

Integrationmeasurable functions

let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ , get induced functions

$$f \quad \vec{f}: P(X) \rightarrow P(Y) \quad f(S) = \{f(s) \mid s \in S\}$$

$$f^{-1} \quad \overleftarrow{f}: P(Y) \rightarrow P(X) \quad f^{-1}(T) = \{x \in X \mid f(x) \in T\}$$

Recall  $f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \theta)$  is cts iff  $f^{-1}(T) \in \tau \quad \forall T \in \theta$ .

Suppose  $f: X \rightarrow (Y, \theta)$ .  $f \notin \theta$  induces a topology

$$\text{on } X \text{ by } f^{-1}(\theta) = \{f^{-1}(T) : T \in \theta\}$$

↑  
smallest/weakest topology on  $X$  s.t.  $f$  is cts.

If  $f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow Y$ ,  $f \notin \tau$  co-induce a top. on  $Y$

by  $S \subset Y$  open iff  $f^{-1}(S) \in \tau$ .

largest / strongest topology on  $Y$  s.t.  $f$  is cts

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Now  $f: (X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{N})$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ - $\mathcal{N}$  measurable  
iff  $\forall E \in \mathcal{N}, f^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{M}$ .

If  $f: X \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{N})$ , get an induced  $\sigma$ -algebra  
on  $X$  by  $\underbrace{f^{-1}(\mathcal{N})}$ .

Smallest  $\sigma$ -alg. where  $f$  is mble.

If  $f: (X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow Y$ , get a co-induced  $\sigma$ -alg

on  $Y$  by  $\underbrace{E \subset Y \text{ mble iff } f^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{M}}$

largest  $\sigma$ -alg where  $f$  is mble.

Just as a composite of cts fns is cts,

if  $f$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ - $\mathcal{N}$  measurable and  $g$  is  $\mathcal{N}$ - $\mathcal{P}$  measurable,  
then  $g \circ f$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ - $\mathcal{P}$  measurable.

Lemma: Suppose  $f: (X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow (Y, \mathcal{N})$  and  $\mathcal{N} = \sigma(\mathcal{E})$  for some  $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{P}(Y)$

Then  $f$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ - $\mathcal{N}$  measurable  $\Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{M} \ \forall E \in \mathcal{E}$ .

pf:  $\Rightarrow \checkmark$

$\Leftarrow$  Look at co-induced  $\sigma$ -alg of  $f, \mathcal{M}$

$$\{E \subset Y \mid f^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{M}\}$$

- strongest  $\sigma$ -alg on  $Y$  s.t.  $f$  is mble

- contains  $\mathcal{E}$ , so contains  $\mathcal{N} = \sigma(\mathcal{E})$ . □

Suppose  $(X, \tau) \xrightarrow{f} (Y, \sigma)$  we call  $f$  Borel measurable  
 $\uparrow \quad \text{top. sp.} \quad \nearrow$  if  $f$  is  $B_{\tau} - B_{\sigma}$  measurable

Prop Cts fns are Borel mble.

pf use lemma.

Prop Suppose  $f: (X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . TFAE:

①  $f$  is  $\mathcal{M}$   $(-\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$  measurable

②  $f^{-1}(\alpha, \infty) \in \mathcal{M} \ \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

③  $f^{-1}[\alpha, \infty) \in \mathcal{M} \quad "$

④  $f^{-1}(-\infty, \alpha] \in \mathcal{M} \quad "$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f^{-1}(-\infty, a) \in \mathcal{M} \quad "$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad (a, b) \quad \textcircled{7} \quad [a, b) \quad \textcircled{8} \quad (a, b] \quad \textcircled{9} \quad [a, b].$$

ff use the lemma.

the topology on  $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$  is induced by a dts bijection w/  $[0, 1]$ .

Borel  $\sigma$ -alg  $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{\mathbb{R}}}$  <sup>almost</sup> gen by  $\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{5}$  but Not  $\textcircled{6}-\textcircled{9}$

Corollary: same as proposition, replace  $\mathbb{R}$  by  $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$ ,  
and replace  $(a, \infty)$  by  $(a, \infty]$ , etc.

$$\text{If } f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ or } \bar{\mathbb{R}}, \text{ write } \{f > a\} = \{x \in X: x > a\}$$

$$\stackrel{=}{\leq} = f^{-1}((a, \infty) \text{ or } ])$$

$$\stackrel{<}{\leq}$$

$$a \leq f < b$$

$$\vdots$$

Suppose  $f, g: (X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$  are  $\mathcal{M}$ -mble

[Remark if  $f: (X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  takes values in  $\bar{\mathbb{R}}$ ,  $\mathcal{M}-\mathcal{B}_{\bar{\mathbb{R}}}$  mble  $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{M}-\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$  mble]

The following fns  $X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$  are  $\mathcal{M}$ -mble:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (f \vee g)(x) := \sup \{f(x), g(x)\}$$

$$\text{ff } \{f \vee g > a\} = \{f > a\} \cup \{g > a\}.$$

$$(2) \quad (f \wedge g)(x) := \inf \{f(x), g(x)\}$$

$$\text{pf} \quad \{f \wedge g > a\} = \{f > a\} \cap \{g > a\}.$$

(3) any well-defined linear combination of  $f$  &  $g$ .

Recall:  $0 \cdot (\pm\infty) = 0$ .  $\pm\infty \mp \infty$  Not defined

$$\text{pf: if } r \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}, \quad \{rf > a\} = \begin{cases} X & \text{if } r=0, 0 > a \\ \emptyset & \text{if } r=0, 0 \leq a \\ \{f > 0\} & \text{if } r=+\infty \\ \{f < 0\} & \text{if } r=-\infty \\ \{f > \frac{a}{r}\} & r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus 0, r > 0 \\ \{f < \frac{a}{r}\} & r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus 0, r < 0 \end{cases}$$

$f + g$  next time.