Integral de Lebergue

Notación:

$$T = [0,1]$$

Rewer do

Funciones simples:

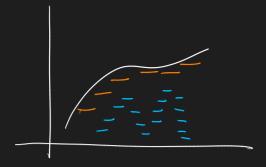
$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \cdot x_{E_i} \quad x_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} E_i$$
 con  $E_i$  medibles  $(E_i \in \mathcal{M})$ 

Recerdo:

$$\Rightarrow \int f = \sup \{ \mathcal{I}(g) : g \in f \} g \text{ simple}$$

$$=\inf\left\{\mathcal{I}(g):g>f\right\}g\text{ simple}$$



Propie dad

Si 
$$f$$
 er simple  $\Rightarrow$   $\int f = I(f)$ 

ys simple, g≤f

$$Con  $f = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \chi_{E_{i}}$$$

Sabion do que

Sderrés

$$= (3) \mathcal{D}_{1} \cap E_{2}$$

$$\chi_{E^{\circ}} = \chi_{\text{AD}^{\circ}_{0}} E^{\circ}_{0}$$

$$= \sum_{j} \chi_{D_{j} \cap E_{i}}$$

**2.** Sean  $E, F \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  Probar:

- (a)  $\chi_E$  es medible  $\iff E \in \mathcal{M}$ .
- $\rightarrow$  (b)  $\chi_{E \cap F} = \chi_E \cdot \chi_F$ .

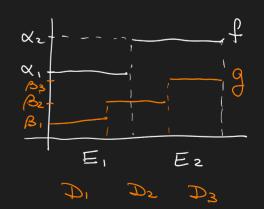
$$\chi_{E;} = \sum_{i} \chi_{D_{i}} \cdot \chi_{E_{i}}$$

$$\mathcal{M}(E_i) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}_i \cap E_i)$$

$$= \sum_{j} \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}_j \cap E_i)$$

como g & f

$$\Rightarrow$$
 si D;  $\cap E: \neq \phi$ 



Multiplico

$$\beta_{i}.M(D_{i} \cap E_{i}) \leq \alpha_{i}.M(D_{i} \cap E_{i}) \forall_{i,i}$$

$$\mathcal{D}(g) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{i} \cdot \mu(\mathcal{D}_{i})$$

$$= \sum_{i} \beta_{i} \cdot \sum_{j} \mu(\mathcal{D}_{i} \cap \mathcal{E}_{j})$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \beta_{i} \cdot \mu(\mathcal{D}_{i} \cap \mathcal{E}_{j})$$

$$= \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \alpha_{i} \cdot \mu(\mathcal{D}_{i} \cap \mathcal{E}_{j})$$

$$= \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \cdot \mu(\mathcal{E}_{j})$$

$$= \mathcal{D}(f)$$
Probé que si  $g \leqslant f$ ,  $f_{1}g$  simples

 $\Rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{I}}(g) \in \mathcal{I}(g)$ 

Prop.

Sez f: I > R medible, a cotada (en paticular integrale)

5e3 020

Ser  $g: [0, \alpha] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 

$$con g(x) = f(\frac{x}{\alpha})$$

enton ces

g er me dible y actodo

$$\frac{\times}{2} = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \times = 8$$

y 2 demás

$$\int_{\alpha.\overline{1}} \beta = \alpha \cdot \int_{\overline{1}} f$$

Den:

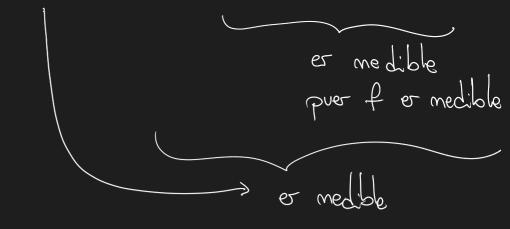
- · g er 20072d2
- · g es medible si

$$\left\{ \times \in \alpha I : g(x) > b \right\} = \left\{ \times \in \alpha I : f(\frac{x}{\alpha}) > b \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ a.x \ eI : f(x) > b \right\}$$

9. Para cada  $\lambda>0$ y cada conjunto  $A\subseteq\mathbb{R}$ notamos  $\lambda A$ al conjunto  $\lambda A=\{\lambda x:\,x\in A\}.$ 

Probar que si  $A \in \mathcal{M}$  entonces  $\lambda A \in \mathcal{M}$  y  $\mu(\lambda A) = \lambda \mu(A)$ .



io geracitada y medible

Folto ver que

$$\int_{\alpha.I} = \alpha \int_{I} f$$

En paros

I Supergo 
$$f = \chi_E$$
, E medible  $\chi \in [0, \alpha] \Rightarrow \chi \in \alpha$ . I  $f = \chi \in [0, \alpha]$   $f = \chi \in \alpha$ . I  $f = \chi \in [0, \alpha]$   $f = \chi \in [0, \alpha]$   $f = \chi \in [0, \alpha]$ 

$$g(x) = \chi_{aE}(x)$$

Integro

$$\int g = \int X_{aE}$$

$$= \mu(a.E)$$

$$= a. \mu(E)$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \int \chi_{E}$$

$$\int g = \alpha \cdot \int f$$

Caso funcioner simples

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \chi_{a.E_i}$$

Luego

$$\int_{a} g = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i \cdot \mu(a \cdot E_i)$$

= 
$$a \sum_{i} di \cdot \mu(Ei)$$

Caro & medible y acotada

. If n medibles y simples /

fn = f

. If n > If

Afrom que si  $g_n(x) := f_n\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ 

=> gn => gn er simple (eircicio)

Luego:

Jg = lim Jgn

n > 00 probé zriba, gn simpler

lim a. Jfn

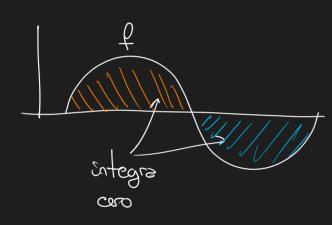
n > 00 probé

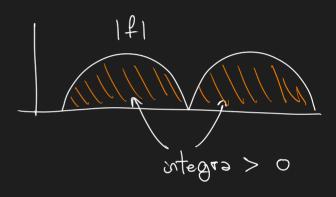
= a. lim ftn

 $\int g = \alpha \cdot \int f$ 

Ejercicio:

fradible y 200 to de





f = f. 
$$\chi_{\{f \geq 0\}}$$
 - (-f).  $\chi_{\{f < 0\}}$ 

| lamo f + | lamo f - |

"Parte positiva"

de f"

· f y f son me dibler (puer producto de me dibler)

: sidA

Lema

$$A, B \ge 0$$
  $|A-B| = A+B$ 

$$\Rightarrow \quad A = 0 \quad \acute{o} \quad B = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
\uparrow + + \downarrow \uparrow \\
A + \downarrow B
\end{cases} = | \int f^{+} - \int f^{-} |$$

Por lone
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\downarrow & \Rightarrow
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11. Sean  $f, g : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R}$  funciones medibles e integrables tales que para todo  $E \subseteq [0, 1]$  medible, se tiene que  $\int_E f \, d\mu = \int_E g \, d\mu$ . Probar que f = g en casi todo punto.

