

Measure Theory

Volume I

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Measure Theory

Volume I

 Springer

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Preface

This book gives an exposition of the foundations of modern measure theory and offers three levels of presentation: a standard university graduate course, an advanced study containing some complements to the basic course (the material of this level corresponds to a variety of special courses), and, finally, more specialized topics partly covered by more than 850 exercises. The target readership includes graduate students interested in deeper knowledge of measure theory, instructors of courses in measure and integration theory, and researchers in all fields of mathematics. The book may serve as a source for many advanced courses or as a reference.

Volume 1 (Chapters 1–5) is devoted to the classical theory of measure and integral, created chiefly by H. Lebesgue and developed by many other mathematicians, in particular, by E. Borel, G. Vitali, W. Young, F. Riesz, D. Egoroff, N. Lusin, J. Radon, M. Fréchet, H. Hahn, C. Carathéodory, and O. Nikodym, whose results are presented in these chapters. Almost all the results in Chapters 1–5 were already known in the first third of the 20th century, but the methods of presentation, certainly, take into account later developments. The basic material designed for graduate students and oriented towards beginners covers approximately 100 pages in the first five chapters (i.e., less than 1/4 of those chapters) and includes the following sections: §1.1–1.7, §2.1–2.11, §3.2–3.4, §3.9, §4.1, §4.3, and some fragments of §5.1–5.4. It corresponds to a one-semester university course of real analysis (measure and integration theory) taught by the author at the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics at the Lomonosov Moscow University. The curriculum of this course is found at the end of the Bibliographical and Historical Comments. The required background includes only the basics of calculus (convergence of sequences and series, continuity of functions, open and closed sets in the real line, the Riemann integral) and linear algebra. Although knowledge of the Riemann integral is not formally assumed, I am convinced that the Riemann approach should be a starting point of the study of integration; acquaintance with the basics of the Riemann theory enables one to appreciate the depth and beauty of Lebesgue's creation. Some additional notions needed in particular sections are explained in the appropriate places. Naturally, the classical basic material of the first five chapters (without supplements) does not differ much from what is contained in many well-known textbooks on measure and integration or probability theory, e.g., Bauer [70], Halmos [404], Kolmogorov,

Fomin [536], Loève [617], Natanson [707], Neveu [713], Parthasarathy [739], Royden [829], Shiryaev [868], and other books. An important feature of our exposition is that the listed sections contain only minimal material covered in real lectures. In particular, less attention than usual is given to measures on semirings etc. In general, the technical set-theoretic ingredients are considerably shortened. However, the corresponding material is not completely excluded: it is just transferred to supplements and exercises. In this way, one can substantially ease the first acquaintance with the subject when the abundance of definitions and set-theoretical constructions often make obstacles for understanding the principal ideas. Other sections of the main body of the book, supplements and exercises contain many things that are very useful in applications but seldom included in textbooks. There are two reasons why the standard course is included in full detail (rather than just mentioned in prerequisites): it makes the book completely self-contained and available to a much broader audience, in addition, many topics in the advanced material continue our discussion started in the basic course; it would be unnatural to give a continuation of a discussion without its beginning and origins. It should be noted that brevity of exposition has not been my priority; moreover, due to the described structure of the book, certain results are first presented in more special cases and only later are given in more general form. For example, our discussion of measures and integrals starts from finite measures, since the consideration of infinite values does not require new ideas, but for the beginner may overshadow the essence by rather artificial troubles with infinities. The organization of the book does not suggest reading from cover to cover; in particular, almost all sections in the supplements are independent of each other and are directly linked only to specific sections of the main part. A detailed table of contents is given. Here are brief comments on the structure of chapters.

In Chapter 1, the principal objects are countably additive measures on algebras and σ -algebras, and the main theorems are concerned with constructions and extensions of measures.

Chapter 2 is devoted to the construction of the Lebesgue integral, for which measurable functions are introduced first. The main theorems in this chapter are concerned with passage to the limit under the integral sign. The Lebesgue integral — one of the basic objects in this book — is not the most general type of integral. Apparently, its role in modern mathematics is explained by two factors: it possesses a sufficient and reasonable generality combined with aesthetic attractiveness.

In Chapter 3, we consider the most important operations on measures and functions: the Hahn–Jordan decomposition of signed measures, product measures, multiplication of measures by functions, convolutions of functions and measures, transformations of measures and change of variables. We discuss in detail finite and infinite products of measures. Fundamental theorems due to Radon–Nikodym and Fubini are presented.

Chapter 4 is devoted to spaces of integrable functions and spaces of measures. We discuss the geometric properties of the space L^p , study the uniform integrability, and prove several important theorems on convergence and boundedness of sequences of measures. Considerable attention is given to weak convergence and the weak topology in L^1 . Finally, the structure properties of spaces of functions and measures are discussed.

In Chapter 5, we investigate connections between integration and differentiation and prove the classical theorems on the differentiability of functions of bounded variation and absolutely continuous functions and integration by parts. Covering theorems and the maximal function are discussed. The Henstock–Kurzweil integral is introduced and briefly studied.

Whereas the first volume presents the ideas that go back mainly to Lebesgue, the second volume (Chapters 6–10) is to a large extent the result of the development of ideas generated in 1930–1960 by a number of mathematicians, among which primarily one should mention A.N. Kolmogorov, J. von Neumann, and A.D. Alexandroff; other chief contributors are mentioned in the comments. The central subjects in Volume 2 are: transformations of measures, conditional measures, and weak convergence of measures. These three themes are closely interwoven and form the heart of modern measure theory. Typical measure spaces here are infinite dimensional: e.g., it is often convenient to consider a measure on the interval as a measure on the space $\{0, 1\}^\infty$ of all sequences of zeros and ones. The point is that in spite of the fact that any reasonable measure space is isomorphic to an interval, a significant role is played by diverse additional structures on measure spaces: algebraic, topological, and differential. This is partly explained by the fact that many problems of modern measure theory grew under the influence of probability theory, the theory of dynamical systems, information theory, the theory of representations of groups, nonlinear analysis, and mathematical physics. All these fields brought into measure theory not only problems, methods, and terminology, but also inherent ways of thinking. Note also that the most fruitful directions in measure theory now border with other branches of mathematics.

Unlike the first volume, a considerable portion of material in Chapters 6–10 has not been presented in such detail in textbooks. Chapters 6–10 require also a deeper background. In addition to knowledge of the basic course, it is necessary to be familiar with the standard university course of functional analysis including elements of general topology (e.g., the textbook by Kolmogorov and Fomin covers the prerequisites). In some sections it is desirable to be familiar with fundamentals of probability theory (for this purpose, a concise book, Lamperti [566], can be recommended). In the second volume many themes touched on in the first volume find their natural development (for example, transformations of measures, convergence of measures, Souslin sets, connections between measure and topology).

Chapter 6 plays an important technical role: here we study various properties of Borel and Souslin sets in topological spaces and Borel mappings of

Souslin sets, in particular, several measurable selection and implicit function theorems are proved here. The birth of this direction is due to a great extent to the works of N. Lusin and M. Souslin. The exposition in this chapter has a clear set-theoretic and topological character with almost no measures. The principal results are very elegant, but are difficult in parts in the technical sense, and I decided not to hide these difficulties in exercises. However, this chapter can be viewed as a compendium of results to which one should resort in case of need in the subsequent chapters.

In Chapter 7, we discuss measures on topological spaces, their regularity properties, and extensions of measures, and examine the connections between measures and the associated functionals on function spaces. The branch of measure theory discussed here grew from the classical works of J. Radon and A.D. Alexandroff, and was strongly influenced (and still is) by general topology and descriptive set theory. The central object of the chapter is Radon measures. We also study in detail perfect and τ -additive measures. A separate section is devoted to the Daniell–Stone method. This method could have been explained already in Chapter 2, but it is more natural to place it close to the Riesz representation theorem in the topological framework. There is also a brief discussion of measures on locally convex spaces and their characteristic functionals (Fourier transforms).

In Chapter 8, directly linked only to Chapter 7, the theory of weak convergence of measures is presented. We prove several fundamental results due to A.D. Alexandroff, Yu.V. Prohorov and A.V. Skorohod, study the weak topology on spaces of measures and consider weak compactness. The topological properties of spaces of measures on topological spaces equipped with the weak topology are discussed. The concept of weak convergence of measures plays an important role in many applications, including stochastic analysis, mathematical statistics, and mathematical physics. Among many complementary results in this chapter one can mention a thorough discussion of convergence of measures on open sets and a proof of the Fichtenholz–Dieudonné–Grothendieck theorem.

Chapter 9 is devoted to transformations of measures. We discuss the properties of images of measures under mappings, the existence of preimages, various types of isomorphisms of measure spaces (for example, point, metric, topological), the absolute continuity of transformed measures, in particular, Lusin’s (N)-property, transformations of measures by flows generated by vector fields, Haar measures on locally compact groups, the existence of invariant measures of transformations, and many other questions important for applications. The “nonlinear measure theory” discussed here originated in the 1930s in the works of G.D. Birkhoff, J. von Neumann, N.N. Bogolubov, N.M. Krylov, E. Hopf and other researchers in the theory of dynamical systems, and was also considerably influenced by other fields such as the integration on topological groups developed by A. Haar, A. Weil, and others. A separate section is devoted to the theory of Lebesgue spaces elaborated by V. Rohlin (such spaces are called here Lebesgue–Rohlin spaces).

Chapter 10 is close to Chapter 9 in its spirit. The principal ideas of this chapter go back to the works of A.N. Kolmogorov, J. von Neumann, J. Doob, and P. Lévy. It is concerned with conditional measures — the object that plays an exceptional role in measure theory as well as in numerous applications. We describe in detail connections between conditional measures and conditional expectations, prove the main theorems on convergence of conditional expectations, establish the existence of conditional measures under broad assumptions and clarify their relation to liftings. In addition, a concise introduction to the theory of martingales is given with views towards applications in measure theory. A separate section is devoted to ergodic theory — a fruitful field at the border of measure theory, probability theory, and mathematical physics. Finally, in this chapter we continue our study of Lebesgue–Rohlin spaces, and in particular, discuss measurable partitions.

Extensive complementary material is presented in the final sections of all chapters, where there are also a lot of exercises supplied with complete solutions or hints and references. Some exercises are merely theorems from the cited sources printed in a smaller font and are placed there to save space (so that the absence of hints means that I have no solutions different from the ones found in the cited works). The symbol \circ marks exercises recommendable for graduate courses or self-study. Note also that many solutions have been borrowed from the cited works, but sometimes solutions simpler than the original ones are presented (this fact, however, is not indicated). It should be emphasized that many exercises given without references are either taken from the textbooks listed in the bibliographical comments or belong to the mathematical folklore. In such exercises, I omitted the sources (which appear in hints, though), since they are mostly secondary. It is possible that some exercises are new, but this is never claimed for the obvious reason that a seemingly new assertion could have been read in one of hundreds papers from the list of references or even heard from colleagues and later recalled.

The book contains an extensive bibliography and the bibliographical and historical comments. The comments are made separately on each volume, the bibliography in Volume 1 contains the works cited only in that volume, and Volume 2 contains the cumulative bibliography, where the works cited only in Volume 1 are marked with an asterisk. For each item in the list of references we indicate all pages where it is cited. The comments, in addition to remarks of a historical or bibliographical character, give references to works on many special aspects of measure theory, which could not be covered in a book of this size, but the information about which may be useful for the reader. A detailed subject index completes the book (Volume 1 contains only the index for that volume, and Volume 2 contains the cumulative index).

For all assertions and formulas we use the triple enumeration: the chapter number, section number, and assertion number (all assertions are numbered independently of their type within each section); numbers of formulas are given in brackets.

This book is intended as a complement to the existing large literature of advanced graduate-text type and provides the reader with a lot of material from many parts of measure theory which does not belong to the standard course but is necessary in order to read research literature in many areas. Modern measure theory is so vast that it cannot be adequately presented in one book. Moreover, even if one attempts to cover all the directions in a universal treatise, possibly in many volumes, due depth of presentation will not be achieved because of the excessive amount of required information from other fields. It appears that for an in-depth study not so voluminous expositions of specialized directions are more suitable. Such expositions already exist in several directions (for example, the geometric measure theory, Hausdorff measures, probability distributions on Banach spaces, measures on groups, ergodic theory, Gaussian measures). Here a discussion of such directions is reduced to a minimum, in many cases just to mentioning their existence.

This book grew from my lectures at the Lomonosov Moscow University, and many related problems have been discussed in lectures, seminar talks and conversations with colleagues at many other universities and mathematical institutes in Moscow, St.-Petersburg, Kiev, Berlin, Bielefeld, Bonn, Oberwolfach, Paris, Strasburg, Cambridge, Warwick, Rome, Pisa, Vienna, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Zürich, Barcelona, Lisbon, Athens, Edmonton, Berkeley, Boston, Minneapolis, Santiago, Haifa, Kyoto, Beijing, Sydney, and many other places. Opportunities to work in the libraries of these institutions have been especially valuable. Through the years of work on this book I received from many individuals the considerable help in the form of remarks, corrections, additional references, historical comments etc. Not being able to mention here all those to whom I owe gratitude, I particularly thank H. Airault, E.A. Alekhno, E. Behrends, P.A. Borodin, G. Da Prato, D. Elworthy, V.V. Fedorchuk, M.I. Gordin, M.M. Gordina, V.P. Havin, N.V. Krylov, P. Lescot, G. Letta, A.A. Lodkin, E. Mayer-Wolf, P. Malliavin, P.-A. Meyer, L. Mejlbro, E. Priola, V.I. Ponomarev, Yu.V. Prohorov, M. Röckner, V.V. Sazonov, B. Schmulland, A.N. Shiryaev, A.V. Skorohod, O.G. Smolyanov, A.M. Stepin, V.N. Sudakov, V.I. Tarieladze, S.A. Telyakovskii, A.N. Tikhomirov, F. Topsøe, V.V. Ulyanov, H. von Weizsäcker, and M. Zakai. The character of presentation was considerably influenced by discussions with my colleagues at the chair of theory of functions and functional analysis at the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics of the Lomonosov Moscow University headed by the member of the Russian Academy of Science P.L. Ulyanov. For checking several preliminary versions of the book, numerous corrections, improvements and other related help I am very grateful to A.V. Kolesnikov, E.P. Krugova, K.V. Medvedev, O.V. Pugachev, T.S. Rybnikova, N.A. Tolmachev, R.A. Troupianskii, Yu.A. Zhreb'ev, and V.S. Zhuravlev. The book took its final form after Z. Lipecki read the manuscript and sent his corrections, comments, and certain materials that were not available to me. I thank J. Boys for careful copyediting and the editorial staff at Springer-Verlag for cooperation.

Moscow, August 2006

Vladimir Bogachev

Contents

Preface	v
Chapter 1. Constructions and extensions of measures	1
1.1. Measurement of length: introductory remarks	1
1.2. Algebras and σ -algebras	3
1.3. Additivity and countable additivity of measures	9
1.4. Compact classes and countable additivity	13
1.5. Outer measure and the Lebesgue extension of measures	16
1.6. Infinite and σ -finite measures	24
1.7. Lebesgue measure	26
1.8. Lebesgue-Stieltjes measures	32
1.9. Monotone and σ -additive classes of sets	33
1.10. Souslin sets and the A -operation	35
1.11. Caratheodory outer measures	41
1.12. Supplements and exercises	48
Set operations (48). Compact classes (50). Metric Boolean algebra (53). Measurable envelope, measurable kernel and inner measure (56). Extensions of measures (58). Some interesting sets (61). Additive, but not countably additive measures (67). Abstract inner measures (70). Measures on lattices of sets (75). Set-theoretic problems in measure theory (77). Invariant extensions of Lebesgue measure (80). Whitney's decomposition (82). Exercises (83).	
Chapter 2. The Lebesgue integral	105
2.1. Measurable functions	105
2.2. Convergence in measure and almost everywhere	110
2.3. The integral for simple functions	115
2.4. The general definition of the Lebesgue integral	118
2.5. Basic properties of the integral	121
2.6. Integration with respect to infinite measures	124
2.7. The completeness of the space L^1	128
2.8. Convergence theorems	130
2.9. Criteria of integrability	136
2.10. Connections with the Riemann integral	138
2.11. The Hölder and Minkowski inequalities	139

2.12.	Supplements and exercises	143
	The σ -algebra generated by a class of functions (143). Borel mappings on \mathbb{R}^n (145). The functional monotone class theorem (146). Baire classes of functions (148). Mean value theorems (150). The Lebesgue–Stieltjes integral (152). Integral inequalities (153). Exercises (156).	
Chapter 3. Operations on measures and functions		175
3.1.	Decomposition of signed measures	175
3.2.	The Radon–Nikodym theorem	177
3.3.	Products of measure spaces	180
3.4.	Fubini’s theorem	183
3.5.	Infinite products of measures	187
3.6.	Images of measures under mappings	190
3.7.	Change of variables in \mathbb{R}^n	194
3.8.	The Fourier transform	197
3.9.	Convolution	204
3.10.	Supplements and exercises	209
	On Fubini’s theorem and products of σ -algebras (209). Steiner’s symmetrization (212). Hausdorff measures (215). Decompositions of set functions (218). Properties of positive definite functions (220). The Brunn–Minkowski inequality and its generalizations (222). Mixed volumes (226). Exercises (228).	
Chapter 4. The spaces L^p and spaces of measures		249
4.1.	The spaces L^p	249
4.2.	Approximations in L^p	251
4.3.	The Hilbert space L^2	254
4.4.	Duality of the spaces L^p	262
4.5.	Uniform integrability	266
4.6.	Convergence of measures	273
4.7.	Supplements and exercises	277
	The spaces L^p and the space of measures as structures (277). The weak topology in L^p (280). Uniform convexity (283). Uniform integrability and weak compactness in L^1 (285). The topology of setwise convergence of measures (291). Norm compactness and approximations in L^p (294). Certain conditions of convergence in L^p (298). Hellinger’s integral and Hellinger’s distance (299). Additive set functions (302). Exercises (303).	
Chapter 5. Connections between the integral and derivative		329
5.1.	Differentiability of functions on the real line	329
5.2.	Functions of bounded variation	332
5.3.	Absolutely continuous functions	337
5.4.	The Newton–Leibniz formula	341
5.5.	Covering theorems	345
5.6.	The maximal function	349
5.7.	The Henstock–Kurzweil integral	353

5.8.	Supplements and exercises	361
	Covering theorems (361). Density points and Lebesgue points (366). Differentiation of measures on \mathbb{R}^n (367). The approximate continuity (369). Derivates and the approximate differentiability (370). The class BMO (373). Weighted inequalities (374). Measures with the doubling property (375). Sobolev derivatives (376). The area and coarea formulas and change of variables (379). Surface measures (383). The Calderón–Zygmund decomposition (385). Exercises (386).	
	Bibliographical and Historical Comments	409
	References	441
	Author Index	483
	Subject Index	491

Contents of Volume 2

Preface to Volume 2	v
Chapter 6. Borel, Baire and Souslin sets	1
6.1. Metric and topological spaces	1
6.2. Borel sets	10
6.3. Baire sets	12
6.4. Products of topological spaces	14
6.5. Countably generated σ -algebras	16
6.6. Souslin sets and their separation	19
6.7. Sets in Souslin spaces	24
6.8. Mappings of Souslin spaces	28
6.9. Measurable choice theorems	33
6.10. Supplements and exercises	43
Borel and Baire sets (43). Souslin sets as projections (46). \mathcal{K} -analytic and \mathcal{F} -analytic sets (49). Blackwell spaces (50). Mappings of Souslin spaces (51). Measurability in normed spaces (52). The Skorohod space (53). Exercises (54).	
Chapter 7. Measures on topological spaces	67
7.1. Borel, Baire and Radon measures	67
7.2. τ -additive measures	73
7.3. Extensions of measures	78
7.4. Measures on Souslin spaces	85
7.5. Perfect measures	86
7.6. Products of measures	92
7.7. The Kolmogorov theorem	95
7.8. The Daniell integral	99
7.9. Measures as functionals	108
7.10. The regularity of measures in terms of functionals	111
7.11. Measures on locally compact spaces	113
7.12. Measures on linear spaces	117
7.13. Characteristic functionals	120
7.14. Supplements and exercises	126
Extensions of product measures (126). Measurability on products (129). Mařík spaces (130). Separable measures (132). Diffused and atomless	

	measures (133). Completion regular measures (133). Radon spaces (135). Supports of measures (136). Generalizations of Lusin's theorem (137). Metric outer measures (140). Capacities (142). Covariance operators and means of measures (142). The Choquet representation (145). Convolutions (146). Measurable linear functions (149). Convex measures (149). Pointwise convergence (151). Infinite Radon measures (154). Exercises (155).	
Chapter 8.	Weak convergence of measure	175
8.1.	The definition of weak convergence	175
8.2.	Weak convergence of nonnegative measures	182
8.3.	The case of metric spaces	191
8.4.	Some properties of weak convergence	194
8.5.	The Skorohod representation	199
8.6.	Weak compactness and the Prohorov theorem	202
8.7.	Weak sequential completeness	209
8.8.	Weak convergence and the Fourier transform	210
8.9.	Spaces of measures with the weak topology	211
8.10.	Supplements and exercises	217
	Weak compactness (217). Prohorov spaces (219). Weak sequential completeness of spaces of measures (226). The A -topology (226). Continuous mappings of spaces of measures (227). The separability of spaces of measures (230). Young measures (231). Metrics on spaces of measures (232). Uniformly distributed sequences (237). Setwise convergence of measures (241). Stable convergence and ws -topology (246). Exercises (249)	
Chapter 9.	Transformations of measures and isomorphisms	267
9.1.	Images and preimages of measures	267
9.2.	Isomorphisms of measure spaces	275
9.3.	Isomorphisms of measure algebras	277
9.4.	Induced point isomorphisms	280
9.5.	Lebesgue–Rohlin spaces	284
9.6.	Topologically equivalent measures	286
9.7.	Continuous images of Lebesgue measure	288
9.8.	Connections with extensions of measures	291
9.9.	Absolute continuity of the images of measures	292
9.10.	Shifts of measures along integral curves	297
9.11.	Invariant measures and Haar measures	303
9.12.	Supplements and exercises	308
	Projective systems of measures (308). Extremal preimages of measures and uniqueness (310). Existence of atomless measures (317). Invariant and quasi-invariant measures of transformations (318). Point and Boolean isomorphisms (320). Almost homeomorphisms (323). Measures with given marginal projections (324). The Stone representation (325). The Lyapunov theorem (326). Exercises (329)	

Chapter 10. Conditional measures and conditional expectations	339
10.1. Conditional expectations.....	339
10.2. Convergence of conditional expectations.....	346
10.3. Martingales.....	348
10.4. Regular conditional measures.....	356
10.5. Liftings and conditional measures.....	371
10.6. Disintegration of measures.....	380
10.7. Transition measures.....	384
10.8. Measurable partitions.....	389
10.9. Ergodic theorems.....	391
10.10. Supplements and exercises.....	398
Independence (398). Disintegrations (403). Strong liftings (406). Zero-one laws (407). Laws of large numbers (410). Gibbs measures (416). Triangular mappings (417). Exercises (427).	
Bibliographical and Historical Comments	439
References	465
Author Index	547
Subject Index	561

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Preface to Volume 2

Introductory notes on Volume 2 appear in the general introduction in Volume 1, so we confine ourselves to several remarks of a more technical nature. Chapter 6 has partly an auxiliary character; yet, I hope, the reader will find a lot of interesting and useful things also in this chapter. It contains a brief exposition of the basic facts about Borel and Baire sets and Souslin spaces, including several measurable selection theorems. Chapter 7 is devoted to measures on topological spaces. Among the diverse classes of measures discussed here, Radon measures are the most important. Along with the properties of measures, we study the properties of the corresponding functionals on spaces of functions, in particular, the Riesz theorem and its generalizations. In spite of the considerable length of this chapter (the longest in the book), the subsequent chapters use a relatively small number of its results and constructions. Chapter 8 gives a modern presentation of the theory of weak convergence of measures. In particular, we consider metrics and topologies on spaces of measures and weak compactness. Chapter 9 is concerned with nonlinear transformations of measures and isomorphisms of measure spaces, including the theory of Lebesgue–Rohlin spaces. Finally, Chapter 10 is devoted to conditional measures and conditional expectations. In addition to the classical results and various subtleties related to these objects, we give a brief introduction to the theory of martingales (at a level meeting the basic needs of measure theory) and present a number of results from ergodic theory that are directly linked to measure theory and illustrate its ideas and methods. All these chapters are almost independent in the technical sense (so that they can be read selectively with minimal reference to the previous material or can be used for preparing various special courses), but, as one can easily observe, in the sense of ideas they are all strongly connected and altogether form the foundations of modern measure theory. The study of various transformations of measures is the leitmotiv of this volume.

The numeration of chapters continues the numeration of Volume 1. The references to assertions, remarks, and exercises comprise the chapter number, section number, and assertion number. For example, Definition 1.1.1 is found in §1 of Chapter 1 (i.e., in Volume 1), and within each section all the assertions are numbered consecutively independently of their type. The numeration of formulas is organized similarly, but the formula numbers are given in brackets.

The bibliographical and historical comments on this volume concern only the chapters in this volume, but on several occasions they interrelate with the comments in Volume 1. It is reasonable to consider all the comments as one essay presented in two parts. At the end of this volume the reader will find the cumulative bibliography for both volumes, in which the works cited only in Volume 1 are marked by the asterisk (without indication of pages where they are cited), and in the works cited in both volumes, the page numbers referring to Volume 1 and Volume 2 are preceded by **I** and **II**, respectively; the absence of such indicators means that the work is cited only in the present volume.

The book is completed by the cumulative author and subject indices to both volumes, where the page numbers referring to Volume 1 and Volume 2 are preceded by **I** and **II**, respectively.

Finally, knowledge of all the material of Volume 1 is not assumed in this volume. For most of this volume it is enough to be acquainted with the basic course from Volume 1; however, it is necessary to be familiar with the standard university course of functional analysis including elements of general topology. In those cases where we have to resort to the results in the complementary material of Volume 1, the exact references are provided. Some additional necessary facts are presented in the appropriate places.

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Contents

Preface to Volume 2	v
Chapter 6. Borel, Baire and Souslin sets	1
6.1. Metric and topological spaces	1
6.2. Borel sets	10
6.3. Baire sets	12
6.4. Products of topological spaces	14
6.5. Countably generated σ -algebras	16
6.6. Souslin sets and their separation	19
6.7. Sets in Souslin spaces	24
6.8. Mappings of Souslin spaces	28
6.9. Measurable choice theorems	33
6.10. Supplements and exercises	43
Borel and Baire sets (43). Souslin sets as projections (46). \mathcal{K} -analytic and \mathcal{F} -analytic sets (49). Blackwell spaces (50). Mappings of Souslin spaces (51). Measurability in normed spaces (52). The Skorohod space (53). Exercises (54).	
Chapter 7. Measures on topological spaces	67
7.1. Borel, Baire and Radon measures	67
7.2. τ -additive measures	73
7.3. Extensions of measures	78
7.4. Measures on Souslin spaces	85
7.5. Perfect measures	86
7.6. Products of measures	92
7.7. The Kolmogorov theorem	95
7.8. The Daniell integral	99
7.9. Measures as functionals	108
7.10. The regularity of measures in terms of functionals	111
7.11. Measures on locally compact spaces	113
7.12. Measures on linear spaces	117
7.13. Characteristic functionals	120
7.14. Supplements and exercises	126
Extensions of product measures (126). Measurability on products (129). Mařík spaces (130). Separable measures (132). Diffused and atomless	

	measures (133). Completion regular measures (133). Radon spaces (135). Supports of measures (136). Generalizations of Lusin's theorem (137). Metric outer measures (140). Capacities (142). Covariance operators and means of measures (142). The Choquet representation (145). Convolution (146). Measurable linear functions (149). Convex measures (149). Pointwise convergence (151). Infinite Radon measures (154). Exercises (155).	
Chapter 8.	Weak convergence of measure	175
8.1.	The definition of weak convergence	175
8.2.	Weak convergence of nonnegative measures	182
8.3.	The case of metric space	191
8.4.	Some properties of weak convergence	194
8.5.	The Skorohod representation	199
8.6.	Weak compactness and the Prohorov theorem	202
8.7.	Weak sequential completeness	209
8.8.	Weak convergence and the Fourier transform	210
8.9.	Spaces of measures with the weak topology	211
8.10.	Supplements and exercises	217
	Weak compactness (217). Prohorov spaces (219). The Weak sequential completeness of spaces of measures (226). The A -topology (226). Continuous mappings of spaces of measures (227). separability of spaces of measures (230). Young measures (231). Metrics on spaces of measures (232). Uniformly distributed sequences (237). Setwise convergence of measures (241). Stable convergence and ws -topology (246). Exercises (249)	
Chapter 9.	Transformations of measures and isomorphisms	267
9.1.	Images and preimages of measures	267
9.2.	Isomorphisms of measure spaces	275
9.3.	Isomorphisms of measure algebras	277
9.4.	Lebesgue–Rohlin spaces	280
9.5.	Induced point isomorphisms	284
9.6.	Topologically equivalent measures	286
9.7.	Continuous images of Lebesgue measure	288
9.8.	Connections with extensions of measures	291
9.9.	Absolute continuity of the images of measures	292
9.10.	Shifts of measures along integral curves	297
9.11.	Invariant measures and Haar measures	303
9.12.	Supplements and exercises	308
	Projective systems of measures (308). Extremal preimages of measures and uniqueness (310). Existence of atomless measures (317). Invariant and quasi-invariant measures of transformations (318). Point and Boolean isomorphisms (320). Almost homeomorphisms (323). Measures with given marginal projections (324). The Stone representation (325). The Lyapunov theorem (326). Exercises (329)	

Chapter 10. Conditional measures and conditional expectations	339
10.1. Conditional expectations.....	339
10.2. Convergence of conditional expectations.....	346
10.3. Martingales.....	348
10.4. Regular conditional measures.....	356
10.5. Liftings and conditional measures.....	371
10.6. Disintegrations of measures.....	380
10.7. Transition measures.....	384
10.8. Measurable partitions.....	389
10.9. Ergodic theorems.....	391
10.10. Supplements and exercises.....	398
Independence (398). Disintegrations (403). Strong liftings (406). Zero-one laws (407). Laws of large numbers (410). Gibbs measures (416). Triangular mappings (417). Exercises (427).	
Bibliographical and Historical Comments	439
References	465
Author Index	547
Subject Index	561

Contents of Volume 1

Preface	v
Chapter 1. Constructions and extensions of measures	1
1.1. Measurement of length: introductory remarks	1
1.2. Algebras and σ -algebras	3
1.3. Additivity and countable additivity of measures	9
1.4. Compact classes and countable additivity	13
1.5. Outer measure and the Lebesgue extension of measures	16
1.6. Infinite and σ -finite measures	24
1.7. Lebesgue measure	26
1.8. Lebesgue-Stieltjes measures	32
1.9. Monotone and σ -additive classes of sets	33
1.10. Souslin sets and the A -operation	35
1.11. Caratheodory outer measures	41
1.12. Supplements and exercises	48
Set operations (48). Compact classes (50). Metric Boolean algebra (53). Measurable envelope, measurable kernel and inner measure (56). Extensions of measures (58). Some interesting sets (61). Additive, but not countably additive measures (67). Abstract inner measures (70). Measures on lattices of sets (75). Set-theoretic problems in measure theory (77). Invariant extensions of Lebesgue measure (80). Whitney's decomposition (82). Exercises (83).	
Chapter 2. The Lebesgue integral	105
2.1. Measurable functions	105
2.2. Convergence in measure and almost everywhere	110
2.3. The integral for simple functions	115
2.4. The general definition of the Lebesgue integral	118
2.5. Basic properties of the integral	121
2.6. Integration with respect to infinite measures	124
2.7. The completeness of the space L^1	128
2.8. Convergence theorems	130
2.9. Criteria of integrability	136
2.10. Connections with the Riemann integral	138
2.11. The Hölder and Minkowski inequalities	139

2.12.	Supplements and exercises	143
	The σ -algebra generated by a class of functions (143). Borel mappings on \mathbb{R}^n (145). The functional monotone class theorem (146). Baire classes of functions (148). Mean value theorems (150). The Lebesgue–Stieltjes integral (152). Integral inequalities (153). Exercises (156).	
Chapter 3. Operations on measures and functions		175
3.1.	Decomposition of signed measures	175
3.2.	The Radon–Nikodym theorem	177
3.3.	Products of measure spaces	180
3.4.	Fubini’s theorem	183
3.5.	Infinite products of measures	187
3.6.	Images of measures under mappings	190
3.7.	Change of variables in \mathbb{R}^n	194
3.8.	The Fourier transform	197
3.9.	Convolution	204
3.10.	Supplements and exercises	209
	On Fubini’s theorem and products of σ -algebras (209). Steiner’s symmetrization (212). Hausdorff measures (215). Decompositions of set functions (218). Properties of positive definite functions (220). The Brunn–Minkowski inequality and its generalizations (222). Mixed volumes (226). Exercises (228).	
Chapter 4. The spaces L^p and spaces of measures		249
4.1.	The spaces L^p	249
4.2.	Approximations in L^p	251
4.3.	The Hilbert space L^2	254
4.4.	Duality of the spaces L^p	262
4.5.	Uniform integrability	266
4.6.	Convergence of measures	273
4.7.	Supplements and exercises	277
	The spaces L^p and the space of measures as structures (277). The weak topology in L^p (280). Uniform convexity (283). Uniform integrability and weak compactness in L^1 (285). The topology of setwise convergence of measures (291). Norm compactness and approximations in L^p (294). Certain conditions of convergence in L^p (298). Hellinger’s integral and Hellinger’s distance (299). Additive set functions (302). Exercises (303).	
Chapter 5. Connections between the integral and derivative		329
5.1.	Differentiability of functions on the real line	329
5.2.	Functions of bounded variation	332
5.3.	Absolutely continuous functions	337
5.4.	The Newton–Leibniz formula	341
5.5.	Covering theorems	345
5.6.	The maximal function	349
5.7.	The Henstock–Kurzweil integral	353

5.8.	Supplements and exercises	361
	Covering theorems (361). Density points and Lebesgue points (366). Differentiation of measures on \mathbb{R}^n (367). The approximate continuity (369). Derivates and the approximate differentiability (370). The class BMO (373). Weighted inequalities (374). Measures with the doubling property (375). Sobolev derivatives (376). The area and coarea formulas and change of variables (379). Surface measures (383). The Calderón–Zygmund decomposition (385). Exercises (386).	
	Bibliographical and Historical Comments	409
	References	441
	Author Index	483
	Subject Index	491