibles y $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ medible tq $f_n \rightarrow f$ μ -AE y $s: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ tq $\forall n$ $|f_n| \leq s$ μ -AE y $s \in L^1(X, \mathbb{R})$.

Entonces $f \in L^1(X, \mathbb{K})$ y

$$\int_X f d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu$$