

Class 13

Pf. $\forall m \geq 1, \exists E_m \in \mathcal{a} \ni u(E_m) < \frac{1}{m}$ & $f_n \rightarrow f$ unif. on E_m^c .

$$\text{Let } F = \bigcup_m E_m^c$$

Then $f_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise on F .

$$u(F^c) = u(\bigcap_m E_m) \leq u(E_m) < \frac{1}{m} \quad \forall m \geq 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow u(F^c) = 0$$

$$\therefore f_n \rightarrow f \text{ a.e.}$$

Thm. (Egoroff's Thm)

$$u(X) < \infty$$

$f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e. $\Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow f$ almost unif.

Pf: Fix $k \geq 1$.

$$\text{Let } E_n^k = \bigcap_{m=n}^{\infty} \left\{ x \in X : |f_m(x) - f(x)| < \frac{1}{k} \right\} \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

Then $E_n^k \uparrow F \Rightarrow E_n^{k_c} \downarrow F^c$ in n .

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$$\bigcup_n E_n^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore F &\supseteq \{x : f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)\} \\ &\Rightarrow F^c \subseteq \{x : f_n(x) \not\rightarrow f(x)\} \\ &\Rightarrow u(F^c) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u(E_n^{k_c}) < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow u(E_n^{k_c}) \downarrow u(F^c) = 0$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ \& } k \geq 1 \exists n_k \ni n \geq n_k \Rightarrow u(E_n^{k_c}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2^k}.$$

Let $E = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_{n_k}^{k_c} \in \mathcal{a}$

$$(1) u(E) = u(\bigcup_k E_{n_k}^{k_c}) \leq \sum_k u(E_{n_k}^{k_c}) \leq \sum_k \frac{\varepsilon}{2^k} = \varepsilon$$

$$(2) \forall \delta > 0, \text{ let } k \text{ be } \ni \frac{1}{k} < \delta$$

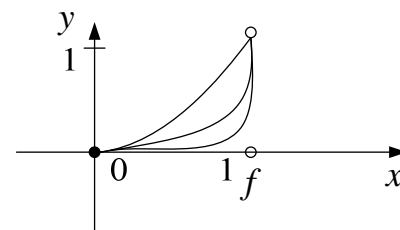
$$\forall x \in E^c = \bigcap_k E_{n_k}^k$$

$$\because x \in E_{n_k}^k$$

$$\therefore |f_m(x) - f(x)| < \frac{1}{k} < \delta \quad \forall m \geq n_k$$

i.e., $f_n \rightarrow f$ unif. on E^c .

Note 1. $f_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise on $[a, b] \not\Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow f$ unif. on $[a, b]$.



Ex. $f_n(x) = x^n$ on $[0, 1]$

Then $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$ pointwise

But $f_n \not\rightarrow f$ unif. on $[0, 1]$ ($\because \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1$)

$f_n \rightarrow f$ almost unif.

(\because unif. on $[0, 1 - \varepsilon]$ for any $0 < \varepsilon < 1$)

Note 2. X not finite

Then $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e. $\not\Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow f$ almost unif.

(cf. Ex. 2.3.1).

Homework: Ex. 2.3.1