

(a) Simple functions, simple measurable functions, strongly \mathcal{A} -measurable functions, weakly \mathcal{A} -measurable functions form vector spaces

Γ f, g functions $M \rightarrow X$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}$

f, g simple $\Rightarrow \alpha f + \beta g$ is simple

$$\mathbb{F}(\alpha f + \beta g)(M) \subset \alpha f(M) + \beta g(M) \quad \Downarrow$$

f, g simple measurable $\Rightarrow \alpha f + \beta g$ is simple measurable

$$\mathbb{F} f = \sum_{j=1}^k x_j \chi_{A_j} \quad g = \sum_{l=1}^m y_l \chi_{B_l}$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_k, y_1, \dots, y_m) \in X, A_1, \dots, A_k \in \mathcal{A} \text{ disjoint} \\ B_1, \dots, B_m \in \mathcal{A} \text{ disjoint}$$

$$\text{Then } \alpha f + \beta g = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{l=1}^m (\alpha x_j + \beta y_l) \chi_{A_j \cap B_l} \quad \Downarrow$$

f, g strongly \mathcal{A} -measurable $\Rightarrow \alpha f + \beta g$ is strongly \mathcal{A} -meas.

$$\mathbb{F} f = \lim \mu_n, \quad g = \lim \nu_n, \quad \mu_n, \nu_n \text{ simple measurable}$$

$$\text{Then } \alpha f + \beta g = \lim (\alpha \mu_n + \beta \nu_n), \quad \alpha \mu_n + \beta \nu_n \text{ are simple measurable} \quad \Downarrow$$

f, g weakly \mathcal{A} -measurable $\Rightarrow \alpha f + \beta g$ is weakly \mathcal{A} -measurable

$$\mathbb{F} \text{ This follows from the fact that scalar-valued measurable functions form a vector space} \quad \Downarrow$$

(b) $f_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise on M . If each f_n is Borel- \mathcal{A} -meas.
(weakly \mathcal{A} -meas.), then so is f .

IF For Borel \mathcal{A} -measurability: let $U \subset X$ be open

$$\text{Then } f^{-1}(U) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcap_{k=m}^{\infty} f_k^{-1}(\{t \in X, \text{dist}(t, X \setminus U) > \frac{1}{k}\})$$

• $t \in f^{-1}(U) \Rightarrow f(t) \in U \Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t.

$$U(f(t), \frac{1}{n}) \subset U \Rightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \forall k \geq m \ f_k(t) \in U(f(t), \frac{1}{n})$$

so, $t \in$ the set on the RHS.

• $t \in$ RHS. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t.

$$\forall k \geq m \ \text{dist}(f_k(t), X \setminus U) > \frac{1}{k}.$$

Then $\text{dist}(f(t), X \setminus U) \geq \frac{1}{n}$, so $f(t) \in U$,
hence $t \in f^{-1}(U)$.

For weak \mathcal{A} -measurability

$$f_n \rightarrow f \Rightarrow \forall \varphi \in X^* \ \varphi \circ f_n \rightarrow \varphi \circ f.$$

So, the conclusion follows from the Borel- \mathcal{A} -measurability case applied to $(\varphi \circ f_n)$.

□

(c) f strongly measurable $\Rightarrow f$ Borel \mathcal{A} -measurable $\Rightarrow f$ weakly \mathcal{A} -meas.
 For simple functions all the types of measurability coincide

Γ f simple. Then f is simple measurable $\Leftrightarrow f$ is Borel \mathcal{A} -measurable

$$\Rightarrow: f = \sum_{i=1}^k x_i \chi_{A_i}, \quad A_i \in \mathcal{A} \text{ disjoint, } x_i \in X$$

$$U \subset X \text{ open} \dots f^{-1}(U) = \bigcup \{A_i; x_i \in U\} \in \mathcal{A}$$

\Leftarrow f is simple $f(M) = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ distinct

$$A_j := f^{-1}(\{x_j\}) = M \setminus f^{-1}(X \setminus \{x_j\}) \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$f = \sum_{j=1}^k x_j \chi_{A_j}$$

• f strongly \mathcal{A} -measurable $\Rightarrow f$ Borel \mathcal{A} -measurable

$\Gamma f = \lim \mu_n, \mu_n$ simple measurable.

By the above μ_n are Borel \mathcal{A} -meas. $B_{g_j}(s)$

f is Borel \mathcal{A} -measurable \Downarrow

• f Borel \mathcal{A} -meas. $\Rightarrow f$ weakly \mathcal{A} -meas.

$\Gamma \varphi \in X^*, U \subset \mathbb{R}$ open $\Rightarrow (\varphi \circ f)^{-1}(U) = f^{-1}(\varphi^{-1}(U)) \in \mathcal{A}$
 as $\varphi^{-1}(U)$ is open in X . \Downarrow

• f simple: f weakly \mathcal{A} -meas $\Rightarrow f$ is simple measurable

$\Gamma f(M) = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ distinct.

Fix $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ For $l \neq j, l \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ we have $x_j \neq x_l$

so $\exists \varphi_l \in X^*$ s.t. $\varphi_l(x_j) \neq \varphi_l(x_l)$

$$A_j := f^{-1}(\{x_j\}) = \bigcap_{l \neq j} \{t \in M; \varphi_l(f(t) - x_l) \neq 0\} =$$

$$= \bigcap_{l \neq j} (\varphi_l \circ f)^{-1}(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}) \in \mathcal{A} \Downarrow$$

(d) $f: M \rightarrow X$ strongly measurable $\Rightarrow f(M)$ is separable

$\Gamma f = \lim \mu_n, \mu_n$ simple measurable

$\Rightarrow f(M) \subset \overline{\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_n(M)} \Rightarrow f(M)$ separable. \downarrow

(e) $f: M \rightarrow X$ Boal \mathcal{A} -measurable

$\Rightarrow w \mapsto \|f(w)\|$ is \mathcal{A} -measurable.

$\Gamma h(x) = \|x\|, x \in X$ is cts on X

$\Rightarrow h \circ f$ is measurable

$(U \text{ open}, U \subset X \Rightarrow (h \circ f)^{-1}(U) = f^{-1}(h^{-1}(U)) \in \mathcal{A}$
as $h^{-1}(U)$ is open. \downarrow