MATH454 - Analysis 3

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Contents

1 Sigma Algebras and Measures

1.1 A Review of Riemann Integration

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$. Define a **partition** of $[a, b]$ as the set

$$\text{part}([a, b]) := \{a =: x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_N := b\}.$$

We can then define the upper and lower Riemann integrals of f over the region $[a, b]$ as

$$\text{upper:} \quad \overline{\int_a^b} f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x := \inf_{\text{part}([a,b])} \left\{ \sum_{\{i=1\}}^{N} \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \right\}$$

$$\text{lower:} \quad \underline{\int_a^b} f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x := \sup_{\text{part}([a,b])} \left\{ \sum_{\{i=1\}}^{N} \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \right\}.$$

We then say f **Riemann integrable** if these two quantities are equal, and denote this value by $\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$.

Many "nice-enough" functions are Riemann integrable, but many that we would like to be able to "integrate" are simply not, for instance Dirichlet's fucntion $x \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 x \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus [a, b] \\ 0 x \in \mathbb{Q}^c \setminus [a, b] \end{cases}$. Hence, we need a more general notion of integration.

1.2 Sigma Algebras

↪**Definition 1.1** (Sigma algebra): Let X be a *space* (a nonempty set) and $\mathcal{F}$ a collection of subsets of X. $\mathcal{F}$ a *sigma algebra* or simply σ-algebra of X if the following hold:

1. $X \in \mathcal{F}$
2. $A \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{F}$ (closed under complement)
3. $\{A_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$ (closed under countable unions)

↪**Proposition 1.1**:

4. $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$
5. $\{A_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$
6. $A_1, \ldots, A_n \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n, \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{F}$
7. $A, B \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow A \setminus B, B \setminus A \in \mathcal{F}$

⊛ **Example 1.1**: The "largest" sigma algebra of a set X is the power set 2^X, the smallest the trivial $\{\emptyset, X\}$.

Given a set $A \subset X$, the set $\mathcal{F}_A := \{\emptyset, X, A, A^c\}$ is a sigma algebra; given two disjoint sets $A, B \subset X$, then $\mathcal{F}_{A,B} := \{\emptyset, X, A, A^c, B, B^c, A \cup B, A^c \cap B^c\}$ a sigma algebra.

↪**Definition 1.2** (Generating a sigma algebra): Let X be a nonempty set, and $\mathcal{C}$ a collection of subsets of X. Then, the σ-algebra *generated* by $\mathcal{C}$, denoted $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$, is such that

1. $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$ a sigma algebra with $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \sigma(\mathcal{C})$
2. if $\mathcal{F}'$ a sigma algebra with $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$, then $\mathcal{F}' \supseteq \sigma(\mathcal{C})$

Namely, $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$ is the smallest sigma algebra "containing" (as a subset) $\mathcal{C}$.

↪**Proposition 1.2**:

1. $\sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \bigcap\{\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{F} \quad \text{a sigma algebra containing } \mathcal{C}\}$
2. if $\mathcal{C}$ itself a sigma algebra, then $\sigma(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C}$
3. if $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2$ are two collections of subsets of X such that $\mathcal{C}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{C}_2$, then $\sigma(\mathcal{C}_1) \subseteq \sigma(\mathcal{C}_2)$

↪**Definition 1.3** (The Borel sigma-algebra): The *Borel σ-algebra*, denoted $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$, on the real line is given by

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}} := \sigma(\{\text{open subsets of } \mathbb{R}\}).$$

We call sets in $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ *Borel sets*.

↪**Proposition 1.3**: $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ is also generated by the sets

- $\{(a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- $\{(a, b] : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- $\{[a, b] : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- $\{[a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ $\circledast$
- $\{(-\infty, c) : c \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- $\{(-\infty, c] : c \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- etc.

Proof. We prove just $\circledast$. It suffices to show that the generating sets of each σ-algebra is contained in the other σ-algebra. Let $a < b \in \mathbb{R}$. Then,

$$(a, b) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\left[a + \frac{1}{n}, b\right)}_{\in \circledast} \in \sigma(\{[a, b)\}) \Rightarrow \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \sigma(\{[a, b)\}).$$

Conversely,

$$[a, b) = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a - \frac{1}{n}, b\right) \in \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

■

↪**Proposition 1.4**: All intervals (open, closed, half open, half closed, finite, etc) are Borel sets; any set obtained from countable set operations of intervals are Borel; all singletons are Borel; any finite and countable sets are Borel.

1.3 Measures

↪**Definition 1.4** (Measurable Space): Let X be a space and $\mathcal{F}$ a σ-algebra. We call the tuple $(X, \mathcal{F})$ a *measurable space*.

↪**Definition 1.5** (Measure): Let $(X, \mathcal{F})$ be a measurable space. A *measure* is a function $\mu : \mathcal{F} \to [0, \infty]$ satisfying

(i) $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$;

(ii) if $\{A_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ a sequence of (pairwise) disjoint sets, then

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

i.e. μ is *countably additive*. We further call μ

- *finite* if $\mu(X) < \infty$,
- a *probability measure* if $\mu(X) = 1$,
- σ-finite if $\exists\{A_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ such that $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ with $\mu(A_n) < \infty \forall n \geq 1$,

and call the triple $(X, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ a *measure space*.

⊛ **Example 1.2**: The measure on $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ given by $A \mapsto \begin{cases} |A| & \text{if } A \text{ finite} \\ \infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$ is called the *counting measure*.

Fix $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, then the measure on $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ given by $A \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_0 \in A \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ is called the *point mass at x_0*.

↳**Theorem 1.1** (Properties of Measures): Fix a measure space $(X, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$. The following properties hold:

1. (finite additivity) For any sequence $\{A_n\}_{n=1}^{N} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ of disjoint sets,
$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{N} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mu(A_n).$$
2. (monotonicity) For any $A \subseteq B \in \mathcal{F}$, then $\mu(A) \leq \mu(B)$.
3. (countable/finite subadditivity) For any sequence $\{A_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ (**not** necessarily disjoint),
$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n),$$
an analogous statement holding for a finite collection of sets $A_1, ..., A_N$.
4. (continuity from below) For $\{A_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ such that $A_n \subseteq A_{n+1} \forall n \geq 1$ (in which case we say $\{A_n\}$ "increasing" and write $A_n \uparrow$) we have
$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \mu(A_n).$$
5. (continuity from above) For $\{A_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$, $A_n \supseteq A_{n+1} \forall n \geq 1$ (we write $A_n \downarrow$) we have that **if** $\mu(A_1) < \infty$,
$$\mu\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \mu(A_n).$$

1.4 Contructing the Lebesgue Measure on $\mathbb{R}$

↳**Definition 1.6** (Lebesgue outer measure): For all $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, define
$$m^*(A) := \inf\left\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell(I_n) : A \subseteq \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n, I_n \text{ open intervals}\right\},$$
called the *Lebesgue outer measure* of A (where $\ell(I)$ is the length of interval I, i.e. the absolute value of the difference of its endpoints, if finite, or ∞ if not).

↳**Proposition 1.5**: The following properties of m^* hold:

1. $m^*(A) \geq 0$ for all $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, and $m^*(\emptyset) = 0$.
2. (monotonicity) For $A \subseteq B$, $m^*(A) \leq m^*(B)$.
3. (countable subadditivity) For $\{A_n\}$, $A_n \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $m^*\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^*(A_n)$.[1]
4. If $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ an interval, then $m^*(I) = \ell(I)$.
5. m^* is translation invariant; for any $A \subseteq R, x \in \mathbb{R}$, $m^*(A) = m^*(A + x)$ where $A + x := \{a + x : a \in A\}$.
6. For all $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $m^*(A) = \inf\{m^*(B) : A \subseteq B \subseteq R, B - \text{open}\}$.
7. If $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ with $d(A_1, A_2) > 0$,[2] then $m^*(A_1) + m^*(A_2) = m^*(A)$.
8. If $A = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} J_k$ where J_k's are "almost disjoint intervals" (i.e. share at most endpoints), then $m^*(A) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m^*(J_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ell(J_k)$.

Proof.

3. If $m^*(A_n) = \infty$, for any n, we are done, so assume wlog $m^*(A_n) < \infty$ for all n. Then, for each n and $\varepsilon > 0$, one can choose open intervals $\{I_{n,i}\}_{i \geq 1}$ such that $A_n \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} I_{n,i}$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \ell(I_{n,i}) \leq m^*(A_n) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}$. Hence

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \subseteq \bigcup_{n=1,i=1}^{\infty} I_{n,i}$$

$$\Rightarrow m^*\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) \leq \sum_{n,i=1}^{\infty} \ell(I_{n,i}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \ell(I_{n,i}) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(m^*(A_n) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^*(A_n) + \varepsilon,$$

and as ε arbitrary, the statement follows.

4. We prove first for $I = [a, b]$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, set $I_1 = (a - \varepsilon, b + \varepsilon)$; then $I \subseteq I_1$ so $m^*(I) \leq \ell(I_1) = (b - 1) + 2\varepsilon$ hence $m^*(I) \leq b - a = \ell(I)$. Conversely, let $\{I_n\}$ be any open-interval convering of I (wlog, each of finite length; else the statement holds trivially). Since I compact, it can be covered by finitely many of the I_n's, say $\{I_n\}_{n=1}^{N}$, denoting $I_n = (a_n, b_n)$ (with relabelling, etc). Moreover, we can pick the a_n, b_n's such that $a_1 < a, b_N > b$, and generally $a_n < b_{n-1} \forall 2 \leq n \leq N$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell(I_n) \geq \sum_{n=1}^{N} \ell(I_n) &= b_1 - a_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{N} (b_n - a_n) \\
&\geq b_1 - a_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{N} (b_n - b_{n-1}) \\
&= b_N - a_1 \geq b - 1 = \ell(I),
\end{aligned}$$

hence since the cover was arbitrary, $m^*(A) \geq \ell(I)$, and equality holds.

Now, suppose I finite, with endpoints $a < b$. Then for any $\frac{b-a}{2} > \varepsilon > 0$, then

$$[a + \varepsilon, b - \varepsilon] \subseteq I \subseteq [a - \varepsilon, b + \varepsilon],$$

[1] More generally, any set function on $2^{\mathbb{R}}$ that satisfies 1., 2., and 3. is called an *outer measure*.

[2] Remark: this is a stronger requirement than disjointness!

hence by monotonicity and the previous part of this proof

$$m^*([a+\varepsilon, b-\varepsilon]) = b-a-2\varepsilon \leq m^*(I) \leq b-a+2\varepsilon = m^*([a-\varepsilon, b+\varepsilon]),$$

from which it follows that $m^*(I) = b-a = \ell(I)$.

Finally, suppose I infinite. Then, $\forall M \geq 0, \exists$ closed, finite interval I_M with $I_M \subseteq I$ and $\ell(I_M) \geq M$. Hence, $m^*(I) \geq m^*(I_M) \geq M$ and thus as M arbitrary it must be that $m^*(I) = \infty = \ell(I)$.

6. Denote $\widetilde{m}(A) := \inf\{m^*(B) : A \subseteq B \subseteq R, B - \text{open}\}$. For any $A \subseteq B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ with B open, monotonicity gives that $m^*(A) \leq m^*(B)$, hence $m^*(A) \leq \widetilde{m}(A)$. Conversely, assuming wlog $m^*(A) < \infty$ (else holds trivially), then for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\{I_n\}$ such that $A \subseteq \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty I_n$ with $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \ell(I_n) \leq m^*(A) + \varepsilon$. Setting $B := \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty I_n$, we have that $A \subseteq B$ and $m^*(B) = m^*(\bigcup I_n) \leq$ (by finite subadditivity) $\sum_{n=1}^\infty m^*(I_n) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \ell(I_n) \leq m^*(A) + \varepsilon$ hence $m^*(B) \leq m^*(A)$ for all B. Thus $m^*(A) \geq \widetilde{m}(A)$ and equality holds.
7. Put $\delta := d(A_1, A_2) > 0$. Clearly $m^*(A) \leq m^*(A_1) + m^*(A_2)$ by finite subadditivity. wlog, $m^*(A) < \infty$ (and hence $m^*(A_i) < \infty, i = 1, 2$) (else holds trivially). Then $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists\{I_n\} : A \subseteq \bigcup I_n$ and $\sum \ell(I_n) \leq m^*(A) + \varepsilon$. Then, for all n, we consider a "refinement" of I_n; namely, let $\{I_{n,i}\}_{i\geq 1}$ such that $I_n \subseteq \bigcup_i I_{n,i}$ and $\ell(I_{n,i}) < \delta$ and $\sum_i \ell(I_{n,i}) \leq \ell(I_n) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}$. Relabel $\{I_{n,i} : n, i \geq 1\} \rightsquigarrow \{J_m : m \geq 1\}$ (both are countable). Then, $\{J_m\}$ defines an open-interval cover of A, and since $\ell(J_m) < \delta$ for each m, J_m intersects at most one A_i. For each m and $p = 1, 2$, put

$$M_p := \{m : J_m \cap A_p \neq \emptyset\},$$

noting that $M_1 \cap M_2 = \emptyset$. Then $\{J_m : m \in M_p\}$ is an open covereing of A_p, and so

$$\begin{aligned} m^*(A_1) + m^*(A_2) &\leq \sum_{m\in M_1} \ell(J_m) + \sum_{m \in M_2} \ell(J_m) \\ &\leq \sum_{m=1}^\infty \ell(J_m) = \sum_{n,i=1}^\infty \ell(I_n, i) \\ &\leq \sum_n \left(\ell(I_n) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}\right) \\ &= \sum_n \ell(I_n) + \varepsilon \\ &\leq m^*(A) + 2\varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

and hence equality follows.
8. If $\ell(J_k) = \infty$ for some k, then since $J_k \subseteq A$, subadditivity gives us that $m^*(J_k) \leq m^*(A)$ and so $m^*(A) = \infty = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \ell(J_k)$ (since if any J_k infinite, the sum of the lengths of all of them will also be infinite).

Suppose then $\ell(J_k) < \infty$ for all k. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Then for all $k \geq 1$, choose $I_k \subseteq J_k$ such that $\ell(J_k) \leq \ell(I_k) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^k}$. For any $N \geq 1$, we can choose a subset $\{I_1, ..., I_N\}$ of intervals such that all are disjoint, with strictly positive distance between them, and so

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bigcup_{k=1}^{N} I_k \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{N} I_k \subseteq A \\
\Rightarrow m^*(A) \geq m^*\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{N} I_k\right) &\geq \sum_{k=1}^{N} \ell(I_k) \\
&\geq \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(\ell(J_k) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2^k}\right) \\
&\geq \sum_{k=1}^{N} \ell(J_k) - \varepsilon \\
\Rightarrow m^*(A) \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ell(J_k),
\end{aligned}
$$

the second inequality following from finite subadditivity. The converse of the final inequality holds trivially. ■

1.5 Lebesgue-Measurable Sets

↪**Definition 1.7**: $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is m^**-measurable* if $\forall B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$,

$$m^*(B) = m^*(B \cap A) + m^*(B \cap A^c).$$

Remark 1.5.1: By subadditivity, $\leq$ always holds in the definition above.

↳**Theorem 1.2** (Carathéodary's Theorem): Let

$$\mathcal{M} := \{A \subseteq \mathbb{R} : A m^* - \text{measurable}\}.$$

Then, $\mathcal{M}$ is a σ-algebra of subsets of $\mathbb{R}$.

Define $m : \mathcal{M} \to [0, \infty]$, $m(A) = m^*(A)$. Then, m is a measure on $\mathcal{M}$, called the *Lebesgue measure* on $\mathbb{R}$. We call sets in $\mathcal{M}$ *Lebesgue-measurable* or simply *measurable* (if clear from context) accordingly. We call $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{M}, m)$ the *Lebesgue measure space*.

Proof. The first two σ-algebra axioms are easy. We have for any $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ that

$$m^*(B \cap \mathbb{R}) + m^*(B \cap \mathbb{R}^c) = m^*(B) + m^*(B \cap \emptyset) = m^*(B)$$

so $\mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{M}$. Further, $A \in \mathcal{M} \Rightarrow A^c \in \mathcal{M}$ by the symmetry of the requirement for sets to be in $\mathcal{M}$.

The final axiom takes more work. We show first $\mathcal{M}$ closed under finite unions; by induction it suffices to show for 2 sets. Let $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{M}$. Then, for all $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
m^*(B) &= m^*(B \cap A_1) + m^*(B \cap A_1^c) \\
&= m^*(B \cap A_1) + m^*(B \cap A_1^c \cap A_2) + m^*(B \cap A_1^c \cap A_2^c) \\
&= m^*(B \cap A_1) + m^*(B \cap A_1^c \cap A_2) + m^*(B \cap (A_1 \cup A_2)^c)
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that $(B \cap A_1) \cup (B \cap A_1^c \cap A_2^c) = B \cap (A_1 \cup A_2)$, hence by subadditivity,

$$m^*(B) \geq m^*(B \cap (A_1 \cup A_2)) + m^*(B \cap (A_1 \cup A_2)^c),$$

and since the other direction of the inequality comes for free, we conclude $A_1 \cup A_2 \in \mathcal{M}$.

Let now $\{A_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$. We "disjointify" $\{A_n\}$; put $B_1 := A_1$, $B_n := \frac{A_n}{} \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} A_i, n \geq 2$, noting $\bigcup_n A_n = \bigcup_n B_n$, and each $B_n \in \mathcal{M}$, as each is but a finite number of set operations applied to the A_n's, and thus in $\mathcal{M}$ as demonstrated above. Put $E_n := \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_i$, noting again $E_n \in \mathcal{M}$. Then, for all $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
m^*(B) &= m^*\left(\underbrace{B \cap E_n}_{\text{chop up } B_n}\right) + m^*\left(\underbrace{B \cap E_n^c}_{E_n \subseteq \cup B_n \Rightarrow E_n^c \supseteq (\cup B_n)^c}\right) \\
&\geq m^*\left(B \cap \underbrace{E_n \cap B_n}_{=B_n}\right) + m^*\left(B \cap \underbrace{E_n \cap B_n^c}_{=E_{n-1}}\right) + m^*\left(B \cap \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right)^c\right) \\
&\geq m^*(B \cap B_n) + m^*\left(\underbrace{B \cap E_{n-1}}_{\text{chop up } B_{n-1}}\right) + m^*\left(B \cap \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right)^c\right) \\
&\geq m^*(B \cap B_n) + m^*(B \cap E_{n-1} \cap B_{n-1}) \\
&\quad + m^*(B \cap E_{n-1} \cap B_{n-1}^c) + m^*\left(B \cap \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right)^c\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

Notice that the last line is essentially the second applied to B_{n-1}; hence, we have a repeating (essentially, "descending") pattern in this manner, which we repeat until $n \to 1$. We have, thus, that

$$m^*(B) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{n} [m^*(B \cap B_i)] + m^*\left(B \cap \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right)^c\right),$$

so taking $n \to \infty$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
m^*(B) &\geq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [m^*(B \cap B_i)] + m^*\left(B \cap \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right)^c\right) \\
&\geq m^*\left(B \cap \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right)\right) + m^*\left(B \cap \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n\right)^c\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

As usual, the inverse inequality comes for free, and thus we can conclude $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ also m^*-measurable, and thus so is $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$. This proves $\mathcal{M}$ a σ-algebra.

We show now m a measure. By previous propositions, we have that $m \geq 0$ and $m(\emptyset) = 0$ (since $m = m^* \mid_{\mathcal{M}}$), so it remains to prove countable subadditivity.

Let $\{A_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$-disjoint. Following precisely the same argument as above, used to prove that $\mathcal{M}$ closed under countable unions, shows that for any $n \geq 1$

$$m\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m(A_i),$$

that is, finite additivity holds, and thus by subadditivity

$$m\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \geq m\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m(A_i),$$

and so taking the limit of $n \to \infty$, we have

$$m\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) \geq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m(A_i),$$

with the converse inequality coming for free. Thus, m indeed a measure on $\mathcal{M}$. ■

↳**Proposition 1.6**: $\mathcal{M}, m$ translation invariant; for all $A \in \mathcal{M}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x + A = \{x + a : a \in A\} \in \mathcal{M}$ and $m(A) = m(A + x)$.

Remark 1.5.2: We would like this to hold, heuristically, since if we shift sets on the real line, we should expect their length to remain constant.

Proof. For all $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, we have (since m^* translation invariant)

$$\begin{aligned} m^*(B) = m^*(B - x) &= m^*\left(\underbrace{(B - x) \cap A}_{= B \cap (A + x)}\right) + m^*\left(\underbrace{(B - x) \cap A^c}_{= B \cap (A^c + x) = B \cap (A + x)^c}\right) \\ &= m^*(B \cap (A + x)) + m^*(B \cap (A + x)^c), \end{aligned}$$

thus $A + x \in \mathcal{M}$, and since m^* translation invariant, it follows that m is. ■

↳**Theorem 1.3**: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ with $a < b$, $(a, b) \in \mathcal{M}$, and $m((a, b)) = b - a$.

Remark 1.5.3: Again, we'd like this to hold, heuristically, since we would like the measure of an interval to simply be its length; we'd moreover like to be able to measure intervals, i.e. have intervals be contained in $\mathcal{M}$.

↳**Corollary 1.1**: $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$

PROOF. $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ is generated by open intervals of the form (a, b). All such intervals are in $\mathcal{M}$ by the previous theorem, and hence the proof. ■

1.6 Properties of the Lebesgue Measure

↳**Proposition 1.7** (Regularity Assumptions on m): For all $A \in \mathcal{M}$, the following hold.

- For all $\varepsilon > 0, \exists G$ open such that $A \subseteq G$ and $m(G \setminus A) < \varepsilon$.
- For all $\varepsilon > 0, \exists F$-closed such that $F \subseteq A$ and $m(A \setminus F) \leq \varepsilon$.
- $m(A) = \inf\{m(G) : G \text{ open}, G \supseteq A\}$.
- $m(A) = \sup\{m(K) : K \text{ compact}, K \subseteq A\}$.
- If $m(A) < \infty$, then for all $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists K \subseteq A$ compact, such that $m(A \setminus K) < \varepsilon$.
- If $m(A) < \infty$, then for all $\varepsilon \geq 0$, $\exists$ finite collection of open intervals $I_1, ..., I_N$ such that $m\left(A \vartriangle \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{N} I_n\right)\right) \leq \varepsilon$.

↳**Proposition 1.8** (Completeness of m): $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{M}, m)$ is *complete*, in the sense that for all $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, if $\exists B \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $A \subseteq B$ and $m(B) = 0$, then $A \in \mathcal{M}$ and $m(A) = 0$.

Equivalently, any subset of a null set is again a null set.

Remark 1.6.1: In general, $A \in \mathcal{F}, B \subseteq A \not\Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{F}$.

↳**Proposition 1.9**: Up to rescaling, m is the unique, nontrivial measure on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ that is finite on compact sets and is translation invariant, i.e. if μ another such measure on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ with $\mu = c \cdot m$ for $c > 0$, then $\mu = m$.

Remark 1.6.2: Such a c is simply $c = \mu((0, 1))$.

To prove this proposition, we first introduce some helpful tooling:

↳**Theorem 1.4** (Dynkin's π-d): Given a space X, let $\mathcal{C}$ be a collection of subsets of X. $\mathcal{C}$ is called a *π-system* if $A, B \in \mathcal{C} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{C}$ (that is, it is closed under finite intersections).

Let $\mathcal{F} = \sigma(\mathcal{C})$, and suppose μ_1, μ_2 are two finite measures on $(X, \mathcal{F})$ such that $\mu_1(X) = \mu_2(X)$ and $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ when restricted to $\mathcal{C}$. Then, $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ on all of $\mathcal{F}$.

↳**Proposition 1.10**: $\{\emptyset\} \cup \{(a, b) : a < b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ a π-system.

↳**Proposition 1.11**: If μ a measure on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ such that for all intervals I, $\mu(I) = \ell(I)$, then $\mu = m$.

Proof. Consider for all $n \geq 1$ $\mu|_{\mathfrak{B}_{[-n,n]}}$. Clearly, $\mu([-n, n]) = m([-n, n]) = 2n$, and for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mu((a, b) \cap [-n, n]) = \ell((a, b) \cap [-n, n]) = m((a, b) \cap [-n, n])$. Thus, by the previous theorem, μ must match m on all of $\mathfrak{B}_{[-n,n]}$.

Let now $A \in \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Let $A_n := A \cap [-n, n] \in \mathfrak{B}_{[-n,n]}$. By continuity of m from below,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(A) &= \lim_{n \to \infty} \mu(A_n) \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} m(A_n) \\ &= m(A), \end{aligned}$$

hence $\mu = m$. ■