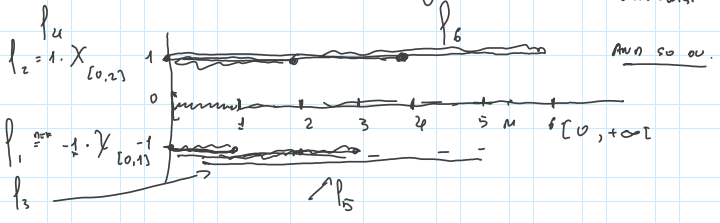


EX LET

$$p_m = (-1)^m \chi_{[0, m]}$$

$$\chi_{[0, m]}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0, m] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



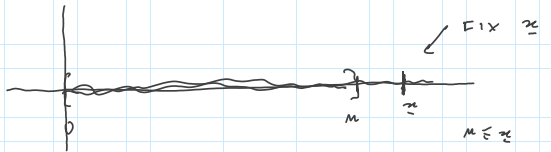
WHAT ARE

minimum p_m , maximum p_m ...

$$\min_m p_m = \sup_{k > m} (\inf_k p_k) \quad \text{THAT IS}$$

$x \in [0, +\infty[$ x FIXED.

$$\left(\min_m p_m \right)(x) = \sup_{k > m} \left(\inf_k p_k(x) \right)$$



Study the sequence (of evaluation at fixed $x \in [0, +\infty[$)

$$p_m(x) = (-1)^m \chi_{[0, m]}(x)$$

$$\text{if } m < x \quad \chi_{[0, m]}(x) = 0$$

BUT IF $m > x$ THEN

$$p_m(x) = (-1)^m \chi_{[0, m]}(x) = (-1)^m \dots$$

THEN, FOR FIXED

$$x \in [0, +\infty[$$

$$\left(p_m(x) \right)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+} = \left(\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{m=0}, \underbrace{1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, 1, \dots}_{m=1} \right)$$

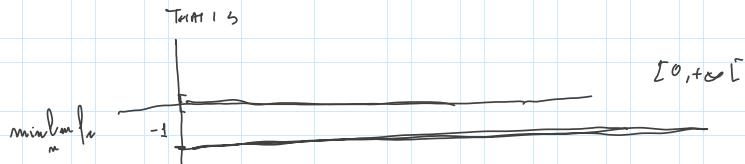
Divide ...

with $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\inf_{k > n} f_k(x) \stackrel{?}{=} -1 \quad \forall n \text{ !!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_n P_n(x) &= \sup_n \left(\inf_{k > n} f_k(x) \right) = \\ &= \sup_n (-1, -1, \dots, -1, \dots) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow $\min_n P_n$ IS COST FUNCTION -1



$$\max_n P_n = \inf_n \left(\sup_{k > n} f_k \right) \Rightarrow$$

$\forall x \in [0, +\infty[$ we have x FIXED

$$\max_n P_n(x) \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \inf_n \left(\sup_{k > n} f_k(x) \right)$$

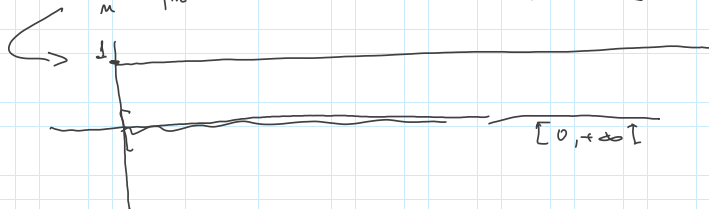
$$P_n(x) = \left(\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n=0}, \underbrace{-1, 1, -1, 1, \dots}_{n=1} \right)$$

THEN $\sup_{k > n} f_k(x) = 1 \quad \forall n$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_n P_n(x) &= \inf_n \left(\sup_{k > n} f_k(x) \right) = \\ &= \inf_n (1, 1, 1, \dots, 1) = 1 \quad \forall x \in [0, +\infty[\end{aligned}$$

HERE

$\min_n P_n$ IS THE COST FUNCTION = 1



clearly

$$\min_m p_m = -1 < \max_m p_m = 1$$

our sequence

$$p_m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (-1)^m \chi_{[0, m]}$$

is not pt conv !!
since
 $\min_m p_m < \max_m p_m$

LEBESGUE INTEGRALS

STEP 1 SIMPLE FUNCTS.

STEP 2 FUNCTION $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- where
- i) f limited
 - ii) $\mu(A) < +\infty$

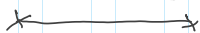
STEP 3 $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ not zero
i) & ii)

BUT ADD

f is nonnegative ($\Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in A$)

STEP 4 $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is any

MEASURABLE



STEP 1 SIMPLE FUNCTION ???

CHARACTERISTIC (INDICATOR) FUNCTIONS.

subset $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\chi_A : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\chi_A(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in A \\ 0 & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

PROP

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is MEASURABLE (AS A SUBSET)

IF AND ONLY IF

χ_A is MEASURABLE (AS A FUNCTION)

PROOF \Rightarrow) UP A MEASURABLE

AND CONSIDER $\chi_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

χ_A MEAS $\Leftrightarrow \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \chi_A(x) < \alpha\}$
IS MEASURABLE.

BUT CONSIDER:

i) $\alpha > 1 \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \chi_A(x) < \alpha\} = \mathbb{R}^n$ MEAS (OK)

ii) $0 < \alpha \leq 1, \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \chi_A(x) < \alpha\} = \mathbb{R}^n \cdot A = A^c$ MEAS (OK)

iii) $\alpha \leq 0 \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \chi_A(x) < \alpha\} = \emptyset$ MEAS

DONE

\Leftarrow) χ_A MEAS \Rightarrow

\downarrow
fix $\alpha = 0 \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \chi_A(x) > 0 = 0\}$ MEAS

"
 A MEAS DONE \square

BREAK QUESTIONS?

BYE BYE

GOOD WEEKEND