Measure Theory

Alec Zabel-Mena

Text

Real Analysis (4^{th} edition)
P.M. Fitzpatrick & H.L. Royden

December 27, 2022

Contents

Chapter 1

The Real Numbers

1.1 Open Sets, and σ-Algebras

Definition. We call a set U of real numbers **open** provided for any $x \in U$, there is an $r > 0$ such that $(x - r, x + r) \subseteq U$.

Lemma 1.1.1. *The set of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$, together with open sets defines a topology on $\mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. Notice that both $\mathbb{R}$ and $\emptyset$ are open sets. Moreover, if $\{U_n\}$ is a collection of open sets, then so is thier union. Now, consider the fintie collection $\{U_k\}_k = 1^n$ and let $U = \bigcap_{k=1}^n U_k$. If U is empty, we are done. Otherwise, let $x \in U$. Then $x \in U_k$ for every $1 \leq k \leq n$, and since each U_k is open, choose an $r_k > 0$ for which $(x - r_k, x + r_k) \subseteq U_k$. Then let $r = \min\{r_1, \ldots, r_n\}$. Then $r > 0$, and we have $(x - r, x + r) \subseteq U$, which makes U open in $\mathbb{R}$. ∎

Lemma 1.1.2. *Every nonempty set is the disjoint union of a countable collection of open sets.*

Proof. Let U be nonempty and open in $\mathbb{R}$. LEt $x \in U$. Then there is a $y > x$ for which $(x, y) \subseteq U$ and there is a $z < x$ for which $(z, x) \subseteq U$. Now, let $a_x = \inf\{z : (z, x) \subseteq U\}$ and $b_x = \sup\{y : (x, y) \subseteq U\}$, and let $I_x = (a_x, b_x)$. Then we have

$$x \in I_x \text{ and } a_x \notin I_x \text{ and } b_x \notin I_x$$

Let $w \in I_x$ such that $x < w < b_x$. Then there is a $y > w$ such that $(x, y) \subseteq U$ so that $w \in U$. Now, if $b_x \in U$, then there is an $r > 0$ for which $(b_x - r, b_x + r) \subseteq U$, in particular, $(x, b_x + r) \subseteq U$. But b_r is the least upperbound of all such numbers, and $b_x < b_x + r$, a contradiction. Thus $b_x \notin U$, and hence $b_x \notin I_x$. A similar argument shows that $a_x \notin I_x$.

Consider now the collection $\{I_x\}_{x \in U}$. Then $U = \bigcup I_x$ and since $a_x, b_x \notin I_x$ for each x, the collection $\{I_x\}$ is a disjoint collection. Lastly, by the density of $\mathbb{Q}$ in $\mathbb{R}$ there is a 1–1 mapping between this collection and $\mathbb{Q}$, making it countable. ∎

Definition. Let $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ a set. We call a point $x \in \mathbb{R}$ a **point of closure** of E if every open interval containing x also contains a point of E. We call the collection of all such points the **closure** of E, and denote it $\operatorname{cl} E$. If $E = \operatorname{cl} E$, then we say that E is **closed**.

Lemma 1.1.3. *For any set E of real numbers, $\operatorname{cl} E$ is closed; i.e. $\operatorname{cl} E = \operatorname{cl}(\operatorname{cl} E)$. Moreover, $\operatorname{cl} E$ is the smallest closed set containing E.*

Lemma 1.1.4. *Every set E of rea numbers is open if, and only if $\mathbb{R}\backslash E$ is closed.*

Definition. Let $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ a set. We call a collection $\{E_\lambda\}$ a **cover** of E if $E \subseteq \bigcup E_\lambda$. If each E_λ is open, then we call this collection an **open cover** of E.

Theorem 1.1.5 (Heine-Borel)**.** *For any closed and bounded set F of $\mathbb{R}$, every open cover of F has a finite subcover.*

Proof. Suppose first that $F = [a, b]$, for $a \leq b$ real numbers. Then F is closed and bounded. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be an open cover of $[a, b]$, and deifne $E = \{x \in [a, b] : [a, x]$ has a finite subcover by sets in $\mathcal{F}\}$. Notice that $a \in E$, so that E is nonempty. Now, since E is bounded by b, by the completeness of $\mathbb{R}$, let $c = \sup\{E\}$. Then $c \in [a, b]$ and there is a set $U \in \mathcal{F}$ with $c \in U$. Since U is open, there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $(c - \varepsilon, c + \varepsilon) \subseteq U$. Now, $c - \varepsilon$ is not an upperbound of E, so there is an $x \in E$ with $c - \varepsilon < x$, and a finite collection of open sets $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^k$ covering $[a, x]$. Then the collection $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^k \cup U$ covers $[a, x]$ so that $c = b$, and we have found a finite subcover of F.

Now, let F be closed and bounded. Then it is contained in a closed bounded interval $[a, b]$. Now, let $U = \mathbb{R}\backslash F$ open and $\mathcal{F}$ an open cover of F. Let $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \cup U$. Since $\mathcal{F}$ covers F, $\mathcal{F}'$ covers $[a, b]$. By above, there is a finite subcover of $[a, b]$, and hence of F by sets in $\mathcal{F}'$. Removine U from $\mathcal{F}'$, we get a finite subcover of F by sets in $\mathcal{F}$. ■

Theorem 1.1.6 (The Nested Set Theorem)**.** *Let $\{F_n\}$ be a descending collection of nonempty closed sets of $\mathbb{R}$, for which F_1 is bounded. Then*

$$\bigcap F_n \neq \emptyset$$

Proof. Let $F = \bigcap F_n$, and suppose to the contrary that F is empty. Then for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, there is an $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ for which $x \notin F_n$. So that $x \in U_n = \mathbb{R}\backslash F_n$. TYhen $U_n = \mathbb{R}$, and each U_n is open. So $\{U_n\}$ is an open cover of $\mathbb{R}$, and hence F_1. By the theorem of Heine-Borel, there is an $N > 0$ such that $F \subseteq \bigcup_{n=1}^N U_n$. Since $\{F_n\}$ is descending, the collection $\{U_n\}$ is ascending, and hence $\bigcup U_n = U_N = \mathbb{R}\backslash F_N$ which makes $F_1\mathbb{R}\backslash F_N$, a contradiciton. ■

Definition. Let X be a set. We call a collection $\mathcal{A}$ of subsets of X **σ-algebra** if

(1) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{A}$.

(2) For any $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $X\backslash A \in \mathcal{A}$.

(3) If $\{A_n\}$ is a countable collection of elements of $\mathcal{A}$, then their union is an element of $\mathcal{A}$.

Lemma 1.1.7. *Let $\mathcal{F}$ a collection of subsets of a set X. The intersection of all σ-algebras containing $\mathcal{F}$ is a σ-algebra. Moreover, it is the smallest such σ-algebra.*

Definition. We define the **Borel sets** of $\mathbb{R}$ to be the σ-algebra of $\mathbb{R}$ cotnaining all open sets in $\mathbb{R}$

Lemma 1.1.8. *Every closed set of $\mathbb{R}$ is a Borel set.*

Definition. We call a countable intersection of open sets of $\mathbb{R}$ a **G_δ-set** and we call a countable union of closed sets of $\mathbb{R}$ an **F_σ-set**.

1.2 Sequences of Real Numbers

Definition. A sequence $\{a_n\}$ of real numbers is said to **converge** to a point a, if, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $N > 0$ such that

$$|a - a_n| < \varepsilon \text{ whenever } n \geq N$$

We call a the **limit** of $\{a_n\}$ and write $\{a_n\} \to a$, or

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \{a_n\} = a$$

Lemma 1.2.1. *Let $\{a_n\} \to a$ a sequence of real numbers converging to $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the limit of $\{a_n\}$ is unique, $\{a_n\}$ is bounded, and for any $c \in \mathbb{R}$, if $a_n \leq c$ for all n, then $a \leq c$.*

Theorem 1.2.2 (The Monoton CVonvergence Theorem)**.** *A monotone sequence of real numbers converges to a point if, and only if it is bounded.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, suppose that the sequence $\{a_n\}$ is increasing. If $\{a_n\} \to a$, by lemma 1.2.1, $\{a_n\}$ is bounded. On the otherhand, suppose that $\{a_n\}$ is bounded. Let $S = \{a_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$, then by the completeness of $\mathbb{R}$, let $a = \sup S$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Notice that $a_n \leq a$ for all n. Now, since $a - \varepsilon$ is not an upperbound, there exists an $N > 0$ for which $a_N > a - \varepsilon$, then since $\{a_n\}$ is increasing, $a_n > a - \varepsilon$ whenever $n \geq N$. So we get

$$|a - a_n| < \varepsilon \text{ whenever } n \geq N$$

Which makes $\{a_n\} \to a$. ■

Theorem 1.2.3 (Bolzano-Weierstrass)**.** *Every bounded sequence has a convergent subsequence.*

Proof. Let $\{a_n\}$ be a bounded sequence, and let $M > 0$ such that $|a_n| \geq M$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Define $E_n = \text{cl}\{a_j : j \geq n\}$. Then $EE \subseteq [-M, M]$. Thus $\{E_n\}$ is a decreasing sequence of closed, bounded, and nonempty sets of $\mathbb{R}$. By the nested set theorem, the intersection $E = \bigcap E_n$ is nonempty. Choose an $a \in E$. THen for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, a is a point of closure of the set $\{a_j : j \geq k\}$. SO that $a_j \in (a - \frac{1}{k}, a + \frac{1}{k})$ whenever $j \geq k$. By induction, construct a strictly increasing sequence $\{n_k\}$ of natural numbers for which $|a - a_{n_k}| < \varepsilon$. Thenb by the principle of Archimedes, $\{a_{n_k}\} \to a$, and we have a convergent subsequence. ■

Definition. We call a sequence $\{a_n\}$ **Cauchy** if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $N > 0$ for which

$$|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon \text{ whenever } m, n \geq N$$

Theorem 1.2.4 (The Cauchy Convergence Criterion)**.** *A sequence of real numbers converges if, and only if it is Cauchy.*

Proof. Suppose that the sequence $\{a_n\} \to a$ converges to $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then for any $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, notice that $|a_m - a_n| \leq |a_m - a| + |a - a_n|$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose $N > 0$ such that $|a - a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, and $|a_m - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Then if $n, m \geq N$, we get $|a_m - a_n| < \varepsilon$, which makes $\{a_n\}$ Cauchy.

Conversely, suppose that $\{a_n\}$ is Cauchy. Let $\varepsilon = 1$ and choose $N > 0$ such that if $m, n \geq N$, then $|a_m - a_n| < 1$. Then we get $|a_n| \leq 1 + |a_N|$ for all $n \geq N$. Define $M = 1 + \max\{|a_1|, \ldots, |a_N|\}$. Then $|a_n| \leq M$ for all n. This makes $\{a_n\}$ bounded. By the theorem of Bolzano-Weierstrass, $\{a_n\}$ has a convergent subsequence $\{a_{n_k}\} \to a$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$, since $\{a_n\}$ is Cauchy, choose an $N > 0$ such taht $|a_m - a_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ whenever $n, m \geq N$. Likewise, we get $|a - a_{n_k}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ and $n_k \geq N$. Thus we observe that $|a_n - a| \leq |a_n - a_{n_k}| + |a - a_{n_k}| < \varepsilon$ and so $\{a_n\} \to a$. ■

Theorem 1.2.5. *Let $\{a_n\} \to a$ and $\{b_n\} \to b$ be convergent sequences. Then for any $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, we have that the sequence $\{\alpha a_n + \beta b_n\}$ converges and that*

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \{\alpha a_n + \beta b_n\} = \alpha a + \beta b$$

Definition. We say a sequence $\{a_n\}$ of real numbers **converges to infinity** $\infty \in \mathbb{R}_\infty$ if for every $c \in \mathbb{R}$, there is an $N > 0$ such that $a_n \geq c$ whenever $n \geq N$. We write $\{a_n\} \to \infty$, or

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \{a_n\} = \infty$$

Definition. Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers. We define the **limit superior** of $\{a_n\}$ to be

$$\limsup \{a_n\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\sup \{a_k : k \geq n\})$$

Similarly, we define the **limit inferiro** of $\{a_n\}$ to be

$$\liminf \{a_n\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\inf \{a_k : k \geq n\})$$

Theorem 1.2.6. *For any sequences $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ of real numbers, the following are true:*

(1) $\limsup \{a_n\} = l \in \mathbb{R}_\infty$ *if, and only if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists infintiely many $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $a_n > l - \varepsilon$ and finitely many $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ for which $a_n > l + \varepsilon$.*

(2) $\limsup \{a_n\} = \infty$ *if, and only if $\{a_n\}$ is not bounded above.*

(3) $\limsup \{a_n\} = -\liminf \{-a_n\}$

(4) $\{a_n\} \to a \in \mathbb{R}_\infty$ *if, and only if* $\limsup \{a_n\} = \liminf \{a_n\}$.

(5) If $a_n \leq b_n$ for all n, then $\limsup \{a_n\} \leq \limsup \{b_n\}$.

Definition. Let $\{a_n\}$ a sequence of real numbers. We call the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ **summable** if the sequence of partial sums $\{s_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k\} \to s$ converges to a point $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Lemma 1.2.7. *Let $\{a_n\}$ a sequence of real numbers. Then the following are true.*

(1) The series $\sum a_k$ is summable if, and only if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $N > 0$ such that

$$|\sum_{k=n}^{n+m} a_k| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } m \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ whenever } n \geq N$$

(2) If $\sum |a_k|$ is summable, then so is $\sum a_k$.

(3) If $a_k \geq 0$, then $\sum a_k$ is summable if, and only if the sequence of partial sums $\{s_n\}$ is bounded.

Bibliography

[1] W. R. Wade, *An introduction to analysis.* Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education, 2004.

[2] W. Rudin, *Principles of mathematical analysis.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1976.