

TEORIA MĂSURII

SEMINAR 4

Propoziție

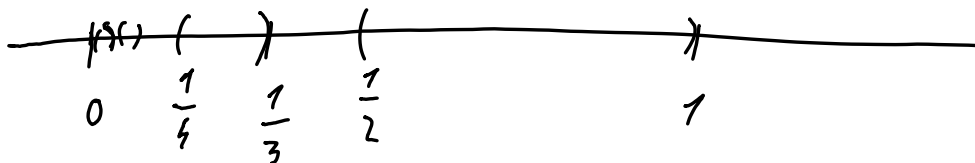
Fie Δ o mulțime deschisă în \mathbb{R}

Atunci $(\exists) I_n = (a_n, b_n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$a_n, b_n \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ intervale disjuncte a.î.

$$\Delta = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} I_n$$

$$\text{Ex: } I_n = \left(\frac{1}{2^n}, \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

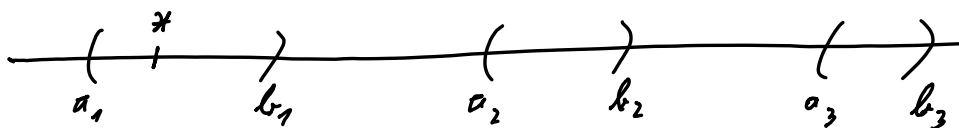


Dem:

Considerăm relația „ \sim ” pe \mathbb{I}

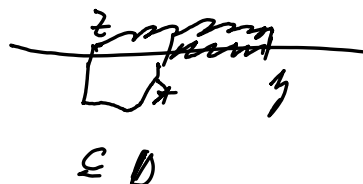
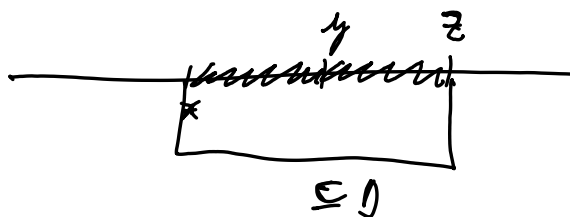
$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow [x, y] \subseteq \mathbb{I}$$

$$\text{sau} \\ [y, x] \subseteq \mathbb{I}$$



Temă de gândire:
Dem. că mulțimile conexe din \mathbb{R} sunt intervale

„ \sim ” este relație de echivalență
transitivă



Notăm \hat{x} clasa lui x

$$\mathcal{M} = \{ \hat{x} \mid x \in D \}$$

$$D = \bigcup_{\hat{x} \in \mathcal{M}} \hat{x}$$

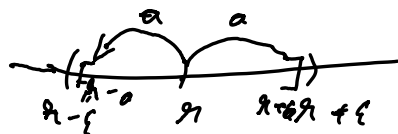
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x} \cap \hat{y} \neq \emptyset &=, \\ &=, \hat{x} = \hat{y} \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{M} partiție pentru D

Pentru $x \in D$, cum arată \hat{x} ?

Vreau să arăt $\hat{x} = \text{interval deschis}$.

$$\text{Claim: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{x} = (i, s) \\ i = \inf \hat{x} \\ s = \sup \hat{x} \end{array} \right.$$



$$\text{Proof: } \hat{x} \stackrel{''\leq''}{=} \{ y \in \hat{x} \Rightarrow i \leq y \leq s \}$$

$$y \in \hat{x} \subseteq D \Rightarrow (\exists) \varepsilon > 0 \text{ o. i.}$$

$$(y - \varepsilon, y + \varepsilon) \subseteq D$$

$$\text{Fie } \alpha \in (0, \varepsilon) \quad [y - \alpha, y] \subseteq D \Rightarrow (y - \alpha) \sim y$$

$$[y, y + \alpha] \subseteq D \Rightarrow (y + \alpha) \sim y$$

Daar $\eta \in \hat{x} \Rightarrow \eta \sim x$

Din transitivitate, de mai sus

$$\begin{array}{l} (\eta - a) \sim x \\ (\eta + a) \sim x \end{array} \Bigg/ \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \eta - a \in \hat{x} \\ \eta + a \in \hat{x} \end{array}$$

a ero oarecare $\eta (0, \varepsilon)$,

$$\text{deci } (\eta - \varepsilon, \eta + \varepsilon) \subseteq \hat{x}$$

Presupunem că $i \in \hat{x}$.

De mai sus, $(\exists) \varepsilon > 0$

$$(i - \varepsilon, i + \varepsilon) \subseteq \hat{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow i - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \in \hat{x}$$

Contradicție cu $i = \inf \hat{x}$

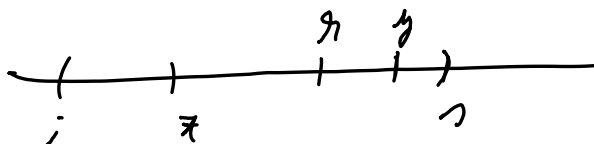
$$\text{Rezultă } \hat{x} \subseteq (i, s)$$

$$, \sup_{i \in (1, n)}$$

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$$x \in \hat{x} \subseteq (i, \infty) \Rightarrow x \in (i, \infty)$$

Fără a restrânge generalitatea,
presupunem $k < n$



Deoarece $\gamma = \sup \hat{\gamma} = (7) \quad \gamma \in \hat{\gamma} \text{ a.i.}$

$$n < 4 < \infty$$

$$y \in \hat{x} \Rightarrow x \sim y \Rightarrow [x, y] \subseteq \Delta$$

$$x < y < z \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, h] \subseteq [x, y] \subseteq \emptyset \Rightarrow$$

$$=, g \sim x \Rightarrow g \in x^{\sim}$$

Prin urmare $\hat{x} = (i, s)$ ^{Contradictie} \square Claim

□ Claim

Am obținut

Ul. Răzvan

$$a_{\hat{x}} = \inf \hat{x}$$

$$\Delta = \bigcup_{j \in \mathcal{M}} (a_j, b_j)$$

\mathcal{M} multime
oarecare

$$\emptyset \neq (a_j, b_j) \cap (a_h, b_h) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h = j$$

Atât \mathcal{M} numărabilă

Dem: Fie $f: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ a.i.

$$f(j) = q_j \in (a_j, b_j) \cap \mathbb{Q}$$

f este injectivă, căci

$$f(j) = f(h) \Rightarrow q_j \in (a_j, b_j) \cap (a_h, b_h) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow j = h$$

$$\text{Deci } |\mathcal{M}| = |f(\mathcal{M})| \leq |\mathbb{Q}|,$$

de unde \mathcal{M} este cel mult numărabilă \square

Funcții măsurabile

Def cas general

$$f: (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{B})$$

$(X, \mathcal{A}), (Y, \mathcal{B})$ spații măsurabile

f s.n. măsurabilă dacă $(\forall) B \in \mathcal{B}$

$$f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{A}$$

Def. urs-

$f: (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ măsurabilă
dacă

$$\{x \in X \mid f(x) \leq t\} \in \mathcal{A},$$

$$(\forall) t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Def: $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

f măsurabilă ca în curs. \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow f: (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$
măsurabilă caz
general.

Fie $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f^{-1}((-\infty, t)) = \{x \in X \mid f(x) < t\} \in \mathcal{A}$

Din Lemma 2, $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) = \sigma(\{(-\infty, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\})$

Lemma: Fie $\mathcal{B} = \sigma(\mathcal{G})$,
cu $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(Y)$

Atunci

$f: (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{B})$ măsurabilă
(caz general)

\Leftrightarrow

$f^{-1}(G) \in \mathcal{A}, (\forall) G \in \mathcal{G}$

Dem. lemei : „ \Rightarrow ” Evident !

„ \Leftarrow ”

Hint : $\mathcal{F} = \{ B \subseteq Y \mid f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{A} \}$

este σ -algebră
(Temă)

Terminologie :

$$f : X \rightarrow Y$$

$$\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X) \quad B \subseteq \mathcal{F}(Y)$$

spunem că f întoarce elemente din \mathcal{B} în \mathcal{A} ,
dacă $f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{A}, (\forall) B \in \mathcal{B}$

f duce elem. din \mathcal{A} în \mathcal{B} ,
dacă $f(A) \in \mathcal{B}, (\forall) A \in \mathcal{A}$

$$f^{-1}(G) \in \mathcal{A}, (\forall) G \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow \sigma(\mathcal{G}) \subseteq \mathcal{F} \\ \mathcal{F} \text{ este } \sigma\text{-alg.} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B} = \sigma(\mathcal{G}) \subseteq \mathcal{F},$$

$$\text{de unde } f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{A}, (\forall) B \in \mathcal{B}$$

□ Lemma

Aplicăm lemma pt.

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{ (-\infty, x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \text{ și}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) = \sigma(\mathcal{G})$$

$$\text{Remarcă } \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) = \sigma(\mathcal{G}_1) = \sigma(\mathcal{D})$$

$$\mathcal{G}_1 = \left\{ [x, \infty) \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ (a, b) \mid \begin{matrix} a, b \in \mathbb{R} \\ a < b \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Altfel, avem definiție echivalentă
pt. măsurabilitate:

$$\{x \in X \mid f(x) \geq t\} \in \mathcal{A}, (\forall) t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\{x \in X \mid a < f(x) < b\} \in \mathcal{A}, (\forall) a < b$$

Lema a două funcții măsurabile e măsurabilă

$$f, g : (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}} \text{ măsurabile}$$

Metoda 1

$$M_t = \{x \in X \mid (f+g)(x) < t\}$$

$$(f+g)(x) < t \Leftrightarrow (\exists) \eta \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ a. i.}$$

$$f(x) < \eta \text{ și } g(x) < t - \eta$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{ " dar}$$

\Rightarrow

$$f(x) + g(x) < t \Rightarrow f(x) < t - g(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists) r \in (f(x), t - g(x)) \cap \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) < r \text{ și } g(x) < t - r$$

$$M_t = \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} \underbrace{\{x \in X \mid f(x) < r\}}_{\in A} \cap \underbrace{\{x \in X \mid g(x) < t - r\}}_{\in A}$$

$\in A$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{Q} \text{ numărabilă} \\ A \text{ } \sigma\text{-algebră} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow M_t \in A, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Deci $f+g$ e măsurabilă.

Metoda 2

$$f, g: (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{măsurabile}$$

$$\text{Fie } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{R}^2 & \\ \nearrow \scriptstyle (f, g) & \searrow \scriptstyle \varphi(x, y) = x + y & \\ X & \xrightarrow{\scriptstyle \varphi((f, g)(x)) = f(x) + g(x) = (f+g)(x)} & \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$(f, g)(x) = (f(x), g(x))$$

φ e continuă $\Rightarrow \varphi$ e măsurabilă

$$\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2) = \sigma\left(\left\{(-\infty, t) \times (-\infty, s) \mid t, s \in \mathbb{R}\right\}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f, g)^{-1}((-\infty, t) \times (-\infty, s)) &= \\ &= \{x \in X \mid (f, g)(x) \in (-\infty, t) \times (-\infty, s)\} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \{x \in X \mid f(x) < t\} \cap \{x \in X \mid g(x) < s\} \in \mathcal{A}$$

Deci $(f, g) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ măsurabilă.

În final, $f + g = \varphi \circ (f, g)$,

deci $f + g$ e măsurabilă,
fînd compunere de măsurabile.

Notă :

$$(X, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{f} (Y, \mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{g} (Z, \mathcal{C})$$

f, g măsurabile $\Rightarrow g \circ f$ măsurabilă

Dem: Fie $C \in \mathcal{C}$

$$\boxed{(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))}$$

$$(g \circ f)^{-1}(C) = \{x \in X \mid g(f(x)) \in C\}$$

$$= \{x \in X \mid f(x) \in g^{-1}(C)\}$$

$$= \{x \in X \mid x \in f^{-1}(g^{-1}(C))\} = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(C))$$

$$(g \circ f)^{-1}(C) = \underbrace{f^{-1}\left(\underbrace{g^{-1}(C)}_{\in \mathcal{B}}\right)}_{\in \mathcal{A}} \quad \square$$

Exercițiu: Fie $f: (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ măsurabilă

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Arătați că } M_\infty &= \{f = \infty\} = \\ &= \{x \in X \mid f(x) = \infty\} \in \mathcal{A} \end{aligned}$$

Soluție:

$$M_\infty = \{f = \infty\} = \{x \in X \mid f(x) > n, (\forall) n \in \mathbb{N}\} =$$

$$= \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \underbrace{\{x \in X \mid f(x) > n\}}_{\in \mathcal{A}} \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\in \mathcal{A}}$$

Aplicație: $f, g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ măsurabile

$$\{f < g\} := \{x \in X \mid f(x) < g(x)\} \in \mathcal{A}$$

Hint:

Temă

$$\left[f(x) < g(x) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) r \in \mathbb{Q} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) < r \\ g(x) > r \end{array} \right]$$

Notatie:

$$\{f < z\} = \{x \in X \mid f(x) < z\}$$

Temă: $f, g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ măsurabile

$f \cdot g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ măsurabilă