

第 8 讲 (2023. 4. 28)

Thm. $\{\text{简单函数}\} \xrightarrow{\text{dense}} L^1$
 $\{\text{非负简单函数}\} \xrightarrow{\text{dense}} L^1$

Pf. 1. $\forall f \in L^1$

Step 1 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f \geq 0$

$\exists \varphi_k \geq 0$ simple s.t. $\varphi_k \uparrow f$

MCT
 $\Rightarrow \int \varphi_k \, d\mu \rightarrow \int f \, d\mu$

$\Rightarrow \|f - \varphi_k\|_1 = \int (f - \varphi_k) \, d\mu \rightarrow 0$
as $k \rightarrow \infty$

Step 2 $\int f \geq 0$

$$f = f^+ - f^-$$

\Rightarrow Step 1, $\exists \varphi_k^{(1)}, \varphi_k^{(2)} \geq 0$ simple, s.t.

$$\|f^+ - \varphi_k^{(1)}\|_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\|f^- - \varphi_k^{(2)}\|_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varphi_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi_k^{(1)} - \varphi_k^{(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f - \varphi_k\|_1 \leq \|f^+ - \varphi_k^{(1)}\|_1 + \|f^- - \varphi_k^{(2)}\|_1$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty$$

2. 只需证明:

$$\{\text{阶梯函数}\} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} \{\text{可积简单函数}\}$$

(定理 15.11 三角不等式)

$$|i \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}| \quad \varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \chi_{E_k} \in L^1 \iff \begin{cases} \sum a_k \neq 0 \\ \sum m(E_k) < \infty \end{cases}$$

定理 15.11: $\forall E, m(E) < \infty, \forall \varepsilon > 0,$

$\exists \psi$ 阶梯函数 s.t.

$$\|\chi_E - \psi\|_1 < \varepsilon$$

由 pf of Thm 4.3, Chpt 1, $\exists R_1, \dots, R_M$

不相交 s.t.

$$m(E \Delta (\bigcup_{i=1}^M R_i)) < \varepsilon$$

$$\psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^M \chi_{R_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\chi_E - \psi\|_1 < \varepsilon$$

$C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{R}^n$ 上 $\sum_{+}^{(\infty)}$ 支 (连) 紧 支 函 数 之 集

Thm $C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^1$

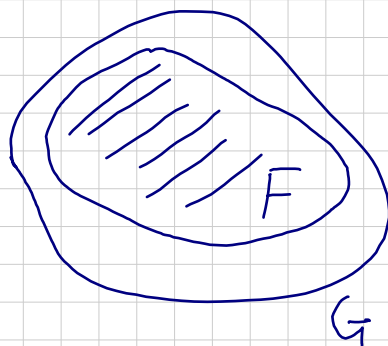
Levi (Urysohn) 设 $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 闭, $G \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 开

$F \subset G$, 则 $\exists f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$ s.t.

(i) $0 \leq f \leq 1$

(ii) $f = 1$ on F

(iii) $f = 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G$



Pf. 不妨设 $F \neq \emptyset, G \neq \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\text{dist}(x, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G)}{\text{dist}(x, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G) + \text{dist}(x, F)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

[P] 为所求 (HW).

Pf of Thm

只需证明: $\forall R$ 矩形, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists g \in C_c(\mathbb{R})$ s.t.

$$\| \chi_R - g \|_1 < \varepsilon.$$

稍做放大 R 为开矩形 \tilde{R} , s.t.

$$m(\tilde{R} \setminus R) < \varepsilon$$

Urysohn

$$\implies \exists g \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$(i) \quad 0 \leq g \leq 1$$

$$(ii) \quad g = 1 \text{ on } R$$

$$(iii) \quad g = 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \tilde{R}$$

$$\implies g = \chi_R \text{ on } R \cup (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \tilde{R})$$

$$\implies \| \chi_R - g \|_1 < \int_{\tilde{R} \setminus R} 1 \, dm = m(\tilde{R} \setminus R) < \varepsilon.$$

Thm: $\forall 1 \leq p < \infty, \implies$

$$1^\circ \quad \{ \text{简单函数} \} \overset{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p$$

$$2^\circ \quad \{ \text{阶梯函数} \} \overset{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p.$$

$$3^\circ \quad C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \overset{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p$$

Pf. (HW)

Prop 设 $f \in L^1$

(i) (平移不变性)

$$\int f(x-h) dx = \int f(x) dx, \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(ii) \int f(\lambda x) dx = \lambda^{-n} \int f(x) dx$$

$$(iii) \int f(-x) dx = \int f(x) dx$$

Pf: 1° 起见 设 $f = \chi_E$

$$f \in L^1 \Rightarrow m(E) < \infty$$

$$\hat{=} (\tau_h f)(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x-h), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_h \chi_E = \chi_{E+h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \tau_h \chi_E dm = m(E+h) = m(E) = \int \chi_E dm$$

2° f simple $\forall \mathbb{R}^n$

3° $f \geq 0$

$\exists \varphi_k \geq 0$ simple, s.t. $\varphi_k \nearrow f$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_h \varphi_k \nearrow \tau_h f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MCT} \\ \implies \int f \, d\mu &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int \varphi_k \, d\mu = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int \tau_h \varphi_k \, d\mu \\ &= \int \tau_h f \, d\mu \end{aligned}$$

$$4^\circ - \mathbb{H} \left\{ f + \frac{f}{n} \mathbb{H} \right\}$$

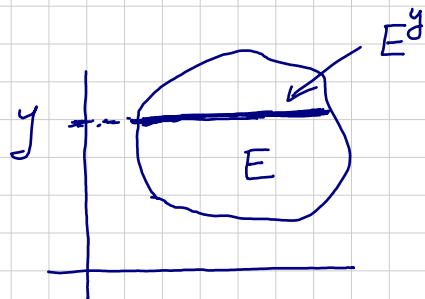
$$f = f^+ - f^-$$

累次积分换序

化重积分为累次积分

→ Fubini Thm

• Riemann 积分中一对应定理



Def 对 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2}$ 和 $y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}$

$$E^y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1} : (x, y) \in E\}$$

称为 E 关于 y 之切片 (slice)

对 $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$,

$$E_x \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2} : (x, y) \in E\}.$$

对 $\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2}$ 上 \exists 双 f 和 $y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}$

$$f^y(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$$

称为 f 关于 y 之切片

$$f_x(y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y), \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}$$

Q: 1°

$$E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2} \quad \overline{\cup} \{y\} \Rightarrow$$

$$E^y \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_1} \quad \overline{\cup} \{y\} ?$$

$$E_x \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_2} \quad \overline{\cup} \{x\} ?$$

2° $f \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2} = \overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \Rightarrow f^y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1} = \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$?
 $f_x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2} = \dots$?

反例: 1° $\exists A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^1$ 中 $\overline{\mathbb{R}^1} \setminus A$
 $E \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A \times \{0\}$

$$\Rightarrow m_2(E) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 中 } \overline{\mathbb{R}^2} \setminus E$$

$$1^{\circ} E^0 = A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^1 \text{ 中 } \overline{\mathbb{R}^1} \setminus A$$

$$2^{\circ} f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \chi_E \text{ 中 } \overline{\mathbb{R}^2} \quad 1^{\circ} f^0 = \chi_A \text{ 中 } \overline{\mathbb{R}^1}$$

在 a.e. $\frac{\mathbb{R}^n}{\mathbb{R}^n} \times \overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \setminus \frac{\mathbb{R}^n}{\mathbb{R}^n} \setminus \frac{\mathbb{R}^n}{\mathbb{R}^n}$ Yes.

Thm (Fubini)

$$\exists f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2}).$$

$$(F1) \quad \exists \text{ a.e. } y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}, \quad f^y \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1})$$

$$\exists \text{ a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \quad f_x \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_2})$$

$$(F2) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} f(x, \cdot) dx \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_2})$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} f(\cdot, y) dy \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1})$$

$$(F3) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2}} f \, d\mu = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} f(x, y) \, dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} f(x, y) \, dy \right] dx$$

Thm (Tonelli)

$$\checkmark f \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2})$$

$$(T1) \text{ } \exists \text{ a.e. } y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2}, f^y \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_1})$$

$$\exists \text{ a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, f_x \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_2})$$

$$(T2) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} f(x, \cdot) \, dx \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_2})$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} f(\cdot, y) \, dy \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_1})$$

$$(T3) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2}} f \, d\mu = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} f(x, y) \, dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} f(x, y) \, dy \right] dx$$

Tonelli \Rightarrow Fubini

$$\checkmark f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2})$$

$$f = f^+ - f^-$$

$$\Rightarrow f^+, f^- \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2})$$

Tonelli
 $\Rightarrow f^+, f^- \in \mathcal{F} \} (T1) - (T3)$

$f^+, f^- \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2}) \Rightarrow (T2), (T3)$ 中出现
 的积分均有限或
 a.e. 有限.
 故可相减

$$\Rightarrow (F3)$$

Idea of pf of Tonelli:

$$\mathcal{F} \stackrel{!}{=} L^+ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2})$$

$$\mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ f \in L^+ : f \text{ 满足 } (T1) - (T3) \}$$

$$\text{Tonelli} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F} = L^+$$

1. \mathcal{F} 对加法和非负数乘积封闭

2. \mathcal{F} 对单调递增序列的极限封闭

i.e. $\mathcal{F} \ni f_k \uparrow f \Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{F}$