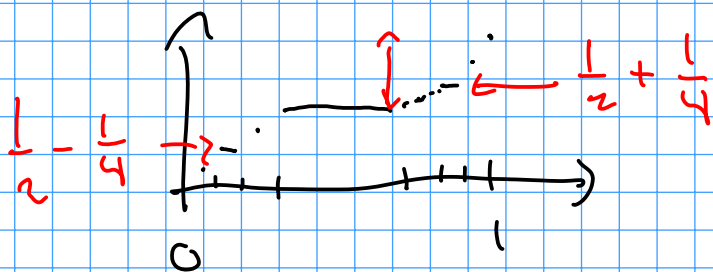


$$x \in \limsup (A_i) = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\bigcup_{i \geq k} A_i \right)$$

$$\& x \in A_i \text{ for inf. } A_i$$

$$A_n = \left[\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} \right]$$



$$x \sim y \& x - y \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$[0, 1] \subseteq \bigcup_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} A_q \subseteq [-1, 1]$$

$$F(x) = \mu([0, x])$$

$$\int f d\mu(x) = \int f^+ d\mu(x) - \int f^- d\mu(x)$$

$$|\int f d\mu(x)| < \infty$$

$$\int |f| d\mu(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \underline{f}_n(x) d\mu(x) = \int \sup \underline{f}(x) d\mu(x)$$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n(x) d\mu(x) \geq \int \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) d\mu(x)$$



$$|f_n| < \infty \quad \forall n$$

$$f_n \rightarrow f$$

then

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

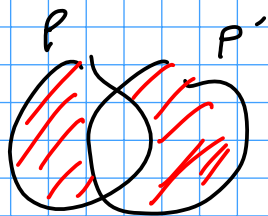
$$(\Rightarrow) f_n \rightarrow f \text{ a.e. } \& \quad \{x \in X \text{ s.t. } f_n(x) \not\rightarrow f(x)\} \subseteq A \text{ w/ } \mu(A) = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) f_n \rightarrow f \text{ in meas. } \& \quad \mu(\{x \in X \text{ s.t. } |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \epsilon\}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \Leftrightarrow (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\mu(\{x \in X \text{ s.t. } |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2}\}) = 1$$

$$P \Delta P' = (P \setminus P') \cup (P' \setminus P)$$



$$v = v^+ - v^-$$

$$v^+ \perp v^-$$

$$v^+ \perp v^- \quad \& \quad \exists P \sqcup N = X \quad \& \quad -$$

$$v^+(N) = 0$$

$$v^-(P) = 0$$

$$\underline{\mu \ll v} \quad \& \quad v(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu(A) = 0$$

$$v(A) = 0 \text{ but } \mu(A) > 0$$

$$\exists f_0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\mu(A) = \underbrace{\int_A}_{>0} \underbrace{f_0 d\nu(x)}_{v(A) \Rightarrow 0}$$

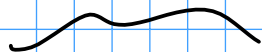
v & μ meas.

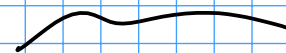
$$v = v_{ac} + v_s$$

$$\text{s.t. } \underbrace{v_{ac} \ll \mu}_{=0} \quad \& \quad v_s \perp \mu$$

$$A_r f(x) = \frac{1}{m(B(x,r))} \int_{B(x,r)} f(x) dm(x)$$

$$Hf = \sup_{r>0} A_r |f|(x)$$

1. 

2. 

4.19 f_n sequence of meas. funcs. $\in L^+$
then

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n(x) dm(x) \geq \int \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dm(x)$$

Proof: \forall integer k . Then

$$\inf_{n \geq k} f_n(x) \leq f_k(x)$$

$$\int \inf_{n \geq k} f_n(x) dm \leq \int f_k dm \quad \forall k \geq 1$$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n(x) dm \leq \inf_{j \geq k} \int f_j dm$$

(Note: A red bracket and arrow point from the \liminf term to the $\inf_{j \geq k}$ term, with the label "var. n, k ")

$$\int \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x) dm \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k dm$$

4.22. f_n sequence in $L^1(X, M, m)$ conv. to f

s.t. $\exists g \in L^1$ s.t.

$$|f_n| \leq g \quad \forall n.$$

Then $f \in L^1$ &

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n dm = \int f dm.$$

Proof: $|f| \leq g$

Consider

$$g + f_n \geq 0 \quad \& \quad g - f_n \geq 0.$$

$$\cancel{\int g \, d\mu} + \boxed{\int f \, d\mu} = \int g + f \, d\mu$$

$$= \int \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (g + f_n) \, d\mu$$

$$\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int g + f_n \, d\mu$$

$$= \cancel{\int g \, d\mu} + \boxed{\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n \, d\mu}$$

$$\cancel{\int g \, d\mu} + \int f \, d\mu = \int g - f \, d\mu$$

$$= \int \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (g - f_n) \, d\mu$$

$$\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int g - f_n \, d\mu$$

$$= \cancel{\int g \, d\mu} + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n \, d\mu$$

$$\int f \, d\mu \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n \, d\mu \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n \, d\mu \leq \int f \, d\mu$$

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

Thm 8.10 $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ then Lebesgue-a.e.
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n f(x) = f(x).$

Proof: enough to consider f non-zero on $[-N, N]^n$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \bigcup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \underbrace{[-N, N]^n}_{N \in \mathbb{N}}. \quad f \in L^1.$$

So for $\alpha > 0$, define

$$E_\alpha = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ s.t. } \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} |A_r f(x) - f(x)| > \alpha\}$$

$$\rightarrow m(E_\alpha) = 0$$

$$\{x \text{ s.t. } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} A_r f(x) = f(x)\} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_{\frac{1}{n}}.$$

Now, fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Then \exists continuous $g \in L^1$ s.t.

$$\int |f - g| dm < \varepsilon \quad \leftarrow$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} |A_r f(x) - f(x)| \\ &= \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} |A_r f(x) - A_r g(x) + A_r g(x) - g(x) + g(x) - f(x)| \\ &\leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{|A_r(f(x) - g(x))|}_{\leq H(g-f)(x)} + \underbrace{|A_r g - g|}_{=0} + |g - f| \end{aligned}$$

$$E_\alpha \subseteq \{x \text{ s.t. } H(g-f)(x) > \frac{\alpha}{2}\} \cup \{x \text{ s.t. } |g-f| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m(E_\alpha) &\leq \underbrace{m(\{x \text{ s.t. } H(g-f) > \frac{\alpha}{2}\})}_{\leq \frac{2(\varepsilon)}{\alpha}} + \underbrace{m(\{x \text{ s.t. } |g-f| > \frac{\alpha}{2}\})}_{\leq \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \varepsilon} \\ &\leq C \cdot \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0. \end{aligned}$$