ⓘ Info

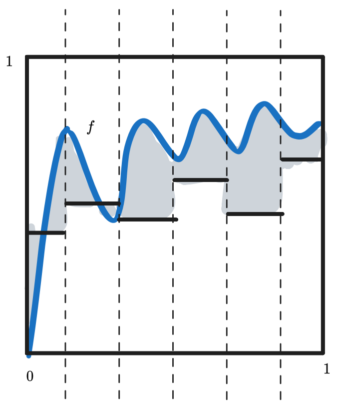
This note, that was found here, as a part of a collection
is written (completely with human hands) by Rupadarshi Ray,
was created on May 25, 2026 5:06:36 PM,
was last modified on May 26, 2026 4:19:31 PM, and
was exported on September 7, 2026 3:09:55 PM.

(ϵ, n)-measurable function

A measurable function

$$f : [0,1] \to [0,1]$$

is (ϵ, n)-measurable if there exists a function g on $[0,1]$ which is constant on the dyadic intervals $2^{-n}[i, i+i]$



and differs from f in L^1-norm by at most ϵ

$$\|f - g\|_1 \leq \epsilon$$

Current note has 0 direct children and 0 total descendants.

- stem
  - subobjects of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$ and its quotients ${}_\Gamma\backslash{}^{\mathbb{R}^n}, {}_\Gamma\backslash{}^{\mathbb{C}^n}$
    - Lebesgue measurable subsets of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n$
      - (ϵ, n)-measurable function

And it has 15 siblings.

- stem
  - subobjects of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$ and its quotients ${}_\Gamma\backslash{}^{\mathbb{R}^n}, {}_\Gamma\backslash{}^{\mathbb{C}^n}$
    - Lebesgue measurable subsets of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n$
      - Functions with uniformly bounded mean oscillations on cubes
      - Decomposition of $f \in L^p$ into bounded and unbounded parts
      - Calderon-Zygmund decomposition
      - Lebesgue density of measurable sets
      - Functions with uniformly bounded mean oscillations on dyadic cubes
      - Volterra operator $\int_{[0,-]} : L^1_{\text{loc}}[0,1) \to \mathcal{C}[0,1)$
      - Measurable functions on $\mathbb{R}^n$
      - (ϵ, n)-measurable function
      - Integrability and integral of measurable functions on $\mathbb{R}^n$
      - Hardy-Littlewood maximal functions of $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$
      - Lebesgue averaging and differentiation
      - Integrals of a monotonically converging sequence of functions
      - Lebesgue integral from measure of undergraph
      - $L^{p,q}$
      - $\mathrm{E}([0,1]) = \mathrm{E}(0,1), \mathrm{E}([-\pi,\pi]) = \mathrm{E}(S^1)$