Notes on Measure Theory

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1 Sigma Algebra

Definition 1.1. For a set X, a set $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ is a **σ-algebra** if it satisfies the following properties:

1. $\varnothing, X \in \mathcal{A}$;
2. for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $A^c \in \mathcal{A}$ as well;
3. for a sequence in $\mathcal{A}$, $\{A_i\}_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$, the union $\bigcup_{i\in\mathbb{N}} \in \mathcal{A}$ as well.

An element $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is called a **$\mathcal{A}$-measurable set**.

Remark 1.1. It's easy to show that the largest σ-algebra of set X is the power set $\mathcal{P}(X)$, and the smallest σ-algebra is $\{\varnothing, X\}$.

Theorem 1.1. Let $\{\mathcal{A}_i\}_{i\in I}$ be the collection of all σ-algebra on X. Then, $\bigcap_{i\in I} \mathcal{A}_i$ is also a σ-algebra on X.

Proof. Clearly, $\varnothing, X \in \bigcap_{i\in I} \mathcal{A}_i$ given that every $\mathcal{A}_i$ is a σ-algebra.

For $A \in \bigcap_{i\in I} \mathcal{A}_i$, $A \in \mathcal{A}_i$ for all $i \in I$. Hence $A^c \in \mathcal{A}_i$ for all $i \in I$. Therefore, $A^c \in \bigcap_{i\in I} \mathcal{A}_i$.

Let $\{F_j\}_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence such that $F_j \in \bigcap_{i\in I} \mathcal{A}_i$ for every j. Then $F_j \in A_i$ for all i, j since A_i's are σ-algebra. Hence, $\bigcup_{j\in\mathbb{N}} F_j \in A_i$ for all $i \in I$, and $\bigcup_{j\in\mathbb{N}} F_j \in \bigcap_{i\in I} \mathcal{A}_i$. ■

Remark 1.2. The union of σ-algebra are not necessarily a σ-algebra. For example, consider

$$X = \{a, b, c\} \tag{1}$$
$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \{\varnothing, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, X\} \tag{2}$$
$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \{\varnothing, \{b\}, \{a, c\}, X\} \tag{3}$$
$$\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2 = \{\varnothing, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c\}, X\} \tag{4}$$

Both $\mathcal{A}_1$ and $\mathcal{A}_2$ are σ-algebra, but $\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$ is not a σ-algebra because $\{a\} \cup \{b\} \notin \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$.

Definition 1.2. For $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ ($\mathcal{M}$ is not necessarily a σ-algebra), the smallest σ-algebra (by taking intersections) containing $\mathcal{M}$ is defined as the **σ-algebra generated by** $\mathcal{M}$. The generated σ-algebra is simply the intersection of all σ-algebra that are supersets of $\mathcal{M}$.

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}) = \bigcap_{\mathcal{A} \supseteq \mathcal{M} \ s.t. \ \mathcal{A} \text{ is } \sigma\text{-algebra}} \mathcal{A} \tag{5}$$

The σ-algebra generated by $\mathcal{M}$ is therefore the smallest σ-algebra containing $\mathcal{M}$.

Definition 1.3. Let (X, τ) be a topological space, then the **Borel algebra** is σ-algebra generated by the collection of open sets τ.

$$\mathcal{B}(X) := \sigma(\tau) \tag{6}$$

Remark 1.3. We do not use the entire power set for analysis because it's too large to construct a sensible measure on (see Theorem 1.2).

Definition 1.4. For a measurable space $(X, \mathcal{A})$, a map $\mu : \mathcal{A} \to [0, \infty]$ is a **measure** if μ satisfies

1. $\mu(\varnothing) = 0$.
2. (σ-addivitity)$\mu\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_i)$, where $A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ for all i and $A_i \cap A_j = \varnothing$ for all $i \neq j$.

Example 1.1. For an element $x \in X$, the **Dirac measure**,δ_x, on a measurable space $(X, \mathcal{A})$ is defined as

$$\delta_x(A) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in A \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin A \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

Definition 1.5. For a measurable space $(X, \mathcal{A})$ and a measure μ defined on it, the triple $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$ is a **measure space**.

Theorem 1.2. There is no measure μ on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}))$ satisfying the following two conditions: (i) $\mu((a, b]) = b - a$ for every $a < b$ and (ii) $\mu(x + A) = \mu(A)$ for all $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $A \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$.

Proof. Suppose, for contradiction, there exists such a measure μ, then $\mu((0, 1]) = 1 < \infty$.

Claim: the only measure on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}))$ satisfying $\mu((0, 1]) < \infty$ and $\mu(x + A) = \mu(A)$ is the zero measure.

To prove the claim, let $I := (0, 1]$ and defien the following equivalence relation on I:

$$x \sim y \iff x - y \in \mathbb{Q} \tag{8}$$

the corresponding equivalence class of x on I can be written as

$$[x] = \{x + r : r \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge x + r \in I\} \tag{9}$$

The collection of all such equivalence classes, $\mathcal{A}$, is a disjoint decomposition of I. (for every $x \in I$, $[x]$ must in $\mathcal{A}$ and $x \in [x]$ trivially. If there exists different $[x] \neq [y]$ but $[x] \cap [y] \neq \varnothing$, take $z \in [x] \cap [y]$, by the transitivity of equivalence relation, $x \sim z \sim y$. Therefore, $[x] = [y]$, contradiction.)

For each $[x] \in \mathcal{A}$, take exactly one $a_x \in [x]$ and define set $A := \{a_x : [x] \in \mathcal{A}\}$. As a result, set A satisfies the following two properties:

1. $\forall x \in I, \exists a_x \in A \ s.t. \ a_x \in [x]$.

2. $\forall x, y \in A$, $x \sim y \implies x = y$.

Since $\mathbb{Q} \cup (-1, 1]$ is countable, let $(r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an enumeration of all elements in it.

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $A_n := r_n + A$.

Note that for any m, n such that $A_m \cap A_n \neq \varnothing$, take $x \in A_m \cap A_n$. By definition,

$$x = r_n + a_n \tag{10}$$

$$x = r_m + a_m \tag{11}$$

where $a_n, a_m \in A$ and $r_n, r_m \in \mathbb{Q}$. Consequently,

$$a_n - a_m = r_m - r_n \in \mathbb{Q} \tag{12}$$

Therefore, $a_n \sim a_m$. By the second property of A, $a_n = a_m$. Thus, $r_m = r_n$ and $m = n$.

Take the counterposition of what we just proved, $m \neq n \implies A_m \cap A_n = \varnothing$.

Let $z \in (0, 1]$, there exists some $a \in A$ such that $z \in [x]$. That is, $z = x + r$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (-1, 1]$. There must exist some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $r_m = r$, and consequently, $z \in A_m$.

Therefore, $(0, 1] \subseteq \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n \subseteq (-1, 2]$ (the second relation is obvious). Moreover,

$$\mu((0,1]) \leq \mu(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n) \leq \mu((-1,2]) = \mu((-1,0]) + \mu((0,1]) + \mu((1,2]) = 3\mu((0,1]) \tag{13}$$

Note that we just proved $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n$ is a disjoint union, hence,

$$\mu((0,1]) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n) \leq 3\mu((0,1]) \tag{14}$$

$$\implies ((0,1])\mu \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A + r_n) \leq 3\mu((0,1]) \tag{15}$$

$$\implies \mu((0,1]) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A) \leq 3\mu((0,1]) \tag{16}$$

Since $\mu((0,1])$ is finite, the only value $\mu(A)$ can take is zero, and $\mu(I) = 0$ as well. Consequently, for any set $S \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$, if $S \subseteq I$, then $\mu(S) \leq \mu(I)$ and $\mu(S) = 0$. Otherwise, let $l = \lfloor \inf(S) \rfloor$ and

$u = \lceil \sup(S) \rceil$.

$$I \subseteq S \subseteq \bigcup_{n=l}^{u} (n, n+1] \tag{17}$$

Therefore,

$$0 \leq \mu(S) \leq \sum_{n=l}^{u} \mu(n + (0, 1]) = \sum_{n=l}^{u} \mu((0, 1]) = 0 \tag{18}$$

It's shown that $\mu(S) = 0$ for every $S \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$.

This leads to a contradiction to the first property required ($\mu((a, b]) = b - a$). ■

2 Measurable Spaces and Measurable Maps

Definition 2.1. Let $(X_1, \mathcal{A}_1)$ and $(X_2, \mathcal{A}_2)$ be two measurable spaces. A function $f : X_1 \to X_2$ is a **measurable map** with respect to $\mathcal{A}_1$ and $\mathcal{A}_2$ (sometimes written as $f : (X_1, \mathcal{A}_1) \to (X_2, \mathcal{A}_2)$) if

$$f^{-1}(A_2) \in \mathcal{A}_1 \quad \forall A_2 \in \mathcal{A}_2 \tag{19}$$

That is, the pre-image of every set in $\mathcal{A}_2$ is an element in $\mathcal{A}_1$ as well.

Theorem 2.1. Let $(X, \mathcal{A})$ be a measurable space, then the indicator (characteristic) function for any $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{X}_A : X \to \mathbb{R}$, is measurable with respect to $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\mathcal{X}_A(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in A \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin A \end{cases} \tag{20}$$

Proof. Since $\mathcal{X}_A$ can only take values from $\{0, 1\}$, the pre-image of any set $\not\subseteq \{0, 1\}$ is undefined. We only need to consider pre-images of subsets of $\{0, 1\}$:

$$\mathcal{X}_A^{-1}(\varnothing) = \varnothing \tag{21}$$

$$\mathcal{X}_A^{-1}(\{0, 1\}) = X \tag{22}$$

$$\mathcal{X}_A^{-1}(\{0\}) = A^c \tag{23}$$

$$\mathcal{X}_A^{-1}(\{1\}) = A \tag{24}$$

Therefore, $\mathcal{X}_A$ is measurable. ■

Theorem 2.2. The composition of measurable maps is measurable.

Proof. For measurable spaces $(X_1, \mathcal{A}_1)$, $(X_2, \mathcal{A}_2)$, and $(X_3, \mathcal{A}_3)$, let $f : (X_1, \mathcal{A}_1) \to (X_2, \mathcal{A}_2)$ and $g : (X_2, \mathcal{A}_2) \to (X_3, \mathcal{A}_3)$ be two measurable functions.

Let $A_3 \in \mathcal{A}_3$, $A_2 := g^{-1}(A_3) \in \mathcal{A}_2$. Similarly, $A_1 := f^{-1}(A_2) \in \mathcal{A}_1$ as well. Note that $A_1 = (g \circ f)^{-1}(A_3)$, therefore, $g \circ f$ is measurable. ■

Theorem 2.3. For measurable spaces $(X, \mathcal{A})$ and $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ and measurable maps $f, g : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$, $f + g$, $f - g$ and $|f|$ are measurable.

Proof. ■

3 Lebesgue Measures and Lebesgue Integrals

Definition 3.1. Let $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$ be a measure space and for any $A \in \mathcal{A}$, the **Lebesgue integral** of indicator function $\mathcal{X}_A$ on X is defined to be $\mu(A) \in [0, \infty]$.

$$\int_X \mathcal{X}_A \; d\mu := \mu(A) \tag{25}$$

Definition 3.2. A function $f : (X, \mathcal{A}) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ is a **simple function** (also termed step function and stair-case function) if there exists finitely many $A_1, \cdots, A_n \in \mathcal{A}$ and $c_1, \cdots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \mathcal{X}_{A_i} \tag{26}$$

That is, a function f is simple if it can be expressed as a linear combination of *finitely* many indicators.

Let $\mathbb{S}^+$ denote the set of non-negative simple functions.

$$\mathbb{S}^+ := \{f : (X, \mathcal{A}) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})) \mid f \text{ is simple and } f \geq 0\} \tag{27}$$

Since simple functions only take finitely many values, every $f \in \mathbb{S}^+$ can be written as

$$f = \sum_{t \in f(X)} t \mathcal{X}_{\{x \in X \mid f(x) = t\}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \mathcal{X}_{A_i}, \quad c_i \geq 0 \tag{28}$$

Theorem 3.1. Simple functions are measurable.

Definition 3.3 (Lebesgue integral for $\mathbb{S}^+$)**.** For $f \in \mathbb{S}^+$ such that $f = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \mathcal{X}_{A_i}$ with $c_i \geq 0$, the **Lebesgue integral** of f with respect to μ is

$$I(f) = \int_X f \; d\mu := \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i \mu(A_i) \in [0, \infty] \tag{29}$$

Theorem 3.2. The Lebesgue integral of $f, g \in \mathbb{S}^+$ satisfies

1. $I(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha I(f) + \beta I(g)$ for $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$,
2. $f \leq g \implies I(f) \leq I(g)$.

Proof. ■

Definition 3.4 (Lebesgue integral for non-negative functions)**.** For $f \geq 0$, the **Lebesgue integral** of f with respect to measure μ is

$$I(f) = \int_X f \; d\mu := \sup \left\{ \int_X s \; d\mu : s \in \mathbb{S}^+ \text{ and } s \leq f \right\} \tag{30}$$

Definition 3.5. A function f is μ**-integrable** if $\int_X f \; d\mu < \infty$.

Theorem 3.3. Let $f, g : (X, \mathcal{A}) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ be measurable functions, if $0 \leq f = g$ except a μ-measure-zero set, that is,

$$\mu \left(\{ x \in X \mid f(x) \neq g(x) \} \right) = 0 \tag{31}$$

then $\int_X f \; d\mu = \int_X g \; d\mu$.

Lemma 3.1. Let $h : X \to [0, \infty)$ be a simple function, for any $\tilde{X} \subseteq X$ such that $\mu(\tilde{X}^c) = 0$, $\int_X h \; d\mu$ is independent from the value of h on $\tilde{X}^c$.

Proof. of Lemma 3.1. Since h is a simple function, it takes only finitely many values and can be written as

$$h = \sum_{t \in h(X)} t \mathcal{X}_{\{x \in X | h(x) = t\}} = \sum_{t \in h(X) \setminus \{0\}} t \mathcal{X}_{\{x \in X | h(x) = t\}} \tag{32}$$

define

$$\tilde{h} = \begin{cases} h(x) & \text{if } x \in \tilde{X} \\ a & \text{if } x \in \tilde{X}^c \end{cases} \tag{33}$$

where $a \in [0, \infty)$ takes an arbitrary value, and $\tilde{h} \in \mathbb{S}^+$ as well.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_X \tilde{h} \; d\mu &= \sum_{t \in \tilde{h}(X)} t \mu(\{x \in X | \tilde{h}(x) = t\}) && (34) \\
&= a \underbrace{\mu(\tilde{X}^c)}_{=0} + \sum_{t \in h(\tilde{X}) \setminus \{0\}} t \mu(\{x \in \tilde{X} | h(x) = t\}) && (35) \\
&= \sum_{t \in h(\tilde{X}) \setminus \{0\}} t \mu(\{x \in \tilde{X} | h(x) = t\}) && (36) \\
&= \sum_{t \in h(\tilde{X}) \setminus \{0\}} t \mu(\{x \in \tilde{X} | h(x) = t\}) + \sum_{t \in h(\tilde{X}) \setminus \{0\}} t \underbrace{\mu(\{x \in \tilde{X}^c | h(x) = t\})}_{=0} && (37) \\
&= \sum_{t \in h(\tilde{X}) \setminus \{0\}} t \mu(\{x \in \tilde{X} | h(x) = t\} \cup \{x \in \tilde{X}^c | h(x) = t\}) && (38) \\
&= \sum_{t \in h(\tilde{X}) \setminus \{0\}} t \mu(\{x \in X | h(x) = t\}) + \sum_{t' \in h(X) \setminus (h(\tilde{X}) \cup \{0\})} t' \mu(\{x \in X | h(x) = t'\}) && (39)
\end{aligned}$$

Note that t's are values that are attained in $\tilde{X}^c$ only, therefore, $\{x \in X | h(x) = t'\} \subseteq \tilde{X}^c$ and have measure zero.

$$(44) = \sum_{t \in h(X) \setminus \{0\}} t\mu(\{x \in X | h(x) = t\}) = \int_X h \, d\mu \tag{40}$$

Hence, the value of $\int_X h \, d\mu$ is the same no matter how we change h's values on $\tilde{X}^c$. ■

Proof. of Theorem 3.3. Let $\tilde{X} := \{x \in X : f(x) \neq g(x)\}$, for each simple function h in above set, define

$$\tilde{h} = \begin{cases} h(x) & \text{if } x \in \tilde{X} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in \tilde{X}^c \end{cases} \tag{41}$$

Then,

$$\int_X f \, d\mu = \sup \left\{ I(h) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq f \text{ on } X \right\} \tag{42}$$

$$= \sup \left\{ I(\tilde{h}) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq f \text{ on } X \right\} \tag{43}$$

$$= \sup \left\{ I(\tilde{h}) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq f \text{ on } \tilde{X} \right\} \tag{44}$$

$$= \sup \left\{ I(\tilde{h}) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq g \text{ on } \tilde{X} \right\} \tag{45}$$

$$= \int_X g \, d\mu \tag{46}$$

Where equation (44) holds because the value of h on $\tilde{X}^c$ does not affect $I(\tilde{h})$. ■

Theorem 3.4. Let $f, g : (X, \mathcal{A}) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ be measurable functions, if $0 \leq f \leq g$ except a μ-measure-zero set, then $\int_X f \, d\mu \leq \int_X g \, d\mu$.

Proof. By definition of Lebesgue integral,

$$\int_X f \, d\mu = \sup \left\{ I(h) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq f \text{ on } X \right\} \tag{47}$$

Let $\tilde{X} := \{x \in X : f(x) \leq g(x)\}$, for each simple function h in above set, define

$$\tilde{h} = \begin{cases} h(x) & \text{if } x \in \tilde{X} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in \tilde{X}^c \end{cases} \tag{48}$$

Then $h \leq f \iff \tilde{h} \leq f$, and $I(h) = I(\tilde{h})$ by Lemma 3.1.

$$\sup \left\{ I(h) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq f \text{ on } X \right\} = \sup \left\{ I(\tilde{h}) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq f \text{ on } \tilde{X} \right\} \tag{49}$$

$$\leq \sup \left\{ I(\tilde{h}) \mid h \in \mathbb{S}^+, h \leq g \text{ on } \tilde{X} \right\} \tag{50}$$

$$= \int_X g \, d\mu \tag{51}$$

Therefore,

$$\int_X f \ d\mu \leq \int_X g \ d\mu \tag{52}$$

■

Theorem 3.5. Let $f : (X, \mathcal{A}) \to (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ be measurable functions, $f = 0$ except a μ-measure-zero set if and only if $\int_X f \ d\mu = 0$.

Proof. Similar to previous proofs. ■

Theorem 3.6 (Monotone Convergence Theorem)**.** For measure space $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$, let $(f_n : X \to [0, \infty))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of measurable functions such that

1. $f_n \leq f_{n+1}$ except for a μ-measure-zero set,
2. $\lim_{n\to\infty}$ converges point-wisely to f except for a μ-measure-zero set.

Then,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_X f_n \ d\mu = \int_X \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n \ d\mu = \int_X f \ d\mu \tag{53}$$

Proof. Since $f_n \leq f_{n+1}$ almost everywhere, and $f_n \to f$ point-wisely almost everywhere, therefore,

$$f_n \leq f_{n+1} \leq f \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ except a set with zero measure} \tag{54}$$

Consequently,

$$\int_X f_n \ d\mu \leq \int_X f_{n+1} \ d\mu \leq \int_X f \ d\mu \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \tag{55}$$

As a result,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_X f_n \ d\mu \leq \int_X f \ d\mu \tag{56}$$

Let h be a simple function such that $0 \leq h \leq f$, let $\varepsilon > 0$, define

$$X_n := \{x \in X \mid f_n(x) \geq (1 - \varepsilon)h(x)\} \tag{57}$$

$$\tilde{X} := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n \tag{58}$$

Note that $f_{n+1} \geq f_n$ implies $X_n \subseteq X_{n+1}$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} X_n = \tilde{X}$. Moreover, because the monotonicity and point-wise convergence happen almost everywhere in X, almost all $x \in X$ are in some X_n with n sufficiently large, hence $\mu(\tilde{X}^c) = 0$.

Because $X_n \subseteq X$ and $f_n \geq 0$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\int_X f_n \, d\mu \geq \int_{X_n} f_n \, d\mu \geq \int_{X_n} (1-\varepsilon)h \, d\mu \tag{59}$$

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_X f_n \, d\mu \geq \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{X_n} (1-\varepsilon)h \, d\mu \tag{60}$$

$$= \int_{\tilde{X}} (1-\varepsilon)h \, d\mu \tag{61}$$

$$= \int_X (1-\varepsilon)h \, d\mu \tag{62}$$

Where the last equality holds because $\mu(\tilde{X}^c) = 0$.

Since this inequality holds for all $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_X f_n \, d\mu \geq \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0^+} \int_X (1-\varepsilon)h \, d\mu = \int_X h \, d\mu \tag{63}$$

moreover, this inequality holds for all $0 \leq h \leq f$,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_X f_n \, d\mu \geq \int_X f \, d\mu \tag{64}$$

Results (56) and (64) lead to the conclusion. ■

Corollary 3.1. Let $(g_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of non-negative measurable functions, $g_n : X \to [0, \infty]$, then the integral of series equals the series of integrals:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n : X \to [0, \infty] \tag{65}$$

is measurable, and

$$\int_X \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n \, d\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_X g_n \, d\mu \tag{66}$$

Proof. Let $g_k := \sum_{n=1}^{k} g_n$ and $g = \lim_{k\to\infty} g_k$. Since $g_n \geq 0$, $g_k \leq g_{k+1}$ for every k. By the monotone convergence theorem,

$$\int_X \lim_{k\to\infty} g_k = \lim_{k\to\infty} \int_X g_k \ d\mu \tag{67}$$

$$\implies \int_X \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n \ d\mu = \lim_{k\to\infty} \int_X \sum_{n=1}^{k} g_n \ d\mu \tag{68}$$

$$= \lim_{k\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{k} \int_X g_n \ d\mu \tag{69}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_X g_n \ d\mu \tag{70}$$

■

Proposition 3.1. Infimum of measurable functions is measurable.

Proposition 3.2. Limit of measurable functions is measurable.