

Part II – Analysis of Functions

Based on lectures by Prof C. Mouhot

Notes taken by Bhavik Mehta

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Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Lebesgue theory | 1 |
| 1.1 Recap of measure theory | 1 |
| 1.2 Lebesgue integration | 4 |
| 1.3 Lebesgue spaces | 6 |
| 1.4 How regular are integrable/measurable functions | 10 |

1 Lebesgue theory

Exercise. Show pointwise limit of Riemann-integrable functions is not necessarily Riemann-integrable. (Hint: Dirichlet function).

1.1 Recap of measure theory

Consider a set X and $\mathcal{P}(X)$ subsets of X .

Definition (Algebra). $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ is an **algebra** if it is

- (i) stable under finite union
- (ii) stable under absolute difference
- (iii) $X \in \mathcal{A}$.

Definition (σ -algebra). $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ is a σ -**algebra** if it is

- (i) stable under countable union
- (ii) stable under absolute difference
- (iii) $X \in \mathcal{A}$.

Remark. Topologies $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{P}(X)$ are (i) stable under *any* union, (ii) finite intersection, (ii) include X and \emptyset .

Remark. The property of being a σ -algebra is stable under intersection. The smallest σ -algebra containing some topology \mathcal{T} has elements called **Borel** sets, written $\mathcal{B}(X)$.

Definition. Consider (X, \mathcal{A}) , where \mathcal{A} is a σ -algebra. A **measure** μ is a function $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ such that $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$. It is σ -**additive** if

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \mu\left(\bigsqcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n).$$

Then (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) is a **measure space**. It is called **complete** if $A \in \mathcal{A}$ with $B \subset A$ and $\mu(A) = 0$, then $B \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\mu(B) = 0$.

Exercise. Show σ -additivity is implied by either of the following properties:

- finite additivity and continuity from below
- finite $\mu(X) < +\infty$ and finite additivity and continuity from above at \emptyset

where

- continuity from below:

$$A_n \in \mathcal{A}, \mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n A_k\right)$$

- continuity from above

$$A_n \in \mathcal{A}, \mu(A_1) < +\infty, \mu\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mu\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k\right)$$

Exercise. Find the cardinality of $\mathcal{T}(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R})$ where $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R})$ are the Lebesgue sets, defined by adding all subsets of null sets to $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$.

Theorem. There is a unique **measure** on $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ such that

$$\mu\left(\prod_{i=1}^n [a_i, b_i]\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n (b_i - a_i) \quad a_i \leq b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

called the Lebesgue measure.

Proof. See Probability and Measure. □

Remark. **Lebesgue measure** is σ -finite: \exists a countable increasing sequence of sets with finite measure covering \mathbb{R}^n .

Definition (Measurable function). Take (X, \mathcal{A}) , (Y, \mathcal{B}) two spaces with σ -algebras. A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be **measurable** if $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}, f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{A}$.

Proposition. Take (X, \mathcal{A}) , (Y, \mathcal{B}) two spaces with σ -algebras where Y is a metric space and \mathcal{B} is the collection of **Borel sets**. Let $f_k : X \rightarrow Y$ be a sequence of **measurable functions** which converge pointwise to $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Then f is measurable.

Proof. Since B is formed from open sets through countable union/intersection and difference, it is enough to prove that $\forall U \in \mathcal{T}(Y)$, $f^{-1}(U) \in \mathcal{A}$. (Exercise: Check.)

Let

$$U_n = \left\{ y \in Y \mid d(y, Y \setminus U) > \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

$$F_n = \left\{ y \in Y \mid d(y, Y \setminus U) \geq \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

so that

$$U_n \subset F_n \subset U_{n+1} \subset \cdots \subset U$$

and F_n are closed.

We can see $U = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} U_n = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} F_n$ because U is open. Hence,

$$f^{-1}(U) = f^{-1}\left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} U_n\right) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} f^{-1}(U_n) \subset \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{l \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(U_n).$$

We used the fact that

$$f^{-1}(U_n) \subset \bigcup_{l \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(U_n)$$

To show this, take $x \in f^{-1}(U_n)$, so $f(x) = y \in U_n$. We know

$$f_k(x) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x).$$

Since U_n open, $\exists l_x \geq 1$ such that $\forall k \geq l_x, f_k(x) \in U_n$ giving $x \in \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(U_n)$.

Continuing,

$$f^{-1}(U) \subset \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{l \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(U_n).$$

$$\subset \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{l \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(F_n).$$

F_n closed, so

$$\bigcup_{l \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(F_n) \subset f^{-1}(F_n).$$

In particular, if $x \in \text{LHS}$, $\exists l \geq 1$ such that $\forall k \geq l, f_k(x) \in F_n$. Pass to the limit, and f_n closed gives $f(x) \in F_n, x \in f^{-1}(F_n)$.

In conclusion,

$$f^{-1}(U) \subset \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{l \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(U_n) \subset \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \bigcup_{l \geq 1} \bigcap_{k \geq l} f_k^{-1}(F_n)$$

$$\subset \bigcup_{n \geq 1} f^{-1}(F_n) = f^{-1}\left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} F_n\right) = f^{-1}(U).$$

So, all inclusions are equality: $f^{-1}(U)$ is formed of countable intersections and unions of preimages of sets in \mathcal{B} , hence $f^{-1}(U) \in \mathcal{A}$. \square

1.2 Lebesgue integration

The important result from measures is the existence of Lebesgue measure, and that the ‘theory’ is closed for pointwise convergence.

We move now from Riemann integration to Lebesgue integration. In Riemann’s theory of integration, we approximate the integral with Darboux sums, by dividing the domain. We require the domain to have a total order, while the codomain must be a Banach space. Conversely, in Lebesgue integration we divide the codomain (again, needing a total order) while the domain must have a [measure](#) defined on it.

Definition (Simple). $f : (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(R))$ is **simple** if it is [measurable](#) and takes a finite number of values in $[0, +\infty)$.

From here on in, when working on the real line, subsets thereof, or the extended real line the σ -algebra will be the [Borel sets](#).

Remark. $A \subset X$, χ_A is [measurable](#) iff $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is [simple](#). The general form of a simple function is $s = \sum \alpha_i \chi_{A_i}$.

Notation. $[0, +\infty] = [0, +\infty) \cup \{+\infty\}$, so the neighbourhoods of ∞ are $(a, +\infty]$, and we can have a metric $d(x, y) = |\arctan x - \arctan y|$.

Proposition. Let $f : (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ [measurable](#). There is (s_k) , a sequence of [simple](#) functions $s_{k+1} \geq s_k$ converging pointwise to f .

Proof. For $n \geq 1$, define

$$B_n = \{x \mid f(x) \geq n\}$$

$$A_n^i = \left\{x \mid f(x) \in \left[\frac{i-1}{2^n}, \frac{i}{2^n}\right]\right\} \quad i = 0, \dots, n2^n$$

Also, set

$$s_n = \begin{cases} \frac{i-1}{2^n} & \text{on } A_n^i \\ n & \text{on } B_n \end{cases}$$

Check

- $s_{n+1} \geq s_n$ [$A_n^i = A_{n+1}^{2i} \cup A_{n+1}^{2i+1}$]
- on B_n , $|s_n - f| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$
- on $x \in \bigcap_{k \geq 1} B_k$, $s_n(x) \rightarrow +\infty$. □

Observe this construction is simply

$$s_n = \max\left(n, 2^{-n} \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2^n} \right\rfloor\right)$$

as used in Probability and Measure.

Definition (Integral of simple function). Take (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) and s a [simple](#) function on it given by $s = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \chi_{A_i}$, $\alpha_i \in [0, \infty)$. For $E \in \mathcal{A}$, define

$$\int_E s d\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mu(A_i \cap E).$$

Remark. This induces a new [measure](#) on \mathcal{A} , sending $E \mapsto \int_E s \, d\mu$.

Definition (Integral). Take $f : (X, \mathcal{A}, \mu) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ [measurable](#) and $E \in \mathcal{A}$. Then define

$$\int_E f \, d\mu := \sup \left\{ \int_E s \, d\mu \mid s \leq f \right\} \in [0, +\infty]$$

Remark. This [integral](#) always makes sense. Also, $\int_E f \, d\mu = 0$ if $\mu(E) = 0$.

Exercise. Check linearity of the [integral](#). Show Chebyshev's inequality:

$$\mu(\{x \mid f(x) \geq \alpha\}) \leq \alpha^{-1} \int_X f \, d\mu \quad \forall \alpha > 0.$$

Also show that for f [measurable](#), $X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$

$$\int_X f \, d\mu < \infty \implies \mu(\{x \mid f(x) = \infty\}) = 0.$$

Theorem (Beppo-Levi monotone convergence). Take $f_k : (X, \mathcal{A}, \mu) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ [measurable](#), converging pointwise to f with $f_k \leq f_{k+1}$. Then $\forall E \in \mathcal{A}$,

$$\int_E f_k \, d\mu \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f \, d\mu.$$

Proof. Reduce to $E = X$ by considering $f_k \chi_E, f \chi_E$. Then $(\int_X f_k \, d\mu)_{k \geq 1}$ is a sequence in $[0, \infty]$, non-decreasing.

By monotonicity, $f_k \nearrow f$, so $\int_X f_k \, d\mu \leq \int_X f \, d\mu$. Let

$$\alpha := \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_X f_k \, d\mu \leq \int_X f \, d\mu.$$

Consider a [simple](#) function $s \leq f$ and $c \in (0, 1)$.

$$E_k = \{x \in X \mid f_k(x) \geq cs(x)\} \in \mathcal{A} \text{ (using that } f_k, s \text{ are measurable)}$$

$$E_k \subset E_{k+1}, \bigcup_{k \geq 1} E_k = X \text{ (by pointwise convergence)}$$

Thus $\int_X s \, d\mu = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{E_k} s \, d\mu$ (by continuity from below of μ).

$$\int_X f_k \, d\mu \geq \int_{E_k} f_k \, d\mu \geq c \int_{E_k} s \, d\mu$$

Take $k \rightarrow +\infty$. $\alpha \geq c \int_X s \, d\mu$, and let $c \nearrow 1$, giving $\int_X s \, d\mu$. Taking the supremum over $s \leq f$ for s simple,

$$\alpha \geq \int_X f \, d\mu. \quad \square$$

Exercise. Taking f_k as above, show

$$\int_X \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} f_k \right) d\mu = \sum_{k \geq 1} \int_X f_k \, d\mu.$$

Let $\nu : A \in \mathcal{A} \mapsto \int_A f \, d\mu$ (for $f : X \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ [measurable](#)). Show that for any [measure](#) $g : (X, \mathcal{A}, \mu) \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$, $\int_X g \, d\mu = \int_X fg \, d\mu$.

Theorem (Fatou's lemma). Take f_k as above, then

$$\int_X (\liminf f_k) d\mu \leq \liminf \left(\int_X f_k d\mu \right)$$

Proof. Let $F_k = \inf \{ f_l \mid l \geq k \}$, non-decreasing, valued in $[0, +\infty]$. These are measurable: $\{F_k \geq a\} = \bigcap_{l \geq k} \{f_l \geq a\}$. Observe that $\int \min(f, g) d\mu \leq \min(\int f d\mu, \int g d\mu)$. Now, by ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X (\liminf f_k) d\mu &= \int_X (\lim F_k) d\mu = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_X F_k d\mu \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_X \left(\inf_{l \geq k} f_l \right) d\mu \right) \\ &\leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{l \geq k} \left(\int_X f_l d\mu \right) \\ &\leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k d\mu. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Definition (Integrable). $f : (X, \mathcal{A}, \mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ measurable is integrable if $|f| : X \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ satisfies $\int_X |f| d\mu < +\infty$.

Compute by splitting f into real and imaginary parts, and each into nonnegative and nonpositive parts.

Theorem (Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence). Take $f_k : (X, \mathcal{A}, \mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ where

- convergence: f_k converges pointwise to f
- domination: $\exists g$ integrable such that $|f_k| \leq g \forall k \geq 1$.

Then f_k, f integrable and $\int_X |f_k - f| d\mu \rightarrow 0$.

Proof. Let $h_k = 2g - |f - f_k|$, taking values in $[0, +\infty)$. Then $h_k \rightarrow 2g$ pointwise.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X 2g d\mu &= \int_X (\lim h_k) d\mu \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_X h_k d\mu \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\int_X 2g d\mu - \int_X |f_k - f| d\mu}_{\text{Fatou's lemma}} \\ \implies \int_X 2g d\mu &\leq \int_X 2g d\mu - \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_k - f| d\mu. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

1.3 Lebesgue spaces

Definition (L^p space). Let $p \in [1, +\infty]$, and (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) a measure space. $L^p(X)$ is the set of equivalence classes for almost everywhere equality of functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (or \mathbb{C}) such that $|f|^p$ is integrable (for $p \in [1, +\infty)$, or f essentially bounded i.e. bounded outside null sets for $p = \infty$).

Theorem (Riesz-Fischer). $(L^p(X), \|\cdot\|_{L^p})$ is a Banach space for $p \in [1, +\infty]$, where

$$\|f\|_{L^p} := \left(\int_X |f|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \|f\|_{L^\infty} := \inf \{ M \geq 0 \mid \mu\{|f(x)| \geq M\} = 0 \}.$$

Exercise. Take $\mu(X) < \infty$, so the domain of f is a finite measure space. Take $f \in L^\infty(X)$, then show $f \in L^p(X)$ for any $p \in [1, \infty)$ and

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_{L^p(X)} = \|f\|_{L^\infty(X)}.$$

Proof. Vector space axioms and triangular inequality (here called Minkowski) left as an exercise - see Linear Analysis. Instead, we focus on completeness. Start with $p \in [1, +\infty)$.

Initially, prove this auxiliary result. **Claim:** Take $p \in [1, +\infty)$, and consider a sequence $(g_k) \in L^p(X)$ such that $\sum_{k \geq 1} \|g_k\|_{L^p(X)} = M < \infty$, then there exists $G \in L^p(X)$ such that $\sum_{k=1}^n g_k$ converges to G in $L^p(X)$ and almost everywhere.

Proof of the claim: Let

$$h_n := \sum_{k=1}^n |g_k|, \quad h := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |g_k| \in [0, +\infty].$$

(h_n) is a non-decreasing sequence since $h_n \leq h_{n+1}$, and $h_n \rightarrow h$ pointwise. Hence, Beppo-Levi gives that

$$\int_X h_n^p d\mu \rightarrow \int_X h^p d\mu \in [0, +\infty].$$

By the assumption on (g_k) ,

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \|h_n\|_{L^p(X)} &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \|g_k\|_{L^p(X)} \leq M < +\infty \\ \implies \|h\|_{L^p(X)} &\text{ is finite and less than } M. \end{aligned}$$

Hence h finite almost everywhere, and $\sum g_k$ is absolutely convergent almost everywhere, so convergent almost everywhere.

Let us call $G = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n g_k$ (almost everywhere).

$$|G(x)| \leq \left| \sum_{k=1}^n g_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |g_k| = h(x)$$

so $G \in L^p(X)$.

Using the Dominated Convergence Theorem,

$$\int_X \left| G(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n g_k \right|^p d\mu \rightarrow 0$$

since the integrand converges pointwise to 0, and the domination is given by

$$\left| G(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n g_k \right|^p \leq 2^p h(x)^p,$$

where h^p integrable since $G \in L^p(X)$ and $\sum_{k=1}^m g_k \rightarrow G$ in $L^p(X)$ and almost everywhere. This proves the claim, so we go back to the main proof.

Let (f_k) be a Cauchy sequence in $L^p(X)$. Build a subsequence $(f_{\phi(k)})$ such that $g_k := f_{\phi(k+1)} - f_{\phi(k)}$ satisfies $\|g_k\|_{L^p(X)} \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$, so g_k satisfies the assumptions of the claim. Hence,

$\exists G \in L^p(X)$ such that $\sum_{k=1}^n g_k \rightarrow G$ almost everywhere and in $L^p(X)$. But $g_k = f_{\phi(n+1)} - f_{\phi(n)}$. So,

$$f_{\phi(n)} \longrightarrow f_{\phi(1)} + G =: F$$

where the convergence is in $L^p(X)$ and almost everywhere. But (f_n) Cauchy in $L^p(X)$, so $f_n \rightarrow F$ in $L^p(X)$. \square

Remark. Take (f_n) convergent in $L^p(X)$, $f_n \rightarrow F$ in $L^p(X)$. Then (we proved) \exists subsequence $f_{\phi(n)} \rightarrow F$ converging almost everywhere.

Exercise.

- 1) Find a sequence (f_n) converging in $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ and not converging almost everywhere to its L^p limit (for $p \in [1, \infty)$). This shows passing to a subsequence was necessary, and not a defect of the argument.
- 2) Complete the proof of **Riesz-Fischer** theorem in the $p = \infty$ case.

Theorem (Abstract density result). Take a measure space (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) and $p \in [1, \infty]$. Then **simple functions** that belong to $L^p(X)$ are dense in $L^p(X)$.

Proof. For f real or complex, split into real/imaginary parts and positive/negative parts to reduce to approximating $f \geq 0$ by **simple** functions. Define

$$S_n = \begin{cases} n & \text{on } B_n = \{f \geq n\} \\ \frac{i-1}{2^n} & \text{on } A_n^i = \{f \in [\frac{i-1}{2^n}, \frac{i}{2^n})\}, 1 \leq i \leq n2^n \end{cases}$$

our usual approximation. In the case $p = \infty$, $\|f\|_{L^\infty(X)} < \infty$, thus for $n > \|f\|_{L^\infty(X)}$, $|S_n - f| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$ almost everywhere. Then $\|S_n - f\|_{L^\infty(X)} \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$. In the case $p \in [1, \infty)$, $0 \leq S_n \leq f$ and $S_{n+1} \geq S_n$, with $S_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise. By **Beppo-Levi monotone convergence**, $\|S_n - f\|_{L^p(X)} \rightarrow 0$. \square

Theorem (Density-separability of $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $p \in [1, +\infty)$).

- (1) For \mathcal{O} an open set in \mathbb{R}^n , $L^p(\mathcal{O})$ is separable (has a countable dense subset).
- (2) Smooth functions compactly supported in \mathcal{O} are dense in $L^p(\mathcal{O})$.

We need and admit a theorem from Probability and Measure (this statement is non-examinable).

Definition (Regular measure). A regular **measure** on a topological space X with σ -algebra \mathcal{A} of **measurable** sets is a measure such that every measurable set can be approximated from above by open measurable sets and from below by compact measurable sets.

Theorem (Regularity of the Lebesgue measure). The **Lebesgue measure** on \mathbb{R}^n is regular for the Lebesgue sets.

Observe this implies that any Lebesgue set of finite **measure** in \mathbb{R}^n is squeezed between two **Borel sets** with the same measure.

Proof.

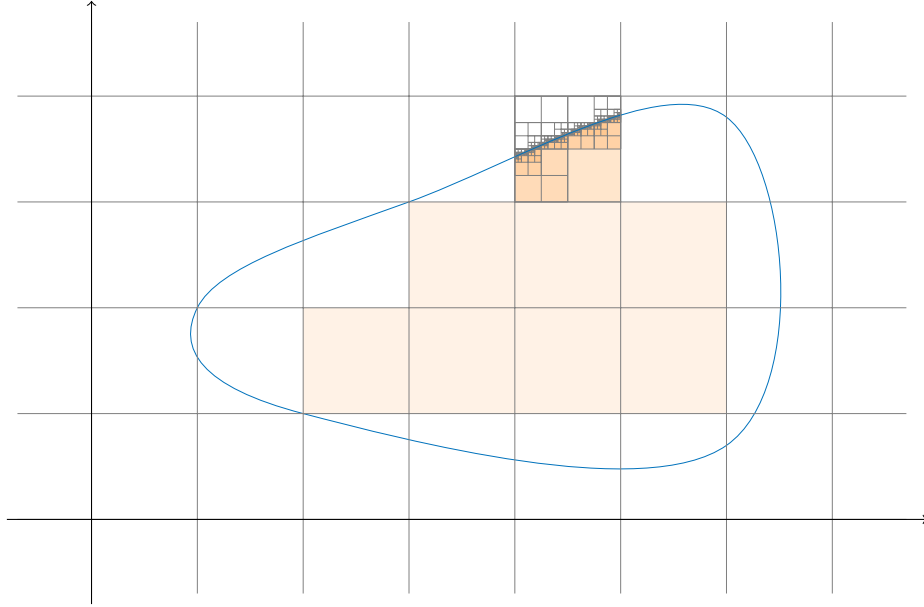
(1) Let $\mathcal{C} = \{\text{open sets of the form } \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i), a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, a countable set.

Claim: Any open set $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ can be covered with a countable union of elements of \mathcal{C} with disjoint interiors.

Use an inductive procedure: Split into \mathbb{Z}^n .

1. Keep cubes that are fully inside, discard ones that are fully outside.
2. For borderline cubes, divide into 2^n cubes evenly and go back to step 1.

Check that $\mathcal{U} = \bigcup_{n,k} C_{n,k}$, and note that the hypercubes have dyadic, hence rational coordinates. The figure shows a few steps for an example in \mathbb{R}^2 .



Take $f \in L^p(\mathcal{O})$, $s_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \chi_{A_i}$ simple functions such that $s_k \nearrow f$.

Each A_i (measurable) can be approximated by U_i open sets with $\frac{\epsilon}{k}$ error in measure (outer regularity). Each U_i is covered by rational cubes $C_{l,i}$ by the claim:

$$(\infty < \mu(A_i) + \epsilon < \infty) \mu(U_i) = \sum_{e \geq 1} \mu(C_{l,i}).$$

Pick up enough (finitely many) $(C_{l,i})_{l=1}^{m_i}$ such that

$$\left| \mu(U_i) - \sum_{l=1}^{m_i} \mu(C_{l,i}) \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{k}.$$

Putting together all cubes $(C_{l,i})_{i=1}^k, l=1, \dots, m_i$ with error in measure less than 2ϵ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}_k &= \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \left(\sum_{l=1}^{m_i} \chi_{C_{l,i}} \right) \\ \tilde{\tilde{s}}_k &= \sum_{i=1}^k \tilde{\alpha}_i \left(\sum_{l=1}^{m_i} \chi_{C_{l,i}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where $|\alpha_i - \tilde{\alpha}_i| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{k}$, and $\tilde{\alpha}_i \in \mathbb{Q}$, so \tilde{s}_k belongs to the target set.

One more approximation step: L^∞ bound on coefficients.

- (2) On each $C_{l,i}$ approximate $\chi_{C_{l,i}}$. In C^0 we can do this easily with affine functions. To approximate with C^∞ functions, we can use translations and copies from a smooth compactly supported functions, for instance $e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$. This requires on the continuity of the translation operator in L^p . In particular, with the translation operator $\tau_h f = f(\cdot + h_n)$, we need

$$\|\tau_h f - f\|_{L^p} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0.$$

We can show this by proving for simple functions, then approximate.

□

Exercise. Prove $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is not separable. (Hint: consider $(\chi_{B(0,r)})_{r>0}$).

1.4 How regular are integrable/measurable functions

Take $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, and let

$$\int_0^x f(y) dy =: F(x).$$

Is F differentiable?

Definition (Lebesgue point). Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be [measurable](#). $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a **Lebesgue point** if

$$\frac{1}{\mu(B(x,r))} \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - f(x)| dy \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0$$

Remark.

$$\frac{1}{r} \left(\int_0^{x+r} f - \int_0^x f \right) = \frac{1}{r} \int_x^{x+r} f \xrightarrow{?} f(x) = F'(x).$$

Exercise (Worked example). Prove that points of continuity are [Lebesgue points](#):

$$x \text{ a point of continuity} \implies \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists r_0 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall y \in B(x, r_0) |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon.$$

Hence for $r < r_0$,

$$\frac{1}{\mu(B(x,r))} \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - f(x)| d\mu < \epsilon.$$

True for any $\epsilon > 0$, so we have a Lebesgue point.

Theorem. For $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

- (1) Differentiation: almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a Lebesgue point.
- (2) For any E a [Borel set](#) of \mathbb{R}^n , for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\frac{\mu(E \cap B(x,r))}{\mu(B(x,r))} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} \chi_E(x).$$

Proof (1) \Rightarrow (2). Consider $|x| \leq M$, $r < 1$.

$$\frac{\mu(E \cap B(x, r))}{\mu(B(x, r))} = \frac{\mu(E \cap B(0, M+1) \cap B(x, r))}{\mu(B(x, r))}.$$

Apply (1) to $f := \chi_{E \cap B(0, M+1)} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Do that for any $M \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$, (2) true for almost every $x \in B(0, M)$, $\forall M \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$, i.e. outside N_M . $N_0 = \bigcup_{M \geq 1} N_M$ is a null set, (2) true on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus N_0$. \square

Proof (1). Note that this is immediately true if f is continuous, from the exercise earlier. So, aim to write $f = g + h$ where g continuous and $\|h\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ is as small as is needed. **Step 1.** Define the Hardy-Littlewood operator

$$Mf(x) := \sup_{r \geq 0} mf(x, r), \quad mf(x, r) := \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, r))} \int_{B(x, r)} |f| d\mu$$

and

$$a > 0, E_a := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Mf(x) > a\}.$$

Claim: E_a is an open set, hence measurable. Take $x \in E_a$. $Mf(x) > a$, $\exists r > 0$ such that $mf(x, r) > a$. So, $\frac{a}{mf(x, r)} < 1$. Pick $\epsilon > 0$ small such that $(\frac{r}{r+\epsilon})^n > \frac{a}{mf(x, r)}$. Consider $y \in B(x, \epsilon)$, so $B(x, r) \subset B(y, r+\epsilon)$ by triangle inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} mf(y, r+\epsilon) &= \frac{1}{\mu(B(y, r+\epsilon))} \int_{B(y, r+\epsilon)} |f| d\mu \\ &\geq \left(\frac{r}{r+\epsilon}\right)^n \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, r))} \int_{B(x, r)} |f| d\mu \geq \left(\frac{r}{r+\epsilon}\right)^n mf(x, r) > a \end{aligned}$$

Conclude that $B(x, \epsilon) \subset E_a$, hence open.

Now take $x \in E_a$. Relate the volume of a local ball to $\int |f|$. **Step 2.** Vitali's covering lemma. Take $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and $X \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^N B(x_i, r_i)$. Then $\exists J \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$ subset of indices such that

(a) $(B(x_i, r_i))_{i \in J}$ are pairwise disjoint

(b)

$$X \subset \bigcup_{i \in J} B(x_i, 3r_i)$$

Proof: WLOG, take $r_1 \geq r_2 \geq \dots \geq r_N$. Consider $B(x_1, r_1)$. All balls that intersect it are entirely included in $B(x_1, 3r_1)$. Remove these intersecting balls, to give a set of indices J_1 . By induction, start the argument again on the second largest radius. The induction preserves the covering property, so we are done.

Step 3. $\mu(E_a) \leq \frac{3^n}{a} \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$. Sketch: Take K compact, $K \subset E_a$ (inner regularity). For each $x \in K$ $\exists r_x, mf(x, r_x) > a$, $K \subset \bigcup_{x \in K} B(x, r_x) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^N B(x_i, r_i) \subset \bigcup_{i \in J} B(x_i, 3r_i)$. By Vitali covering lemma, $\mu(K) \leq \sum_J \mu(B(x_i, 3r_i)) \leq \frac{3^n}{a} \int |f|$. \square