

9. Sea $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una función medible, no negativa e integrable. Probar que si $A \in \mathcal{M}$, entonces

$$\int_A f(x+y) d\mu(x) = \int_{A+y} f(x) d\mu(x)$$

para todo $y \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que $A+y \subseteq E$.

Veremos que vale para funciones simples.

Sea $\varphi : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ simple e integrable QVQ $\int_A \varphi(x+y) d\mu = \int_{A+y} \varphi(x) d\mu$
 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R} / A+y \subseteq E$

Definimos $\chi_A(x+y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x+y \in A \\ 0 & \text{si } x+y \notin A \end{cases}$ y $\chi_{A+y}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x \in A+y \\ 0 & \text{si } x \notin A+y \end{cases}$

Sup $\varphi = \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_j \chi_A(x+y)$ QVQ $\int_A \varphi(x+y) d\mu = \int_{A+y} \varphi(x) d\mu$

$$\rightarrow \int_A \varphi(x+y) d\mu = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \mu(A)$$

$$\int_{A+y} \varphi(x) d\mu = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \underbrace{\mu(A+y)}_{\substack{\text{la medida de} \\ A+y \text{ que es invariancia}}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \mu(A) = \int_A \varphi(x+y) d\mu$$

Ahora que lo vimos para simples vamos para medible

Sea f medible y positiva $\rightarrow \exists \tilde{f}_n / 0 \leq \tilde{f}_n \leq \tilde{f}_{n+1}$ y $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{f}_n = f$ con \tilde{f}_n simple y medible

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Como Monotona}} \int_A f(x+y) d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A \tilde{\varphi}_n(x+y) d\mu$$

$$\text{Agora, } \int_A \tilde{\varphi}_n(x+y) d\mu = \int_{A+y} \tilde{\varphi}_n(x) d\mu$$

$$\rightarrow \int_A f(x+y) d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A \tilde{\varphi}_n(x+y) d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{A+y} \tilde{\varphi}_n(x) d\mu \stackrel{\text{Como Monotona}}{\downarrow} = \int_{A+y} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \tilde{\varphi}_n d\mu = \int_{A+y} f$$

$$\text{Agora } \tilde{\varphi}_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f$$