$$\left| \sum_k \int_{\{t^\alpha_\epsilon -\}} p(-) - \int_T P_t(0, -) \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_k \int_{\{t^\alpha \epsilon} p(-) - \int_{\{t^* \in \}} P_t(0, -)\,dt \right|$$

$$+ \left| \int_{\{t^*} P_t(0,-) - \int_T p(0,-) \right|$$

so just need $\boxed{|\partial T| = 0}$

since $\mathbb{1}[t \in \cup \Delta_n(t)] \nearrow \mathbb{1}[t \in T]$

+ need ~~p_t~~ bounded here! $\to 0$??

$$\left| \sum_k \int_{\{t^* \in\}} p(-) - \cancel{2^{-nN}}\, p(0, -) \right|$$

$$\int_{\{t^* \in\}} P_t(0,-)\,dt$$

since all points except points on the boundary eventually are captured.

$$\le \sum_k 2^{-nN} \left| \frac{1}{2^{-nN}} \int_{\{\}} p(-) - p(0, -)\right|$$

need to use fact that both go to $P_t(0,-)$ and use triangle but proof same or less same except factor of 2!

$$\le \delta \sum_k 2^{-nN}$$

as the number is at most $|T|\, 2^{nN}$?

$$\le \delta \left(|T|\, 2^{nN}\right) 2^{-nN} = \delta |T| \to 0$$

since each $\Delta_n(t) \subset T$ and are ~~sublate~~ disjoint,

QQ: why is $\|\partial T\| = 0$ needed??

So in particular $\cup \Delta_n(t) \subset T$

$\Rightarrow$ & $\mu(\cup \Delta_n(t)) \le$

2^{-nN} #subsets $= \boxed{\sum \mu(\Delta_n(t)) \le |T|}$