

Aula 27 O teorema de Lebesgue - Radon - Nikodym (continuação)

Teo (L-R-N, caso de medida finita)

Sejam (X, \mathcal{B}, m) um espaço de medida finita (a medida de referência) e μ uma outra medida finita em (X, \mathcal{B}) . Então existe uma (única) decomposição

$$\mu = m_f + \mu_s$$

onde $f \in L^1(m)$, $f \geq 0$ e $\mu_s \perp m$ e $\mu_s < \infty$

(lembre-se que $m_f(E) := \int_E f \, dm$)

prova (existência; do artigo "And still one more proof of the R-N theorem" por Anton Schep, 2003)

O passo principal é o seguinte

Lema Sejam μ, ν medidas finitas em (X, \mathcal{B})

t.g.

$\mu \leq \nu$ e $\nu \ll \mu$.
(em particular, $\mu \ll \nu$)

Então existe uma
função mensurável
 $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.g.

$$0 \leq g \leq 1 \quad \text{e} \quad \mu = \nu \circ g \quad \left(\text{ou seja} \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B} \right. \\ \left. \mu(E) = \int_E g \, d\nu \right)$$

prova do lema Ideia: encontrar g através de um processo iterativo. Seja

$$\mathcal{J} = \{ f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ mens.}, 0 \leq f \leq 1$$

$$\text{e } \int_E f \leq \mu$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \int_E f \leq \mu(E) \forall E \in \mathcal{B} \right\}$$

• $f \equiv 0 \in \mathcal{J} \Rightarrow \mathcal{J} \neq \emptyset$

• Se $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{J}$ então $\max\{f_1, f_2\} \in \mathcal{J}$

Por indução, se $f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathcal{J}$ então $\max\{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \in \mathcal{J}$.

Sejajar $A_1 = \{f_1 \geq f_2\}$, $A_2 = \{f_2 > f_1\}$
 $A_1 \cup A_2 = X$

Dado $E \in \mathcal{B}$,

$$\int_E \max\{f_1, f_2\} d\nu = \int_{E \cap A_1} \underbrace{\max\{f_1, f_2\}}_{f_1} d\nu + \int_{E \cap A_2} \underbrace{\max\{f_1, f_2\}}_{f_2} d\nu$$

$$= \int_{E \cap A_1} f_1 d\nu + \int_{E \cap A_2} f_2 d\nu$$

$f_1 \in \mathcal{S}$

$$\leq \underbrace{\mu(E \cap A_1)} + \underbrace{\mu(E \cap A_2)}$$

$$= \underbrace{\mu(E)} \Rightarrow \max\{f_1, f_2\} \in \mathcal{S}$$

Seja $\mu := \sup \left\{ \int_X f d\nu : f \in \mathcal{D} \right\} < \infty$

Se $f \in \mathcal{D}$, $0 \leq \int_X f d\nu \leq \mu(x) < \infty$
 $f \geq 0$

Vamos provar que o supremo é atingido:

$\exists f \in \mathcal{D}$ t. q. $\int_X f d\nu = \mu$.

$$\mu = \sup \left\{ \int_X f d\nu = f \in \mathcal{D} \right\}$$

$$\forall n \geq 1 \quad \exists f_n \in \mathcal{D} \quad + \cdot \int.$$

$$\mu \geq \int_X f_n d\nu > \mu - \frac{1}{n}$$

Seja $g_n := \max \{ f_n - f_n \}$. Claramente $\forall n \geq 1$,
 $g_n \in \mathcal{D} \quad 0 \leq g_n \leq g_{n+1} \leq 1$

Seja $g := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n = \sup_{n \geq 1} g_n \Rightarrow 0 \leq g \leq 1$

$$g_n \geq f_n \Rightarrow \mu \geq \int_X g_n d\nu \geq \int_X f_n d\nu > \mu - \frac{1}{n}$$

Então $\int_X f_n d\mu \rightarrow \mu$

Mas

$$f_n \nearrow f$$

Peço TCM

$$\int_X f_n d\mu \rightarrow \int_X f d\mu$$

\Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \int_X f d\mu \quad | \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}$$

$f \in \mathcal{F}$ já que $f_n \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \int_X f_n \cdot \mathbb{1}_E d\mu \leq \mu(E)$

$$f_n \cdot \mathbb{1}_E \nearrow f \cdot \mathbb{1}_E \stackrel{\text{TCM}}{\Rightarrow} \int_X f \cdot \mathbb{1}_E d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n \cdot \mathbb{1}_E d\mu \leq \mu(E)$$

Provamos a existência de uma função mensurável
 $f : \quad 0 \leq f \leq 1$

$$\int_E f \, d\mu \leq \mu(E) \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\text{e } \int_X f \, d\mu = \mu = \sup \left\{ \int_X f \, d\mu : f \in \mathcal{D} \right\}.$$

Resta provar que $\int_E f \, d\mu = \mu(E) \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}$

Suponha por contradição que exista $E \in \mathcal{B}$ t.q.

$$(1) \quad \mu(E) > \int_E f \, d\nu \quad (0 \leq f \leq 1)$$

Seja -

$$E_1 := \{x \in E : f(x) = 1\}; \quad E_0 := \{x \in E : f(x) < 1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(E_0) + \mu(E_1) &= \mu(E) > \int_E f \, d\nu = \int_{E_0} f \, d\nu + \int_{E_1} f \, d\nu \\ &\leq \nu(E_1) &&= \int_{E_1} 1 \, d\nu \\ & &&= \nu(E_1) \end{aligned}$$
$$\Rightarrow \mu(E_0) > \int_{E_0} f \, d\nu$$

but ∞ (2) $\mu(E_0) > \int_{E_0} g \, d\nu = \int_X g \cdot 1_{E_0} \, d\nu$

$$E_0 = \{x \in E : g(x) < 1\}$$

$$\forall n \geq 1, \text{ set } F_n := \{x \in E : g(x) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{n}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n \uparrow E_0 \text{ quando } n \rightarrow \infty$$

TCH
 \Rightarrow

$$\mu(F_n) \rightarrow \mu(E_0)$$

TCH a seq.
 $\{g \cdot 1_{F_n}\}_{n \geq 0}$

$$\int_{F_n} g \, d\nu \rightarrow \int_{E_0} g \, d\nu \quad \text{> (2)}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad + \cdot \epsilon$.

$$(3) \quad \mu(F_{\epsilon_0}) > \int_{F_{\epsilon_0}} g \, d\mu$$

$$\epsilon \in F_{\epsilon_0}, \quad g(\epsilon) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} < 1$$

Existe $\epsilon > 0$ ($\epsilon < \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}$) $+ \cdot \epsilon$.

$$\mu(F_{\epsilon_0}) > \int_{F_{\epsilon_0}} (g + \epsilon \mathbb{1}_{F_{\epsilon_0}}) \, d\mu$$

Logo direito

$$= \int_{F_{\epsilon_0}} g \, d\mu + \epsilon \nu(F_{\epsilon_0}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{F_{\epsilon_0}} g \, d\mu < \mu(F_{\epsilon_0})$$

Temos: $F_{n_0} \in \mathcal{B}$ onde $g(x) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{n_0}$

$$0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{n_0} \quad \text{t.g.}$$

$$\mu(F_{n_0}) > \int_{F_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon \mathbb{1}_{F_{n_0}}) d\nu$$

$$g + \varepsilon \mathbb{1}_{F_{n_0}} \leq 1$$

mas $g + \varepsilon \mathbb{1}_{F_{n_0}} \not\leq 1$

rec. $\in \mathcal{D}$

Afirmamos, $\exists F \subset F_{n_0}$, $\nu(F) > 0$

$$\text{t.g. } g + \varepsilon \mathbb{1}_F \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Neste caso (da afirmação)} \int (g + \varepsilon \mathbb{1}_F) d\nu &= \\ &= \int_X g d\nu + \varepsilon \nu(F) = \mu + \varepsilon \nu(F) > \mu \end{aligned}$$

Resta provar a afirmacao $F_{n_0} \in \mathcal{B}$

$$(4) \quad \mu(F_{n_0}) > \int_{F_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon 1_{F_{n_0}}) d\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists F \subset F_{n_0}, \nu(F) > 0 \quad + \quad g.$$

$$g + \varepsilon 1_F \in \mathcal{J} \quad (\Leftrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{E}} (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\nu \leq \mu(\mathbb{E}) \quad \forall \mathbb{E})$$

Por contradicao, senao, temos que

$$\forall F \subset F_{n_0}, \nu(F) > 0, \quad g + \varepsilon 1_F \notin \mathcal{J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \mathbb{E} \in \mathcal{B} \quad + \quad g. \quad \int_{\mathbb{E}} (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\nu > \mu(\mathbb{E})$$

Então denotado por $G := E \cap F$, segue

que

$$G \subset F(\mathcal{C}_{F_0}) \text{ e}$$

$$\int_G (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\nu > \mu(G)$$

Afirmacao 2 $\exists \{G_n = \alpha_n\} \uparrow - g.$

(válida, por
erguente)

$$F_0 = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n \text{ e}$$

$$\int_{G_n} (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\nu > \mu(G_n) \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\int_{\bigcup G_n} (g + \varepsilon 1_F) d\nu > \mu\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n\right)$$

(*)

$$\Rightarrow \int_{F_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon |f|) d\mu > \mu(F_{n_0}) \quad (5)$$

mas

$$(4) \quad \underline{\mu(F_{n_0})} > \int_{F_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon |f|) d\mu$$

$$(F_{n_0} \cap F) \supseteq \int_{F_{n_0}} (g + \varepsilon |f|) d\mu$$

$$> \mu(F_{n_0}) \quad \text{q.t.d.}$$

(5) contradictório.

Prova da afirmação 2

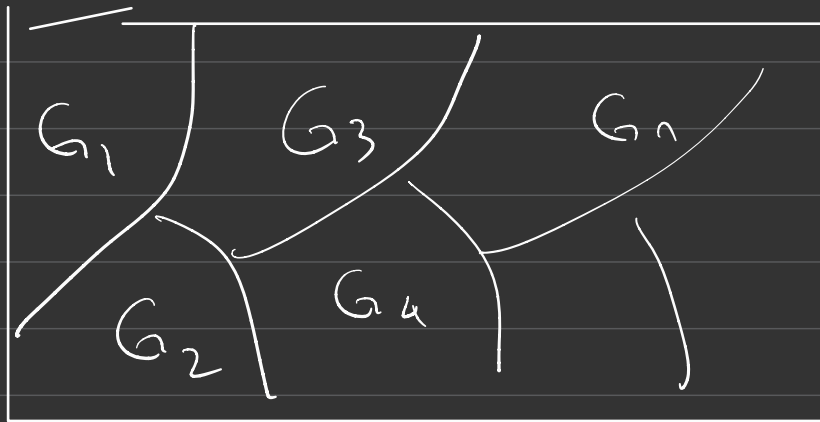
Hipótese $\forall F \subset F_{n_0}, \mu(F) > 0, \exists G \subset F \text{ t. q.}$

$$\int_G (g + \varepsilon |F|) d\mu > \mu(G)$$

Conclusão existe uma partição

$$F_{n_0} = \bigsqcup_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k \text{ t. q.}$$

$$\int_{G_k} (g + \varepsilon |F|) d\mu > \mu(G_k) \quad \forall k \geq 1$$



H_0

A hipótese $\Rightarrow \nexists FCF_n$ existe GCF
e $m \in \mathbb{H}$

t-7.

$$\int_G (f + \varepsilon |f|) d\mu > \mu(G) + \frac{1}{3} \quad (*)$$

• Come sempre con $F_{n_0} \subset F_{n_0}^+$;

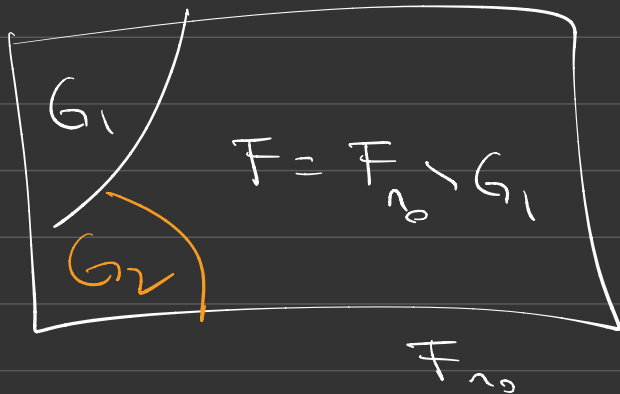
esistono $G \subset F_{n_0}$, $m \geq 1$ t.q.

$$\int_G (f + \varepsilon \chi_{F_{n_0}^+}) d\mu > \mu(G) + \frac{1}{m}$$

Seleziona μ per (G_1, m_1) con $m_1 > 0$

minimo positivo

$$\int_{G_1} (f + \varepsilon \chi_{F_{n_0}^+}) d\mu > \mu(G_1) + \frac{1}{m_1}$$



exist pairs (G, m)

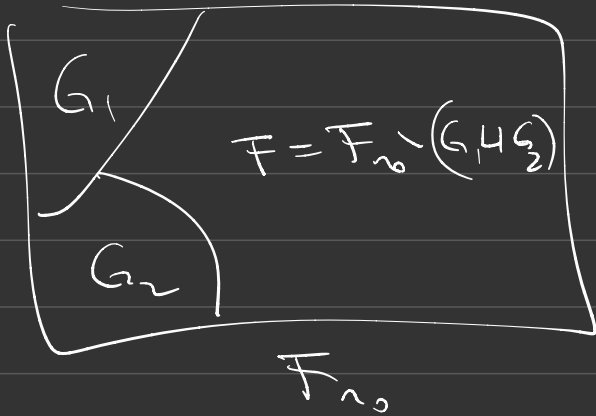
$$G \subset F \text{ e}$$

$$\int_G (g + \varepsilon |_{F_{n_0}}) d\mu > \mu(G) + \frac{1}{m}$$

Selecione (G_2, m_2) com

m_2 o mínimo possível.

$$\int_{G_2} (g + \varepsilon |_{F_{n_0}}) d\mu > \mu(G_2) + \frac{1}{m_2}$$



Selecione $(G_3, m_3) \text{ t.g.}$

$$\int_{G_3} (f + \varepsilon |_{F_{n_0}}) dV > \mu(G_3) + \frac{1}{m_3}$$

m_3 número positivo.

Obtemos uma sequência

$$k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (G_k, m_k)$$

G_k disjuntos

$$m_k \geq 1$$

t.g.

$k \geq 1$

$$\int_{G_k} (g + \varepsilon |_{F_{n_0}}) d\mu > \mu(G_k) + \frac{1}{m_k}$$

(+)

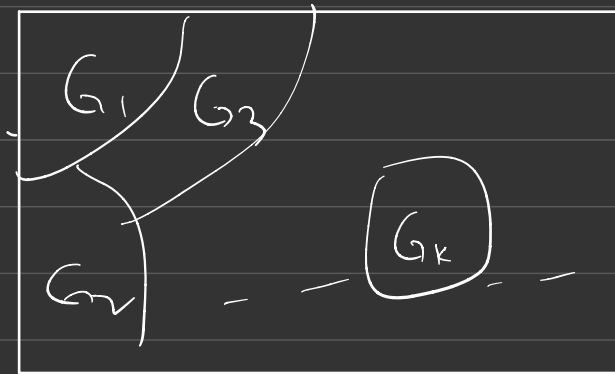
$$\text{Seja } G_0 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k$$

$$\int_{G_0} (g + \varepsilon |_{F_{n_0}}) d\mu > \mu(G_0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m_k}$$

$$\leq \int_{G_0} 1 d\mu = \nu(G_0) \leq \nu(X) < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m_k} < \infty \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m_k} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{m_k} \rightarrow \infty$$

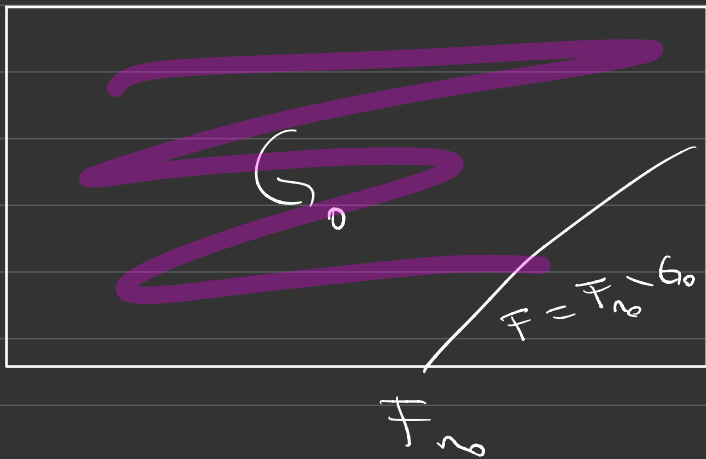


F_{n_0}

$$G_0 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k \subset F_{n_0}$$

G_0 dense set F_{n_0} .

Se n_0 ,



Aplicando a hipótese se
mais uma vez, para

$$F = F_{n_0} \setminus G_0$$

$$\exists (G', m'), m' \geq 1$$

$$G' \subset F + \mathcal{F}$$

$$\int_{G'} (g + \mathcal{Z} |_{F_{n_0}}) d\mathcal{Z} > \mu(G') + \frac{1}{m'}$$

$$G' \subset F = F_{n_0} \setminus G_0 \subset F_{n_0} \setminus (G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k) \Rightarrow (G', m')$$

é uma eqção no
k-ésimo passo.

$\Rightarrow m' \geq m_k$ (= o mínimo possível
dentro todas as
escolhas)

$\forall k$



∞

$\Rightarrow m' = \infty \forall k$

□

prova do teo de L-R-N (usando o lema)

Objetivo: encontrar $f \in L^1(\mu)$ $f \geq 0$

$$t.g. \quad \mu = \mu_f + \mu_s$$

Seja $\nu := \mu + m \Rightarrow \mu \ll \nu$, então o

lema é aplicável e \exists g mens, $0 \leq g \leq 1$

$$t.g. \quad \mu(E) = \int_E g \, d\nu \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}.$$

Posttuto

$$\nu = \mu + m$$

$$\bullet \quad \mu(E) = \int_E g \, d\nu$$

$$\forall E \in \mathcal{B}$$

||

$$\nu(E) = \int_E 1 \, d\nu$$

$$\nu(E) - \mu(E)$$

$$\int_E 1 \, d\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow m(E) = \int_E (1-g) \, d\nu$$

$$\text{Seja } Z := \{g=1\} \Rightarrow m(Z) = \int_Z (1-g) \, d\nu = 0$$

$$\bullet \quad \nu = \mu + m$$

$$\int_E 1 d\mu = \mu(E) = \int_E g d\nu = \int_E g d\mu + \int_E g dm$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_E (1-g) d\mu = \int_E g dm$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_X (1-g) 1_E d\mu = \int_X g \cdot 1_E dm \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{B}$$

Pela linearidade
do integral

$$\text{Se } S = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i 1_{E_i}$$

Segue que

$$\int_X (1-g) s \, d\mu = \int_X g s \, d\mu \quad \begin{array}{l} \forall s \text{ simples} \\ s \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Usando o TCM, a afirmação acima vale para toda função mens. sem sinal

Logo,

$$\int_X (1-g) q \, d\mu = \int_X g \cdot q \, d\mu \quad (**)$$

$\forall q$ mens, $q \geq 0$.

Fixe $E \in \mathcal{B}$. Para todo $n \geq 1$, seja

$$\varphi := (1 + g + \dots + g^n) \Big|_E \quad \text{mens,} \\ \varphi \geq 0$$

Usando $(*)$, temos

$$\int_X \underbrace{(1-g)(1+g+\dots+g^n)}_{= 1-g^{n+1}} \Big|_E d\mu = \int_X \underbrace{g(1+g+\dots+g^n)}_{LD} \Big|_E d\mu$$

$$\int_E (1-g^{n+1}) d\mu$$

LE

$$\underline{LE} = \int_E (1 - g^{n+1}) d\mu$$

$$0 \leq g \leq 1$$

$$g_{\omega}^{n+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{se } g(\omega) < 1$$

$$\{g=1\} = Z$$

$$\mu(Z) = 0$$

$$= \int_{\tau_n Z} (1 - g^{n+1}) d\mu + \int_{\tau_n Z^c} (1 - g^{n+1}) d\mu$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{1-0=0}$

$$= 0$$

$$\int_{\tau_n Z^c} 1 d\mu = \mu(\tau_n Z^c)$$

$$\underline{L\Omega} = \int_E g(1 + \dots + g^n) dm$$

$$z = \{g=1\} \quad \ln(z) = 0$$

$$= \int_{E \cap z^c} g(1 + g + \dots + g^n) dm =$$

$$= \int_{E \cap z^c} \frac{g(1 - g^{n+1})}{(1 - g)} dm$$

$$z = z^c, \quad g < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + g + \dots + g^n = \frac{1 - g^{n+1}}{1 - g}$$

$$\int_{E \cap z^c} \frac{g}{1 - g} dm \quad \downarrow \text{TCH}$$

$$= \int_{E \cap Z^c} \frac{g}{1-g} d\mu = \int_E \underbrace{\frac{g}{1-g} \cdot 1}_{f} d\mu$$

Seja $f := \frac{g}{1-g} 1_{Z^c}$

Provamos que $\int_E f d\mu = \int_E g d\mu$

$$LE = LD$$