

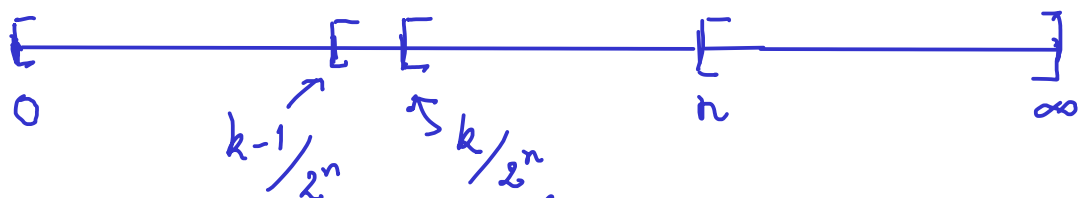
Teorema de aproximación de Lebesgue

Toda función medible positiva es el límite puntual de una sucesión creciente de funciones simples positivas

Teorema de aproximación uniforme

Si f es una función medible positiva, tal que $\sup f(\Omega) < \infty$, entonces existe una sucesión creciente de funciones simples positivas que converge uniformemente a f en Ω .

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n2^n$$



$$[0, \infty] = \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{n2^n} \left[\frac{k-1}{2^n}, \frac{k}{2^n} \right) \right) \cup [n, \infty]$$

$$F_n = \{x \in \Omega : f(x) \geq n\} \in \mathcal{M}$$

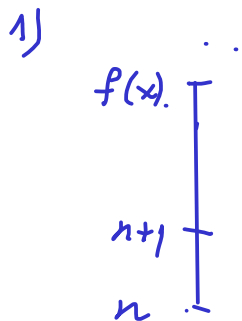
$$E_{nk} = \left\{ x \in \Omega : \frac{k-1}{2^n} \leq f(x) < \frac{k}{2^n} \right\} \in \mathcal{M}$$

$$\Omega = \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{n2^n} E_{nk} \right) \cup F_n$$

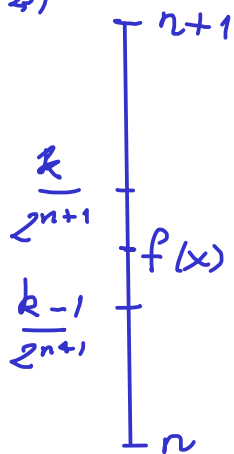
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n2^n} \frac{k-1}{2^n} \chi_{E_{nk}} + n \chi_{F_n}$$

$$x \in \Omega \quad \hat{=} \quad S_n(x) \leq S_{n+1}(x) ?$$

$$n+1 < f(x), \quad x \in F_{n+1} \subset F_n \quad S_n(x) = n < n+1 = S_{n+1}(x)$$



2)



$$n \leq f(x) < n+1, \quad x \in \bar{F}_n, \quad S_n(x) = n$$

$$\exists k \in \{1, 2, \dots, (n+1)2^{n+1}\} : x \in \bar{F}_{n+1, k}$$

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

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

$$n 2^{n+1} \leq k-1, \quad S_n(x) = n \leq \frac{k-1}{2^{n+1}} = S_{n+1}(x)$$

3)

$$f(x) < n \quad \exists k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n 2^n\} : x \in \bar{F}_{n, k}$$

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

$$\frac{2k-2}{2^{n+1}} \leq f(x) < \frac{2k-1}{2^{n+1}} \quad \text{Dos casos:}$$

$$\frac{2k-2}{2^{n+1}} \leq f(x) < \frac{2k-1}{2^{n+1}} \quad S_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2k-2}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{k-1}{2^n} = S_n(x)$$

$$\frac{2k-1}{2^{n+1}} \leq f(x) < \frac{2k}{2^{n+1}} \quad S_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2k-1}{2^{n+1}} > \frac{2k-2}{2^{n+1}} = S_n(x)$$

$$\text{Resumen: } S_n(x) \leq S_{n+1}(x) \quad \forall x \in \Omega \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$\{S_n\}$ es creciente

$$x \in \Omega \quad \text{¿} \{S_n(x)\} \rightarrow f(x)?$$

$$\text{Si } f(x) = \infty, \quad S_n(x) = n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \{S_n(x)\} = \{n\} \rightarrow \infty = f(x)$$

$$\text{Si } f(x) < \infty \quad \exists m \in \mathbb{N} : m > f(x)$$

$$n \geq m \Rightarrow n > f(x) \Rightarrow \exists k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n 2^n\} : x \in \bar{F}_{n, k}$$

$$\frac{k-1}{2^n} \leq f(x) < \frac{k}{2^n}, \quad S_n(x) = \frac{k-1}{2^n}, \quad 0 \leq f(x) - S_n(x) < \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\exists m \in \mathbb{N} : n \geq m \Rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) - S_n(x) < \frac{1}{2^n}, \quad \{S_n(x)\} \rightarrow f(x)$$

$$\sup f(\Omega) < \infty, \exists M \in \mathbb{R}^+: f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in \Omega$$

$$\exists m \in \mathbb{N} : m > M$$

$$n \geq m, x \in \Omega \Rightarrow f(x) < n \Rightarrow \exists k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n2^n\} : x \in E_{nk}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) - s_n(x) < \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Por tanto :

$$n \geq m \Rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) - s_n(x) < \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \forall x \in \Omega$$

$\{s_n\}$ converge a f uniformemente en Ω

Operaciones algebraicas con funciones medibles positivas

Si f y g son funciones medibles positivas,
entonces $f+g$ y fg también lo son

$\{s_n\} \nearrow f$, $\{t_n\} \nearrow g$, s_n, t_n simples positivas $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\{s_n + t_n\} \nearrow f+g$, $s_n + t_n$ simple positiva $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$,

luego $f+g$ medible

$\{s_n t_n\} \nearrow fg$, $s_n t_n$ simple positiva $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

luego fg medible
