

Lecture No. 28

Measure and Integration

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Step 1

$$E \in \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$$

$$\int_Y \left(\int_X \chi_E(x,y) d\mu \right) d\nu = (\mu \times \nu)(E) = \int \chi_E(x,y) d(\mu \times \nu) \\ = \int_X \left(\int_Y \chi_E(x,y) d\nu \right) d\mu$$

Claim holds for $f = \chi_E$, $E \in \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$

Step 2

Claim holds for $f = \lambda$ a non-negative simple measurable function on $X \times Y$.

$$\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \chi_{E_i}, \quad \begin{array}{l} E_i \in \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B} \\ \bigsqcup_{i=1}^n E_i = X \times Y \end{array}$$

Step 1

$$\forall i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_X \int_Y \left(\int_X a_i \chi_{E_i}(x, y) d\mu \right) d\nu = \sum_i \int_{X \times Y} a_i \chi_{E_i} d\mu \times \nu = \sum_i \int_Y \left(a_i \int_X \chi_{E_i}(x, y) d\mu \right) d\nu$$

Sum over i

$$\int_X \left(\int_Y \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \chi_{E_i} \right) d\nu \right) d\mu$$

$$= \int_{X \times Y} \left(\sum_i a_i \chi_{E_i} \right) d\mu \times \nu$$

$$= \int_Y \left(\int_X \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \chi_{E_i} \right) d\mu \right) d\nu$$

$$\int_X \left(\int_Y f(x, y) d\nu \right) d\mu = \int f(x, y) d\mu \times \nu$$

$$= \int_Y \left(\int_X f(x, y) d\mu(x) \right) d\nu$$

Step 3

$$f: X \times Y \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^*, \quad f \geq 0$$

f - $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ measurable.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ a sequence of $\{\Delta_n\}_{n \geq 1}$, non-negative

simple mbl fns, $\Delta_n(x, y) \uparrow f(x, y)$

$\forall (x, y) \in X \times Y$.

Step 2 $\forall \Delta_n$,

$$\int_X \left(\int_Y \Delta_n(x, y) d\nu \right) d\mu = \int \Delta_n(x, y) d(\mu \times \nu)(x, y) =$$

\downarrow

$$\int f(x, y) d(\mu \times \nu)(x, y)$$

$$\int_X \left(\int_Y \Delta_n(x, y) dy \right) d\mu$$

$$\longrightarrow \int_X \left(\int_Y f(x, y) dy \right) d\mu ?$$

No

$$\Delta_n(x, y) \uparrow f(x, y) \quad \forall (x, y)$$

fix x ,

$$y \longmapsto \Delta_n(x, y) \quad \forall y \in Y$$

is an increasing sequence of
non-negative fns

$Y \longrightarrow \Delta_n(x, y)$ is a measurable. 6

function:

$$\text{let } \Delta_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} a_i^n \chi_{E_i^n}$$

x fixed $Y \longrightarrow \chi_{E_i^n}(x, y)$ is mltg.

For x fixed, $\{\Delta_n(x, y)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is
a sequence of non-negative \mathcal{B} -meas
fns on Y . In fact it increases to
 $Y \longrightarrow f(x, y)$.

By MCT (x fixed)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_Y g_n(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) = \int_Y f(x, y) d\nu(y) \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{X}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \longmapsto \int_Y f(x, y) d\nu(y)$$

is (non-negative) measurable.

Another app. of MCT

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_X \left(\int_Y g_n(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \right)$$

$$= \int_X \left(\int_Y f_n(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x)$$

Also

$$\int_X \left(\int_Y f_n(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x)$$

$$= \int_{X \times Y} f_n(x, y) d(\mu \times \nu)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_X \left(\int_Y f_n(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{X \times Y} f_n(x, y) d(\mu \times \nu) \right) = \int_{X \times Y} f(x, y) d(\mu \times \nu)$$

$$X \times Y \int f(x, y) d\mu(x, y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_X \left(\int_Y D_n(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \right)$$

=

$$\int_X \left(\int_Y f(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \int_Y \left(\int_X f(x, y) d\mu(x) \right) d\nu(y) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{f \in L_1(X \times Y)}$$

$$\int_{X \times Y} f(x, y) d\mu_{X \times Y}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \int_X \left(\int_Y f(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \quad \stackrel{?}{=} \int_Y \left(\int_X f(x, y) d\mu(x) \right) d\nu(y)$$

$$f \in L_1(X \times Y), \quad f = f^+ - f^-$$

$$\int_{X \times Y} f(x, y) d\mu_{X \times Y} = \int_{X \times Y} f^+ d\mu_{X \times Y} - \int_{X \times Y} f^- d\mu_{X \times Y}$$

\Rightarrow F. Thm - I

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{X \times Y} f^+(x, y) d\mu_{X \times Y} &= \int_X \left(\int_Y f^+(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_Y \left(\int_X f^+(x, y) d\mu(x) \right) d\nu(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \int_X \left(\int_Y f^+(x, y) d\nu(y) \right) d\mu(x) < +\infty$$

(Integral finite \implies function finite a.e.)

$$\implies x \longmapsto \int_Y f^+(x, y) d\nu(y) \text{ is finite a.e.-(x)}$$

$$\implies y \longmapsto f^+(x, y) \text{ is finite a.e. (integrated)}$$

~~\implies~~ Similarly $x \longmapsto f^+(x, y)$ is finite a.e. and integrable.

$$\int_{X \times Y} f^+(x, y) d(\mu \times \nu) = \int_X \left(\int_Y f^+(x, y) d\nu \right) d\mu \quad \leftarrow +$$

$$= \int_Y \left(\int_X f^+(x, y) d\mu \right) d\nu$$

$$\int_{X \times Y} f^-(x, y) d(\mu \times \nu) = \int_Y \left(\int_X f^-(x, y) d\mu \right) d\nu \quad \leftarrow +$$

Subtract \Rightarrow

$$\int_{X \times Y} f d\mu \times \nu = \int_Y \left(\int_X f(x, y) d\mu \right) d\nu.$$
