

Part II – Analysis of Functions

Based on lectures by Prof C. Mouhot

Notes taken by Bhavik Mehta

Lent 2017

Contents

1	Lebesgue theory	2
1.1	Recap of measure theory	2
1.2	Lebesgue integration	4
1.3	Lebesgue spaces	7
1.4	How regular are integrable/measurable functions	11
2	Vector spaces of functions	15
2.1	Recalls on vector spaces	15
2.2	Separating points and Hahn-Banach theorem	15
2.3	Duality and weak topologies	15

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

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

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,

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

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,

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

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. $A \subset X, \chi_A$ 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

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

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 ,

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

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.

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

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) ,

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

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.

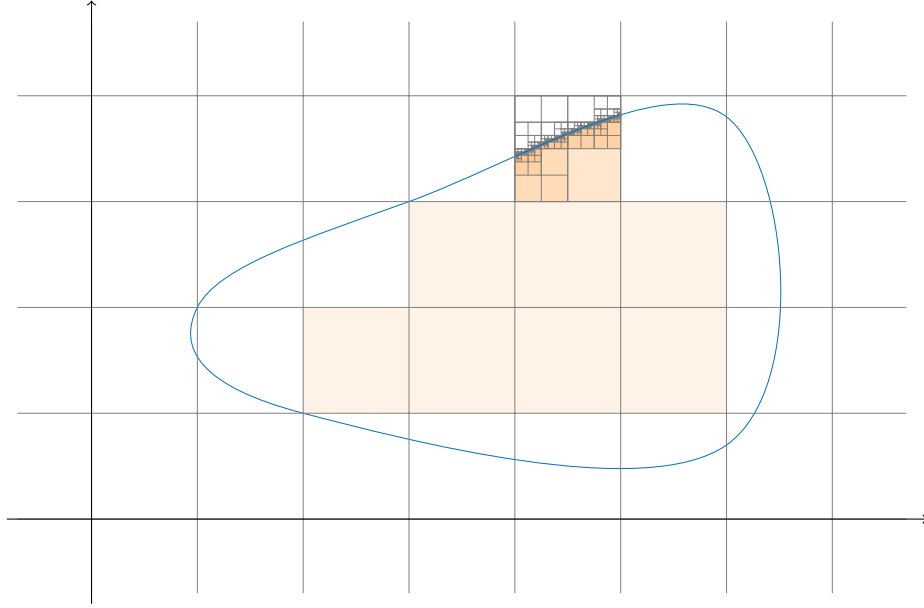
- (1) Let $\mathcal{C} = \{\text{open sets of the form } \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i), a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{Q}\}$, a countable set.

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 $f \in L^p(\mathcal{O})$, $s_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha \chi_{A_i}$ 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:

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

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

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

Putting together all cubes $(C_{l,i})_{i=1,l=1,\dots,m_i}^k$ 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 $\tilde{\tilde{s}}_k$ 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 $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus N_0$. □

Proof of (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

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

Claim: E_a is an open set, hence measurable. Take $x \in E_a$. $Mf(x) > a$, so $\exists r > 0$ such that $mf(x, r) > a$ and $\frac{a}{mf(x, r)} < 1$. Pick $\epsilon > 0$ small enough such that $(\frac{r}{r+\epsilon}) > \frac{a}{mf(x, r)}$. 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. Claim: $\mu(E_a) \leq \frac{3^n}{a} \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$.

Let $K \subset E_a$ be compact. For each $x \in K$ $\exists r_x$ with $mf(x, r_x) > a$.

$$\begin{aligned} K &\subset \bigcup_{x \in K} B(x, r_x) \\ &\subset \bigcup_{i=1}^N B(x_i, r_i) \\ &\subset \bigcup_{i \in J} B(x_i, 3r_i) \end{aligned}$$

using compactness to get to the second line, and Vitali's covering lemma for the third. Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu(K) &\leq \sum_J \mu(B(x_i, 3r_i)) \\
&= 3^n \sum_J \mu(B(x_i, r_i)) \\
&\leq \frac{3^n}{a} \left(\sum_J \int_{B(x_i, r_i)} |f| \, d\mu \right) \\
&\leq \frac{3^n}{a} \int_{\bigcup_J B(x_i, r_i)} |f| \, d\mu \\
&\leq \frac{3^n}{a} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f| \, d\mu.
\end{aligned}$$

This bound is independent of K , and by inner regularity

$$\mu(E_a) = \sup \{ \mu(K) \mid K \subset E_a \text{ compact} \},$$

giving the required result:

$$\mu(E_a) \leq \frac{3^n}{a} \int |f| \, d\mu = \frac{3^n}{a} \|f\|_{L^1}.$$

Step 4. Say $f = g + h$ for $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ continuous, and $h \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\|h\|_{L^1} < \epsilon$. Define

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

So,

$$tf(x, r) \leq tg(x, r) + \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, r))} \int_{B(x, r)} |h(y)| \, dy + |h(x)|.$$

Define $Tf(x) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} tf(x, r)$, so $Tf(x) \leq Tg(x) + Mh(x) + |h(x)|$, and $Tg(x) = 0$ as g is continuous. Take $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu \left(\left\{ x \mid Tf > \frac{1}{k} \right\} \right) &\leq \mu \left(\left\{ x \mid Mh > \frac{1}{k} \right\} \right) + \mu \left(\left\{ x \mid |h| > \frac{1}{2k} \right\} \right) \\
&\leq 2k3^n \|h\|_{L^1} + 2k \|h\|_{L^1} \\
&\leq 2k(3^n + 1)\epsilon
\end{aligned}$$

using [Chebyshev's inequality](#) and Step 3. This holds $\epsilon > 0$, since continuous functions are dense in L^1 so $\mu(\{x \mid Tf > \frac{1}{k}\}) = 0$. Take the (countable) union for all $k \geq 1$, giving $\mu(\{x \mid Tf > 0\}) = 0$. So, almost every x is a [Lebesgue point](#). \square

Pointwise convergence is 'almost' uniform convergence.

Theorem (Egorov's Theorem). Take $f_n : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a sequence of measurable functions, and $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ a [Borel set](#) of finite measure, $f_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise on A . Then $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists A_\epsilon \subset A$, A_ϵ a Borel set with $\mu(A \setminus A_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$, and f_n converges uniformly to f on A_ϵ .

Proof. Define for $k, n \geq 1$,

$$E_n^{(k)} = \bigcap_{p \geq n} \{x \in A \mid |f_p(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{k}\}.$$

Check $E_n^{(k)} \subset E_{n+1}^{(k)}$, $E_n^{(k+1)} \subset E_n^{(k)}$ and for fixed $k \geq 1$ $A = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} E_n^{(k)}$ (pointwise convergence). Using continuity from below, $\mu(A) = \lim_n \mu(E_n^{(k)})$, so $\exists n_k \geq 1$ such that $\Delta_k = A \setminus E_{n_k}^{(k)}$ has measure $\mu(\Delta_k) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2^k}$. Then $\Delta := \bigcup_{k \geq 1} \Delta_k$ has measure $\mu(\Delta) \leq \sum \mu(\Delta_k) \leq \epsilon$, and let $A_\epsilon = A \setminus \Delta$.

Observe there is uniform convergence on A_ϵ : $\forall k \geq 1, \exists n_k \geq 1$ such that $A_\epsilon \subset E_{n_k}^{(k)}$. This means: $\sup_{x \in A_\epsilon} |f_p(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{k} \forall p \geq n_k$. \square

Theorem (Lusin version 1). Take $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ measurable. Given any $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists E \subset \mathbb{R}$ measurable and $\mu(E) < \epsilon$ such that $f|_{\mathbb{R} \setminus E}$ is continuous.

Remark. Notice this is different from ‘ f continuous at all points in $\mathbb{R} \setminus E$ ’.

Sketch of long proof. Build a sequence s_n of step functions converging to f , use [Egorov’s Theorem](#) and conclude... See full details in [official notes](#) (Theorem 1.34). \square

Short proof. It is enough to do it for $f : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (where $F = [l, l+1)$) for any $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $E = \bigcup_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} E_l$, $\mu(E_l) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2^{l+1}}$. Take $(V_n)_{n \geq 1}$ an enumeration of open intervals with rational endpoints (intersected with F). By inner regularity, with $f^{-1}(V_n)$ measurable and $F \setminus f^{-1}(V_n)$ measurable, choose K_n, K'_n compact sets such that $K_n \subset f^{-1}(V_n)$ and $K'_n \subset F \setminus f^{-1}(V_n)$ and $\mu(F \setminus (K_n \cup K'_n)) < \frac{\epsilon}{2^n}$. Fix open sets U_n such that $K_n \subset U_n$, $U_n \cap K'_n = \emptyset$ (using compactness). Now, $K := \bigcap_{n \geq 1} (K_n \cup K'_n)$ satisfies

$$\mu(F \setminus K) \leq \sum_{n \geq 1} \mu(F \setminus (K_n \cup K'_n)) \leq \epsilon.$$

Given $x \in K$, for any $n \geq 1$ such that $f(x) \in V_n$, $\Rightarrow x \in K_n$. Moreover, $K_n \subset U_n$, U_n open hence $f(U_n \cap K) \subset V_n$. \square

Theorem (Lusin version 2). Take $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ measurable. Given any $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists G \subset \mathbb{R}$ with $\mu(G) < \epsilon$ and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $f = g$ on $\mathbb{R} \setminus G$, g continuous.

Proof. The previous theorem implies that $\exists E$ measurable such that $\mu(E) < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ where $f|_{\mathbb{R} \setminus E}$ is continuous. Outer regularity gives $\exists G$ open, $G \supset E$, $\mu(G) < \epsilon$ where $G = \bigsqcup_{n \geq 1} I_n$, for I_n open intervals. Define

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus G \\ f(a_n) + \frac{(x-a_n)}{b_n-a_n} (f(b_n) - f(a_n)) & x \in (a_n, b_n) = I_n. \end{cases} \quad \square$$

Exercise. Reprove from this that continuous functions are dense in $L^1(\mathbb{R})$.

2 Vector spaces of functions

2.1 Recalls on vector spaces

Omitted from lectures - see [official notes](#) for details. These are recalls from previous courses, mostly Linear Analysis.

2.2 Separating points and Hahn-Banach theorem

We restate the Hahn-Banach theorem from Linear Analysis, and give consequences. The consequences are important, but proofs thereof are non-examinable.

Theorem (Hahn-Banach). Take a normed vector space E .

- (i) Take E_0 subspace of E , $F : E_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ linear continuous. Then, $\exists \tilde{F} : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous linear which extends F , and

$$\|F\|_{E'_0} := \sup \{ F(f) \mid f \in E_0, \|f\| \leq 1 \} = \|\tilde{F}\|_{E'} = \sup \{ \tilde{F}(f) \mid f \in E, \|f\| \leq 1 \}.$$

The letter f is used to encourage thinking about function spaces.

- (ii) Let A be an open convex non-empty in E and B convex non-empty in E with $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Then $\exists F : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ linear continuous such that

$$F \leq \alpha \text{ on } A$$

$$F \geq \alpha \text{ on } B$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (iii) Take A closed convex non-empty $\subset E$, B a compact convex non-empty $\subset E$ with $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Then $\exists F : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ linear continuous such that

$$F \leq \alpha - \epsilon \text{ on } A$$

$$F \geq \alpha + \epsilon \text{ on } B$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $\epsilon > 0$.

2.3 Duality and weak topologies

We know that the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem holds for \mathbb{R} , for \mathbb{R}^n and more generally for \mathbb{C}^n . But, the theorem fails in infinite dimensional vector spaces over \mathbb{R} . For example, take the basis vectors of ℓ^2 . How can we restore this? In order to get *more* compact sets, we should try taking *fewer* open sets, so try to weaken the topologies.

Definition (Initial topologies). Take X , $(Y_i)_{i \in I}$ topological spaces and a family of functions $\phi_i : X \rightarrow Y_i$. Then the **initial topology** is the weakest topology on X that makes all $(\phi_i)_{i \in I}$ continuous.

Remark. There is also a notion of final topology, with $\phi_i : Y_i \rightarrow X$, taking the finest topology such that they are all continuous.

Exercise.

- (1) Construct the smallest topology \mathcal{T} (subsets of X) that is stable under finite intersection and general union, that contains a given family of subsets \mathcal{F} .
- (2) Check that \mathcal{T} above is realised by first taking finite intersections of elements of \mathcal{F} and second by taking any union of what you have obtained. (Hint: Prove the resulting \mathcal{T} is stable by finite intersection).
- (3) Check that if you reverse these two operations, you need to do a third union again.

Definition (Neighbourhood). Take X a topological space.

- A **neighbourhood** V of $x \in X$ is a subset of X that contains $U \in \mathcal{T}_X$, such that $x \in U \subset V$.
- Call $\mathcal{V}(x)$ the **neighbourhood system** of all such subsets.
- Say $\mathcal{B}(x)$ is a **neighbourhood basis** if any $V \in \mathcal{V}(x)$ contains a $B \in \mathcal{B}(x)$.

Proposition. Consider X , $(Y_i)_{i \in I}$ topological spaces, and $\phi_i : X \rightarrow Y_i$ functions. Take \mathcal{T} the **initial topology** on X as above, $x \in X$, then a possible **neighbourhood basis** is

$$\mathcal{B}(x) := \left\{ \bigcap_{\text{finite}} \phi_i^{-1}(\omega_i) \mid \omega_i \text{ open set of } Y_i \text{ containing } \phi_i(x) \right\}$$

Proof. Use the 2 steps from the exercise. Consider any $V \in \mathcal{V}(x)$, $x \in U \subset V$ for U open.

$$U = \bigcup_{j \in J} \left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{N_j} \phi_{i_n}^{-1}(\omega_{j,i_n}) \right)$$

Hence $\exists j_0 \in J$ such that

$$x \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{N_{j_0}} \phi_{i_n}^{-1}(\omega_{j_0,i_n}) \text{ open.} \quad \square$$

Exercise.

- Prove that $x_n \rightarrow x$ in $(X, \mathcal{T}_{\text{initial}})$ iff

$$\phi_i(x_n) \rightarrow \phi_i(x) \text{ in } Y_i, \text{ for all } i \in I$$

- Z another topological space, $\phi : Z \rightarrow X$ is continuous (X has the initial topology) iff $\phi_i \circ \phi : Z \rightarrow Y_i$ is continuous for all $i \in I$.

Remark. The product topology on $(\bigotimes_{i \in I} X_i)$ where each (X_i, \mathcal{T}_i) a topological space, is the **initial topology** with $Y_i = X_i$ each with topology \mathcal{T}_i and ϕ_i as the canonical projection

$$\phi_i : (x_j)_{j \in I} \in \bigotimes_{j \in I} X_j \rightarrow x_i$$

Describe the $B((x_i)_{i \in I})$ as above.

The induced (subspace) topology is the initial topology for the canonical embedding, and Y_1 the whole space.

The quotient topology can be seen as a **final topology**.

Definition. Take E a normed vector space. Then E' is the space of linear continuous forms to \mathbb{R} :

$$F : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

The weak topology on E' , denoted $\sigma(E, E')$ is the **initial topology** for the family of functions E' .

It is the coarsest topology that makes all dual forms continuous.

Proposition. The topology $\sigma(E, E')$ on E is Hausdorff: distinct points can be separated by disjoint open sets.

Proof. Take the third formulation of the **Hahn-Banach theorem**: Given $f \neq g$ in E , set $A = \{f\}$ which is closed convex non-empty and $B = \{g\}$ compact convex. Clearly $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Hence $\exists F \in E, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f \in U_1 := \{F < \alpha\}$ and $g \in U_2 := \{F > \alpha\}$, $U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset$ by definition. \square

Remark.

- Prove $\sigma(E, E')$ is not more refined than the strong (original) topology.
- In finite dimension, prove $\sigma(E, E') = \text{strong topology}$. Give a counter-example in infinite dimensions.
- Show strong/weak convergences can still agree, e.g. on $C^1(\mathbb{R})$.