REFERENCES 1

Sequences

 ∇ 5.1. Show that the following sets are Borel in the extended real numbers $[-\infty, \infty]$:

■ The set of converging sequences (including sequences whose limit $\pm \infty$):

$$\operatorname{Converge}[-\infty,\infty] \coloneqq \left\{ \vec{r} \in [-\infty,\infty]^{\mathbb{N}} \middle| \exists \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n \right\}$$

■ For every $a \in [-\infty, \infty]$, the set of sequences that converge to a:

Converge To
$$a := \left\{ \vec{r} \in [-\infty, \infty]^{\mathbb{N}} \middle| \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n = a \right\}$$

■ The set of convergence rates:

ConvergenceRate :=
$$\left\{ \vec{r} \in (0, \infty] \middle| \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n = 0 \right\}$$

 ∇ 5.2. Show that the following higher-order operations are measurable:

- \blacksquare lim: Converge $[\infty, \infty] \to [-\infty, \infty]$
- \blacksquare lim inf, lim sup: $[-\infty, \infty]^{\mathbb{N}} \to [-\infty, \infty]$
- \blacksquare arg min, arg max : $[-\infty, \infty]^{\mathbb{N}} \to \mathbb{N}_{\perp}$
- \blacksquare min: $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}} \setminus \{\emptyset\} \to \mathbb{N}$, where $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}$ is the measurable space structure induced by identifying the measurable subsets of $\mathbb N$ with their indicator functions in the countable-product measurable space $2^{\mathbb{N}}$. Δ

 ∇ 5.3. For every measurable space X, we may adjoin a new element \bot called 'bottom' representing the undefined value, and making the singleton $\{\bot\}$ measurable. Explicitly:

- The measurable sets are generated by those of X and $\{\bot\}$:

$$\mathcal{B}_{X_{\perp}} \coloneqq \sigma(\{\{\iota_1 \bot\}\} \cup \iota_2[[\mathcal{B}_X]])$$

We can use the undefined value to define partial measurable functions. Show that the following higher-order operations are measurable:

- $= \lim : [-\infty, \infty]^{\mathbb{N}} \to [-\infty, \infty]_{\perp}$
- $\lim_{L\to\infty} \mathbb{I}_{\infty}$, \mathbb{I}_{∞} , $\mathbb{I}_$ by removing any intermediate undefined values.

 ∇ 5.4. Define a measurable function approx_ : ConvergenceRate $\times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{N}}$, such that each $\operatorname{approx}_{\vec{b}}r$ is a sequence \vec{q} of rational numbers that converges to r at rate \vec{b} , so for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $|q_n - r| < b_n$.

References