

Aula 27 O teorema de Lebesgue - Radon - Nikodym (continuação)

Teo (L-R-N, caso de medida finita)

Sejam (X, \mathcal{B}, m) um espaço de medida finita
(a medida de referência) e μ uma outra medida
finita em (X, \mathcal{B}) . Então existe uma (única)
decomposição

$$\mu = m_f + \mu_s$$

onde $f \in L^1(m)$, $f \geq 0$ e $\mu_s \perp m$ e $\mu_s < \infty$

(lembre-se que $m_f(E) := \int_E f dm$)

prova (existência) do artigo "And still one more proof of the R-N theorem" por Anton Schep, 2003)

O passo principal é o seguinte

Lema Sejam μ, ν medidas finitas em (X, \mathcal{B})

+ q. $\mu \leq \nu \in \mathcal{B}$. Então existe uma

(em particular, $\mu < \nu$) função mensurável

$g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ q.

$$0 \leq g \leq 1 \quad e \quad \mu = \nu_g \quad (\text{ou seja, } \forall E \in \mathcal{B} \quad \mu(E) = \int_E g d\nu)$$

prova do teorema Ideia: encontrar \mathcal{G} através de um processo genérico. Seja

$$\mathcal{G} = \left\{ f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ mens., } 0 \leq f \leq 1 \right.$$

$$e \quad \forall_f \leq \mu$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \int_{\bar{\epsilon}} f d\lambda \leq \mu(\bar{\epsilon}) \quad \forall \bar{\epsilon} \in \mathcal{B} \right\}$$

$$\cdot \quad f = 0 \in \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow \mathcal{G} \neq \emptyset$$

$$\cdot \quad \text{Se } f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{G} \text{ então } \max\{f_1, f_2\} \in \mathcal{G}$$

Por indução, se $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{G}$ então $\max\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\} \in \mathcal{G}$.

Sejam $A_1 = \{f_1 \geq f_2\}$, $A_2 = \{f_2 > f_1\}$
 $A_1 \cup A_2 = \emptyset$

Então $\tau \in \mathcal{B}$,

$$\int_E \max\{f_1, f_2\} d\nu = \underbrace{\int_{E \cap A_1} \max\{f_1, f_2\} d\nu}_{f_1} + \underbrace{\int_{E \cap A_2} \max\{f_1, f_2\} d\nu}_{f_2}$$

$$= \int_{E \cap A_1} f_1 d\nu + \int_{E \cap A_2} f_2 d\nu$$

$f_2 \in \mathcal{F}$

$$f_1 \in \mathcal{F} \leq \mu(E \cap A_1) + \mu(E \cap A_2)$$

$$= \mu(E). \rightarrow \max\{f_1, f_2\} \in \mathcal{F}.$$

$$\text{Seja } \mu := \sup \left\{ \int_X f d\omega : f \in \mathcal{D} \right\} < \infty$$

$$\text{Se } f \in \mathcal{D}, 0 \leq \int_X f d\omega \leq \mu(X) < \infty$$

$$f \geq 0$$

Vamos provar que o supremo é atingido:

$$\exists f \in \mathcal{D} \text{ t.q. } \int_X f d\omega = \mu.$$

$$\mu = \sup \{ \int f d\omega : f \in \mathcal{D} \}$$

For $n \geq 1$ there exists $f_n \in \mathcal{D}$ such that

$$\mu \geq \int_X f_n d\omega > \mu - \frac{1}{n}$$

Let $g_n := \max \{ f_1, \dots, f_n \}$. Clearly $0 \leq g_n \leq g_{n+1} \leq 1$

$$\text{Let } g := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n = \sup_{n \geq 1} g_n \Rightarrow 0 \leq g \leq 1$$

$$g_n \geq f_n \Rightarrow \mu \geq \int_X g_n d\omega \geq \int_X f_n d\omega > \mu - \frac{1}{n}$$

Ents

$$\int_X g_n \, d\mu \rightarrow \mu$$

Mas

$$g_n \xrightarrow{\quad} g$$

\Rightarrow

Reb TCM

$$\int_X g_n \, d\mu \rightarrow \int_X g \, d\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \int_X g \, d\mu \quad | \quad \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\underline{g \in \mathcal{S}} \quad | \text{a } g \text{ m} \quad g_n \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow \int_X g_n \cdot \underline{|_E} \, d\mu \leq \mu(E)$$

$$g_n \cdot |_E \xrightarrow{\quad} g \cdot |_E \stackrel{\text{TCM}}{\Rightarrow} \int_X g \cdot |_E \, d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X g_n \cdot |_E \, d\mu \leq \mu(E)$$

Provaros a existéncia de una função mensurável

$$g : 0 \leq g \leq 1$$

$$\int_E g d\nu \leq \mu(E) \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\text{e} \quad \int_X g d\nu = \eta = \sup \left\{ \int_X f d\nu : f \in \mathcal{D} \right\}.$$

$$\text{Resta provar que } \int_E g d\nu = \mu(E) \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}$$

Suponha por contradição que existe $E \in \mathcal{B}$ t.q.

$$(1) \quad \mu(E) > \int_E g d\mathcal{N} \quad (0 \leq g \leq 1)$$

Seja

$$E_1 := \{x \in E : g(x) = 1\}; \quad E_0 := \{x \in E : g(x) < 1\}$$

$$\underline{\mu}(E_0) + \underline{\mu}(E_1) = \mu(E) > \int_E g d\mathcal{N} = \int_{E_0} g d\mathcal{N} + \int_{E_1} g d\mathcal{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &\leq \mathcal{N} \\ \Rightarrow \mu(E_1) &\leq \mathcal{N}(E_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{E_1} 1 d\mathcal{N} \\ &= \mathcal{V}(E_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(E_0) > \int_{E_0} g d\mathcal{N}$$

contradiction

$$\text{Ents} \quad (2) \quad \mu(E_0) > \int_{E_0} g d\lambda = \int_X g \cdot 1_{E_0} d\lambda$$

$$E_0 = \{x \in E : g(x) < 1\}$$

$$\forall n \geq 1, \text{ sei } F_n := \{x \in E : g(x) \leq -\frac{1}{n}\}$$

$\Rightarrow F_n \uparrow E_0$ quando $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\stackrel{\text{TCN}}{\Rightarrow} \mu(F_n) \rightarrow \mu(E_0)$$

$$\text{TCN ist seq. } \left\{ g \cdot 1_{F_n} \right\}_{n \geq 1} \xrightarrow{F_n} \int_{E_0} g d\lambda$$

$\exists \ n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t.}$

$$(3) \quad \mu(F_{n_0}) > \int_{F_{n_0}} g \, d\lambda$$

$$\text{e.g. } F_{n_0}, \quad g(x) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{n_0} < 1$$

Existe $\varepsilon > 0$ ($\varepsilon < \frac{1}{n_0}$) s.t.

$$\mu(F_{n_0}) > \int_{F_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon \chi_{F_{n_0}}) \, d\lambda$$

Lado direito

$$= \int_{F_{n_0}} g \, d\lambda + \varepsilon \lambda(F_{n_0}) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{F_{n_0}} g \, d\lambda < \mu(F_{n_0})$$

Temos: $F_{n_0} \in \mathcal{B}$ onde $\delta(x) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{n_0}$

$$0 < \varepsilon < 1/n_0 \quad \text{faz.}$$

$$\mu(F_{n_0}) > \int_{F_{n_0}} (\delta + \varepsilon) \, d\lambda$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \delta + \varepsilon \mid_{F_{n_0}} \leq 1 \\ \text{mas} \\ \delta + \varepsilon \mid_{F_{n_0}} \text{ não} \\ \text{rec. } \in \mathcal{D} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Afirmamos: } \exists F \subset F_{n_0}, \nu(F) > 0$$

$$\text{faz. } \delta + \varepsilon \mid_F \in \mathcal{D}$$

Neste caso (da afirm- \rightarrow sso) $\int (\delta + \varepsilon) \, d\lambda =$

$$= \int \delta \, d\lambda + \varepsilon \nu(F) = \mu + \varepsilon \nu(F) > \mu \text{ faz}$$

Resto provar $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ | $F_{n_0} \in \mathcal{B}$

$$(4) \quad \mu(F_{n_0}) > \int_{F_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon l_{F_{n_0}}) d\lambda$$

$\Rightarrow \exists F \subset F_{n_0}, \nu(F) > 0 \text{ e } g + \varepsilon l_F \in \mathcal{D}$.

$$g + \varepsilon l_F \in \mathcal{D} \quad (\Leftrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{E}} (g + \varepsilon l_F) d\lambda \leq \mu(\mathbb{E}))$$

Por contradicção, se não, temos que

$\forall F \subset F_{n_0}, \nu(F) > 0, g + \varepsilon l_F \notin \mathcal{D}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists E \in \mathcal{B} \text{ s.t. } \int_E (g + \varepsilon l_F) d\lambda > \mu(E)$$

Então denotando por $\mathcal{G} := E \cap F$, segue

que

$$\mathcal{G} \subset F(CF_{n_0}) \text{ e}$$

$$\int_G (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\omega > \mu(\mathcal{G})$$

Afirmag-2 $\exists \{G_n : n \geq 1\} \subset \mathcal{G}$.

(válida para
enunciado)

$$F_{n_0} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n \text{ e}$$

$$\int_{G_n} (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\omega > \mu(G_n) \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\int_{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} G_n} (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\omega > \mu(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} G_n) \quad (+)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\bar{F}_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon |_{\bar{F}}) d\mu > \mu(\bar{F}_{n_0}) \quad (5)$$

μ_{as}

$$(4) \quad \underline{\mu(\bar{F}_{n_0})} > \int_{\bar{F}_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon |_{\bar{F}_{n_0}}) d\mu$$

$$(\bar{F}_{n_0}) \bar{F} \geq \int_{\bar{F}_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon |_{\bar{F}}) d\mu$$

$$> \underline{\mu(\bar{F}_{n_0})} \quad \text{矛盾}$$

(5) contradiction.

Prova da afirmação 2

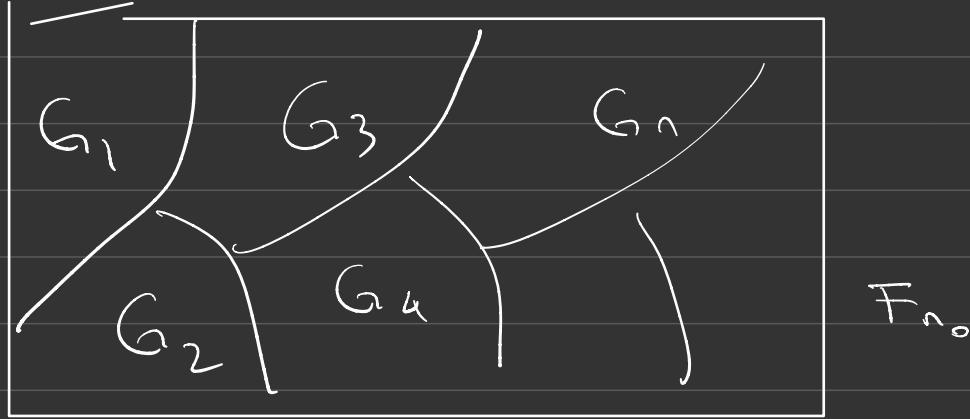
Hipótese $\forall F \subset \mathbb{F}_{n_0}, \gamma(F) > 0, \exists G \subset F + \gamma$

$$\int_G (g + \varepsilon \mathbf{1}_F) d\lambda > \mu(G)$$

Conclusão existe um particionado

$$\mathbb{F}_{n_0} = \bigsqcup_{k=1}^{\delta} G_k + \gamma.$$

$$\int_{G_k} (g + \varepsilon \mathbf{1}_F) d\lambda > \mu(G_k) \quad \forall k \geq 1$$



A hipótese $\Rightarrow \# F \subset F_{n_0}$ existe $G \subset F$

e $m \in \#$

$$\text{t. q. } \int_G (g + \varepsilon \chi_F) d\gamma > \mu(G) + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \quad (*)$$

• Consecuencias con $\mathbb{F}_{n_0} \subset \overline{\mathbb{F}_{n_0}}$:

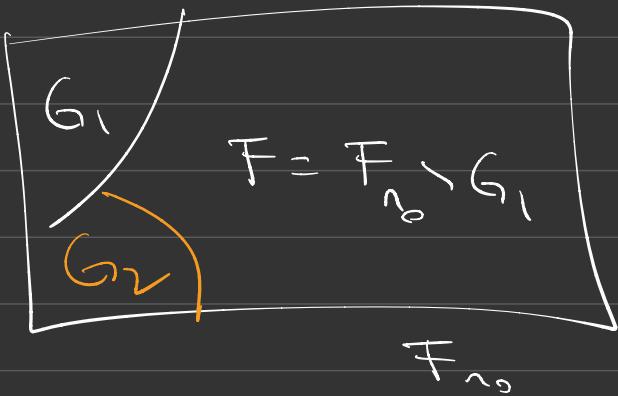
existen $\zeta \in \mathbb{F}_{n_0}$, $m \geq 1$ tal que

$$\int_{\zeta} (\zeta + \sum I_{\mathbb{F}_{n_0}}) d\lambda > \mu(\zeta) + \frac{1}{m}$$

Se elige uno para (ζ_1, m_1) con $m_1 = 0$

minimo positivo

$$\int_{\zeta_1} (\zeta_1 + \sum I_{\mathbb{F}_{n_0}}) d\lambda > \mu(\zeta_1) + \frac{1}{m_1}$$



exist pairs (G, m)

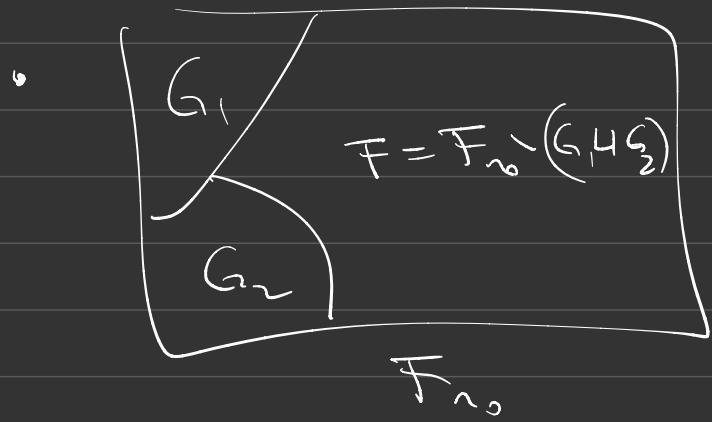
$$G \subset F \subset e$$

$$\sum_{G} (g + \varepsilon |_{F_{n_0}}) dJ > \mu(G) + \frac{1}{m}$$

Selezione (G_2, m_2) con

$m_2 = 0$ (mínimo possível).

$$\sum_{G_2} (g + \varepsilon |_{F_{n_0}}) dJ > \mu(G_2) + \frac{1}{m_2}$$



$$\text{Selezione } (G_3, m_3) + \gamma.$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g \in \mathcal{E}_{F_nu} \\ G_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow p(G_3) + \frac{1}{m_3}$

m_3 mínimo positivo.

Obtémos uma sequência

$$k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (G_k, m_k)$$

G_k disjuntos

$$m_k \geq 1$$

+ γ .

$\forall k \geq 1$

$$\int_{G_k} \left(g + \varepsilon \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_{n_0}} \right) d\omega > \mu(G_k) + \frac{1}{m_k}$$

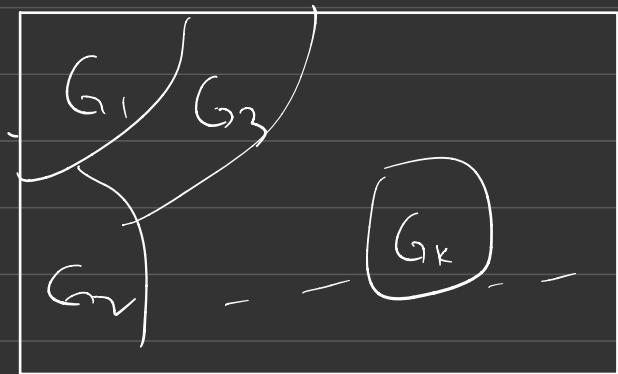
$$\overline{\text{Supg } G_0 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k} \quad (+)$$

$$\int_{G_0} \left(g + \varepsilon \Big|_{\mathcal{F}_{n_0}} \right) d\omega > \mu(G_0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m_k}$$

$$\leq \int_{G_0} d\omega = \gamma(G_0) \leq \gamma(X) < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m_k} < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m_k} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_k \rightarrow \infty$$

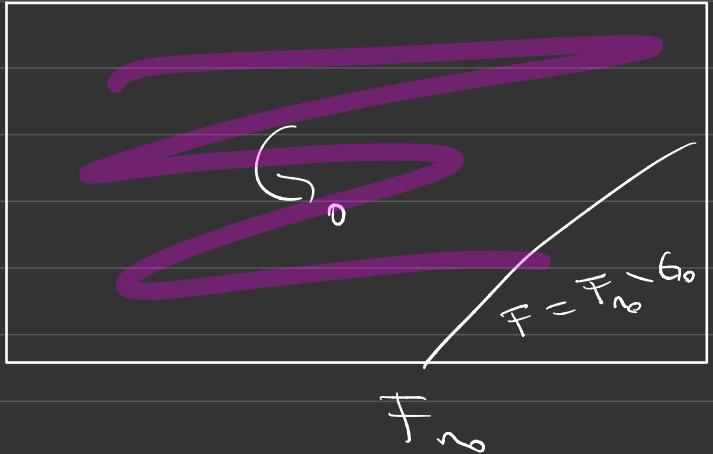


\bar{F}_n

$$G_0 = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} G_k \subset \bar{F}_n$$

G_0 dense set \bar{F}_{n_0} .

$\exists r > 0$,



Aplicando a hipótese
mais uma vez, para

$$F = F_{n_0} \setminus G_0$$

$$\exists (G^l, m^l), m^l \geq 1$$

$$G^l \subset F + g$$

$$\underbrace{\left\{ (g + \varepsilon I_{F_{n_0}}) d \right\}}_{G^l} > \mu(G^l) - \frac{1}{m^l}$$

$$G^l \subset F = F_{n_0} \setminus G_0 \subset F_{n_0} \setminus (G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k) \Rightarrow (G^l, m^l)$$

é uma sequência no
k-ésimo passo.

$\Rightarrow m' \geq m_k$ ($= \delta$ minimo positivo
dentro todos os
escalhas)

$\forall k$



∞

$\Rightarrow m' = \infty$

D

Prima do Teo de L-R-N (Usando o lema)

Objetivo: encontrar $f \in L^1(\omega)$ $f \geq 0$

t.g. $\mu = \mu_f + \mu_s$

Seja $\nu := \mu + \eta \Rightarrow \mu \leq \nu$, entao.

Lemma é aplicável e $\int g \, d\nu$, $0 \leq g \leq 1$

t.g. $\mu(\epsilon) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} g \, d\nu \quad \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$.

Portanto

$$\nu = \mu + m$$

$$\cdot \quad \mu(E) = \int_E g d\nu \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}$$

//

$$\nu(E) = \int_E 1 d\nu$$

$$\nu(E) - m(E)$$

$$\int_E (1 - g) d\nu$$

//

$$\Rightarrow m(E) = \int_E (1 - g) d\nu$$

$$\text{Sei } Z := \{g=1\} \Rightarrow m(Z) = \int_Z (1-g) d\nu = 0$$

=====

$$\cdot \quad \mathcal{D} = \mu + m$$

$$\int_E 1 d\mu = \mu(E) = \int_E g d\mathcal{D} = \int_E g d\mu + \int_E g dm$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_E (1-g) d\mu = \int_E g dm$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_E (1-g) d\mu = \int_X g \cdot 1_E dm \quad \forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$$

Rel. linearidade
do integral

Será que

$$\int_X (-g) s \, dm = \int_X g \cdot s \, dm \quad \begin{matrix} \text{f } s \text{ simétricas} \\ s \geq 0 \end{matrix}$$

Usando o TCM, a afirmativa acima
vale para toda função mes. Se é igual

Logo, $\int_X (-g) q \, dm = \int_X g \cdot q \, dm \quad (*)$

f q mes, $q \geq 0$.

Fixe $\epsilon \in \mathbb{B}$. Para todo $n \geq 1$, seja

$$\varphi := ((1-\gamma + \dots + \gamma^n))|_{\mathbb{E}} \quad \text{mens, } \varphi \geq 0$$

Usando (ex) teimos

$$\frac{\int ((1-\gamma)(1-\gamma + \dots + \gamma^n))|_{\mathbb{E}} d\mu}{\int = (1-\gamma^{n+1})} = \int \gamma ((1-\gamma + \dots + \gamma^n))|_{\mathbb{E}} d\mu \xrightarrow{\text{L D}}$$

$$\int (1-\gamma^{n+1}) d\mu \xrightarrow{\text{L E}}$$

$$\underline{L} \mathcal{E} = \int_{\mathcal{E}} (1 - g^{n+1}) d\mu$$

$0 \leq g \leq 1$

$$g_{\infty}^{n+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Se } g(x) < 1$$

$$\{g=1\} = Z$$

$$m(Z) = 0$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{E} \cap Z} (\cancel{(1 - g^{n+1})}) d\mu + \int_{\mathcal{E} \cap Z^c} (\cancel{(1 - g^{n+1})}) d\mu$$

$\cancel{1 - 0 = 0}$

$\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$

$$= 0$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{E} \cap Z^c} 1 d\mu = \mu(\mathcal{E} \cap Z^c)$$

$$L_D = \int_E g(1 + \dots + g^n) dm$$

$$Z = \{g=1\} \quad m(Z) = 0$$

$$= \int_{E \cap Z^c} g(1 - g + \dots + g^n) dm =$$

$$1 - Z^c, \quad g < 1$$

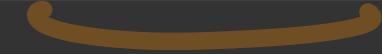
$$= \int_{E \cap Z^c} \frac{g(1 - g^{n+1})}{(1 - g)} dm$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - g + \dots + g^n = \frac{1 - g^{n+1}}{1 - g}$$

$$\int_{E \cap Z^c} \frac{g}{1 - g} dm$$

\downarrow
Tcm

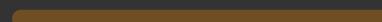
$$= \int_{\mathbb{E} \cap \mathbb{Z}^C} \frac{g}{1-g} dm = \int_{\mathbb{E}} \frac{g}{1-g} \cdot f \Big|_{\mathbb{Z}^C} dm$$



 f

$$\text{Sei } f := \frac{g}{1-g} \Big|_{\mathbb{Z}^C}$$

$$\text{Dann } \mathbb{E} \circ \mathbb{D} = \int_{\mathbb{E}} f dm$$



$$\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{D}$$