

STEP 2 $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, E meas

~~f L-INTGRAL + $\mu(E) < +\infty$~~

MAIN THM f L-INTGRAL $\Leftrightarrow f$ MEASURABLE

STEP 3 $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, E meas

SUPPOSE f IS NON-NEGATIVE $\Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in E$.

LET $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

f MEASURABLE + f N.N.

$$\int_E f = \sup_{h \leq f} \int_E h \quad (*)$$

WHERE h S.T.:

i) h MEAS (+ h N.N.)

ii) h LIMITED

iii) $\text{supp}(h) = \{x \in E; h(x) \neq 0\}$

is S.T. $\mu(\text{supp}(h)) < +\infty$.

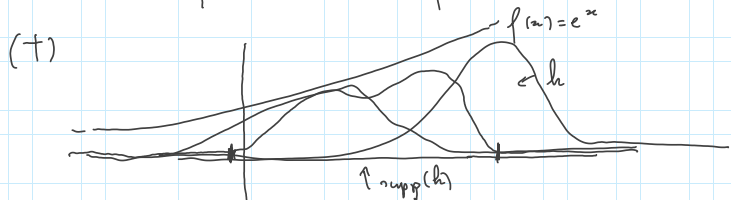
$$\int_E h = \int_{\text{supp}(h)} h \quad (+)$$

(+) $\int_E f = \sup_{h \leq f} \int_E h = \sup_{h \leq f} \int_{\text{supp}(h)} h$

CONSISTENT

THES ARE ALL NEEDED BY STEP 2

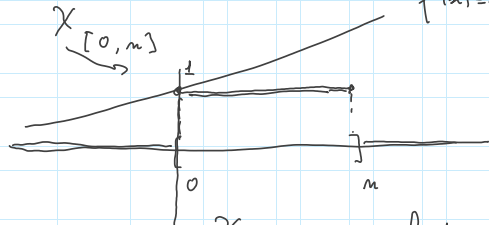
EX $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = e^x$



SO, NOTICE THAT $f(x) = e^x$ CONT. \Rightarrow MEAS AND f N.N.

NOTICE THAT $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^x = +\infty$.

WHY? CONSIDER $\chi_m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ $f(x) = e^x$



THAT IS $\chi_{[0, m]}$ are functions of type $\rightarrow h$

$\sup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+} m = \sup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[0, m]} \Leftrightarrow$ INVOLVED IN THE DEFINITION

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[0, m]} = m$

$\Leftrightarrow \sup_{h \in \mathcal{F}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} h = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{F}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f$

THEN $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f = +\infty$!!

FATOU LEMMA (THM)

(f_n) , $f_n: E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ E MEAS

f_n MEAS + N.V.

HP $f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{p.w.} f$ CONSEQ f MEAS + N.V.

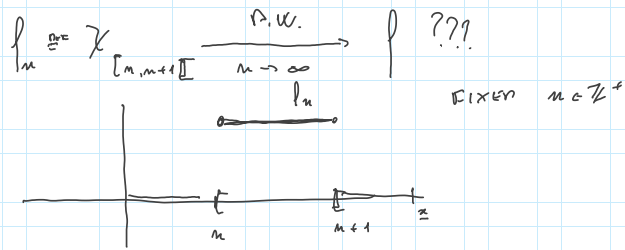
THEN $\int_E f \leq \min_n \liminf \int_E f_n$!!

↑ CANNOT BE IMPROVED

RMK THIS STATEMENT IS THE "BEST POSSIBLE"

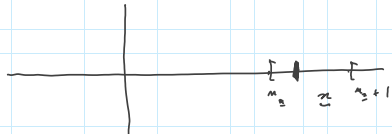
COUNTEREXAMPLES $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$

i) $f_n = \chi_{[n, n+1]}$ $\chi_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$



FIX $x \in \mathbb{R}$ STUDDY

$$(f_m(x))_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+} = (\chi_{[m, m+1]}(x))_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$$



FIXED $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\exists! m_x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ s.t. } x \in [m_x, m_x + 1[$$

$$(0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

TRUE FOR ANY $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$

$$f_m = \chi_{[m, m+1]} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} f \equiv 0 \quad \text{THIS IS } f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

THEN $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f = 0$

BUT $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_m = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi_{[m, m+1]} \stackrel{\text{p.w.}}{=} 1$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_m = (1, 1, \dots, 1, \dots)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_m = 1 = \liminf_m \int_{\mathbb{R}} f$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f = 0 < 1 = \liminf_m \int_{\mathbb{R}} f$$

2) $f_m: [0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f = \chi_{[m, m+1]} \quad m \text{ even}$$

$$|a_n| \rightarrow 0 \quad n \text{ odd.}$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P.W.} f \equiv 0.$$

BUT, WHAT IS

$$\left(\int_{[0,1]} f_n \right)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} = (0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 1, 0, \dots)$$

$$\min_n \left(\overbrace{0, 1, 0, 1, \dots}^{n \text{ terms}} \right) =$$

$$\sup_n \left(\inf_{k \geq n} \left(\overbrace{0, 1, \dots}^{n \text{ terms}} \right) \right) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$$

$$\max_n \left(\overbrace{0, 1, 0, 1, \dots}^{n \text{ terms}} \right) \stackrel{DEF}{=} 1$$

$$\inf_n \left(\sup_{k \geq n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_k \right) \right) = \inf_n (1, \dots, 1, \dots, 1) = 1$$

THEN $\min_n \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n \right) = 0 \neq$

$$\leq 1 = \max_n \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n \right) \Rightarrow$$

$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n \right)$ IS NOT A CONVERGENT SEQUENCE

$$\int_E f = 0 \neq 0 = \min_n \int_E f_n$$

3) IF \emptyset REPLACED

$$\rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n \text{ MEAS + UN (TRUE)}$$

BUT

$$f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{P.W.} f \text{ WHERE } \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \text{ MEAS + UN!}$$

IS IT STILL TRUE THE STATEMENT? NO

COUNTEREXAMPLE

$$f_n = (-1)^n \chi_{[n, n+1]}$$

f_n ARE NOT UN
FOR n ODD.

BUT $f \xrightarrow{P.W.} f \equiv 0$

$|n| \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} p = 0$$

BUT $\int_{\mathbb{R}} p_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{EVEN} \\ -1 & \text{ODD} \end{cases}$

THAT IS

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} p_n \right)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} = (-1, 1, -1, \dots)$$

\Downarrow
 $\min_n \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_n = -1$ THEN

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} p = 0 \not\stackrel{!}{=} -1 = \min_n \int_{\mathbb{R}} p_n$$

BREAK QUESTIONS?