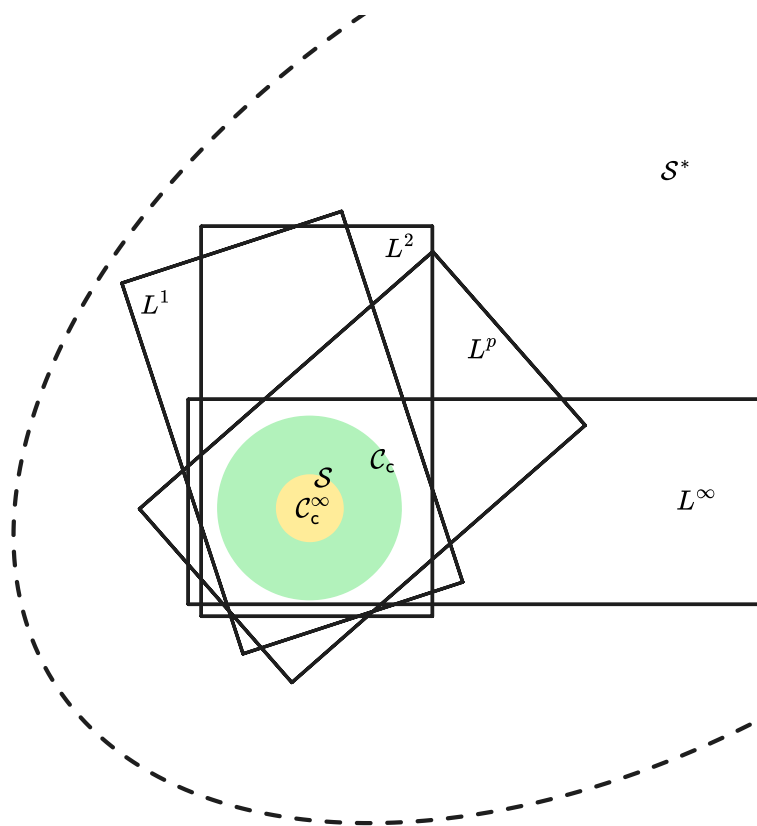


**Info**

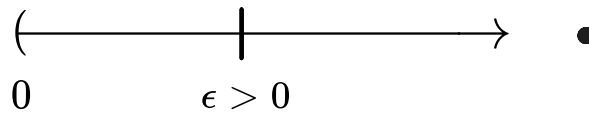
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is written (completely with human hands) by [Rupadarshi Ray](#),  
created on May 25, 2026 4:54:29 PM,  
and was last modified on May 28, 2026 2:23:04 PM.

## Lebesgue measurable subsets of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n$



New notions on equality and properties!

- Some property  $p$  is true for elements of a measurable set  $E$  *almost everywhere* if it is only false on a measure 0 set.
- Some property  $p$  is *nearly true* for elements of a measurable set  $E$  if for all  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists a closed set  $F_\epsilon \subseteq E$  such that  $m(E \setminus F_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$  and it is true on  $F_\epsilon$ .



false only on  
a measure 0 set  
**almost everywhere**

true on a closed set  
whose complement is  
of measure  $\epsilon$   
**nearly**

true for all  
points

Littlewood's three principles about measurable sets and functions say

- Every set is **nearly(?)** a finite union of intervals.
- Every convergent sequence of measurable functions is **nearly** uniformly convergent.

**E (Ergorov)** Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of measurable function on  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $m(E) < \infty$  and

$$f_n \rightarrow f \text{ a.e. on } E$$

Then for any given  $\epsilon > 0$  we can find a closed set  $A_\epsilon \subset E$  such that  $m(E - A_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$  and

$$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{uniformly}} f \text{ on } E$$

- Every measurable function is **nearly** continuous.

**E (Lusin)** Let  $f$  be measurable function on  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $m(E) < \infty$ . Then for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists a closed set  $F_\epsilon \subset E$  such that  $m(E - F_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$  so that

$$f|_{F_\epsilon}$$

is continuous.

subsets	functions
	<div style="border: 1px solid #c6e0b4; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Definition. Measurable functions on <math>\mathbb{R}^n</math></b></p> <p>Let <math>E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n</math> be a measurable subset. A function <math>f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}</math> is <b>measurable</b> if</p> </div>

subsets	functions
	$f^{-1}(-\infty, a) = \{f < a\}$ <p>is measurable for all <math>a \in \mathbb{R}</math>.</p>
<p><b>(Lebesgue density theorem)</b> For almost every <math>x \in E</math>, we have</p> $\text{density}_E(x) = 1$	<p><b>(Differentiation of the Lebesgue integral on balls)</b> If <math>f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^d)</math> then</p> $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} (A_r f)(x) = f(x) \text{ a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^d$

Current note has 15 direct children and 16 total descendants.

- [stamp](#) stamp
  - [Rf](#) subobjects of and functions on  $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$ 
    - [Lmeas](#) Lebesgue measurable subsets of and functions on  $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n$ 
      - [BMO](#) Functions with uniformly bounded mean oscillations on cubes
      - [decom bd](#) Chebyshev's inequality
      - [decom CZ](#) Calderon-Zygmund decomposition
      - [density](#) Lebesgue density of measurable sets
      - [DMO](#) Functions with uniformly bounded mean oscillations on dyadic cubes
      - [End int](#) Volterra operator  $\int_{[0,-]} : L^1_{\text{loc}}[0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}[0, 1]$ 
        - [p to p](#) Volterra operator  $\int_{[0,-]} : L^p[a, b] \rightarrow L^p[a, b]$
      - [f](#) Measurable functions on  $\mathbb{R}^n$
      - [f quant](#)  $(\epsilon, n)$ -measurable function
      - [int](#) Integrability and integral of measurable functions on  $\mathbb{R}^n$
      - [int HL](#) Hardy-Littlewood maximal functions of  $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$
      - [int mean](#) Lebesgue averaging and differentiation
      - [int monotone](#) Integrals of a monotonically converging sequence of functions
      - [int undergraph](#) Lebesgue integral from measure of undergraph
      - [Lorentz](#)  $L^{p,q}$
      - [unit mass](#)  $E([0, 1]) = E(0, 1), E([- \pi, \pi]) = E(S^1)$

And it has 36 siblings.

- [stamp](#) stamp

- [Rf](#) subobjects of and functions on  $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$ 
  - [1Hol](#) Holomorphic functions on spaces over  $\mathbb{C}$  of dimension 1
  - [circle packing](#) Circle packing on  $\mathbb{R}^2$
  - [circle packing to Riemann map](#) Circle packing converges to the Riemann biholomorphism
  - [Cn conn open bounded](#) Bounded connected open subsets of  $\mathbb{C}^n$
  - [Cn conn open circular](#) Connected circular open subsets of  $\mathbb{C}^n$
  - [cont](#) Continuous functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d$
  - [cube dyadic](#) Dyadic cubes
  - [curves](#) Curves
  - [derivative](#) Differentiable functions
  - [forms](#) Differential forms on  $\mathbb{R}^n$
  - [Fourier-Wigner](#) Fourier-Wigner transform
  - [harmonic composed conformal](#) Harmonic functions composed with conformal maps
  - [Hilbert](#) Hilbert transform
  - [hol harmonic disk-circle](#) Fourier-Cauchy-Poisson correspondence of holomorphic and harmonic functions on the unit disk and their boundary values
  - [Hol sets](#) Holomorphic subsets of  $\mathbb{C}^n$
  - [hypersurf 2n reg](#) Regular hypersurfaces in  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$
  - [hypersurf or](#) Orientable hypersurfaces in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
  - [KG](#)

$$\partial_t^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^2 \partial_{x_i}^2 + m^2$$

- [Laplace](#) Laplace operator on  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- [Lmeas](#) Lebesgue measurable subsets of and functions on  $\mathbb{R}^n, T^n, S^n$
- [Lmeas bd of open](#) Lebesgue measure of boundary of open sets in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- [met density](#) Metric density of subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- [Mobius n-sphere](#) Mobius endomorphisms
- [monotone](#) Monotone functions on  $\mathbb{R}$
- [periodic int Cauchy](#) Cauchy integral of periodic functions
- [poly int](#) Polygons with integer vertices
- [R 2 open smooth End](#) Open smooth maps  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
- [R n discrete subg](#) Discrete subgroups of  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- [R n discrete subg cocpt](#) Discrete cocompact subgroups of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , flat tori
- [RC ramified germs](#) Ramified germs of smooth and holomorphic functions
- [Rn open](#) Open subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- [Rn open Riem](#) Open subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  equipped with the flat metric

- smooth quasi-analytic Quasi-analytic smooth functions on  $\mathbb{R}$
- star shaped Star-shaped subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- Vec ODEs in  $\mathbb{R}^n \leftrightarrow$  Vector fields in  $\mathbb{R}^n$
- wave

$$\partial_t^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^2 \partial_{x_i}^2$$