

第 = + - iH (2023.5.19)

如: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |k_t| dx = 1$ 及 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} k_t dx = 1$ $\{k_t\}_{t>0}$ s.t.

$$(A1) \quad \int k_t dx = 1$$

$$(A2) \quad \exists C_1 > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$|k_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{t^n}, \quad \forall t \in (0, 1)$$

$$(A3) \quad \exists C_2 > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$|k_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_2 t}{|x|^{n+1}}, \quad \forall t > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

\therefore 如 $\{k_t\}_{t>0} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \text{A.I.}$

Thm: 如 $\{k_t\}_{t>0} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} \text{A.I.}$

$$(i) \quad \forall f \in L^1, \quad f * k_t \rightarrow f \text{ a.e. as } t \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$(ii) \quad \forall f \in L^p, \quad \|f * k_t - f\|_p \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow 0^+ \\ (1 \leq p < \infty)$$

Def $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{所有光滑紧支函数} \}$

Thm $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p$, $(1 \leq p < \infty)$

Pf. \checkmark $\psi(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{2}{1-|x|^2}}, & \text{if } |x| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } |x| \geq 1. \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\text{supp}(\psi) \subset B_1(0)$$

$$0 \leq \psi(x) \leq 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\checkmark \quad K(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\psi(x)}{\|\psi\|_1}$$

$$K_t(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t^{-n} K(t^{-1}x)$$

Claim $\{K_t\}_{t>0} \xrightarrow[n]{\text{A.I.}}$

$$\int K_t dx = 1 \quad \forall t > 0$$

$$|K_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{t^n} \quad \text{with } C_1 = \frac{1}{\|\psi\|_1}$$

$$\text{supp}(K_t) \subset B_t(0)$$

$$\checkmark \quad |x| \leq t \rightarrow |K_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{t^n} = \frac{C_1 t}{t^{n+1}} \leq \frac{C_1 t}{|x|^{n+1}}$$

$\forall f \in L^p, \forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists g \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ s.t.}$

$$\|f - g\|_p < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad (C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p)$$

$$\text{supp}(g * k_\varepsilon) \subset \text{supp}(g) + \text{supp}(k_\varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow g * k_\varepsilon \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

A.I. $\Rightarrow \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in \mathcal{L} \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \in \mathcal{L}$

$$\|g * k_\varepsilon - g\|_p < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f - g * k_\varepsilon\|_p$$

$$\leq \|f - g\|_p + \|g - g * k_\varepsilon\|_p < \varepsilon.$$

Q: $N-L \Leftrightarrow ?$

$$\int_a^x F'(t) dt = F(x) - F(a) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F \text{ a.e. } \sqrt{1/2} \\ F' \in L^1[a, b] \\ F \in \mathcal{L}^1 \end{cases}$$

$$|F(x+h) - F(x)| \leq \int_{[x, x+h]} |F'(t)| dt \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0$$

(by 积分中值定理 $(\frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} |F'(t)| dt)$)

BV \exists δ \leftrightarrow \exists 有限曲线

Def $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $(\int | \dot{\gamma} |)$
 $t \mapsto (x(t), y(t)) = \gamma(t)$

如 $\exists M > 0$ s.t. \forall 分割 P

$$P: a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n |\gamma(t_k) - \gamma(t_{k-1})| \leq M.$$

\therefore 对 γ \exists 有限曲线

$$L(\gamma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_P \sum_{k=1}^n |\gamma(t_k) - \gamma(t_{k-1})|$$

称为 γ 的弧长.

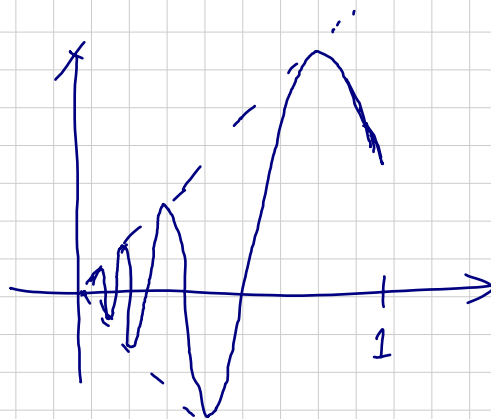
例: γ 是 C^1 曲线 \Rightarrow

$$L(\gamma) = \int_a^b \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$$

例: $\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $t \mapsto (t, f(t))$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t \sin \frac{1}{t} & , t \in (0, 1] \\ 0 & , t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \gamma$ 不可求长.



Def. 21 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积 $\Leftrightarrow P$

$$V(f, P) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^N |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})|$$

如果 $\sup_P V(f, P) < \infty$, 则称 f 为有界变差.

变差 \leq

$$V_a^b(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_P V(f, P)$$

其中 $f \in [a, b]$ 上的全变差。

$$BV[a, b] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ [a, b] \text{ 上的全变差有限函数} \}$$

[2.]:

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 有界, 单调} \Rightarrow f \in BV[a, b]$$

$$\underline{\text{证}} \quad V_a^b(f) = |f(b) - f(a)|$$

Pf: 不妨设 $f \uparrow$

$$\begin{aligned} V(f, P) &= \sum_{k=1}^N |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})| \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N (f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})) \\ &= f(b) - f(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$[3.]: \left. \begin{array}{l} f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ 可微} \\ f' \text{ 有界} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \in BV[a, b]$$

$$\text{Pf. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{有界} \\ \text{可微} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f'(t)|$$

由中值定理

$$|f(t) - f(s)| \leq M |t - s|, \quad \forall t, s \in [a, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow V(f, P) \leq M \sum_{k=1}^N (t_k - t_{k-1}) = M(b-a)$$

(3.) $f(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} t \sin \frac{1}{t}, & t \in (0, 1] \\ 0, & t = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow f \notin BV[0, 1]$$

Pf $\forall N, \{ t_0 = 0, t_N = 1,$

$$t_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{(N-k+\frac{1}{2})\pi}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, N-1.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t_k) = \frac{(-1)^{N-k}}{(N-k+\frac{1}{2})\pi}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})| = \frac{1}{(N-k+\frac{1}{2})\pi} + \frac{1}{(N-k-\frac{1}{2})\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2(N-k)}{(N-k)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\geq \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{N-k}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(f, P) \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{N-k} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{k}$$

Prop $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 可求长 $\Leftrightarrow x, y \in BV[a, b]$
 $t \mapsto (x(t), y(t))$

Cor $\int f \in C[a, b]$
 $f \in BV[a, b] \Leftrightarrow f$ 是图线可求长.

Prop $BV[a, b] \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$

Prop $\int f \in BV[a, b]$

$$1^\circ \forall x \in [a, b], \quad V_a^b(f) = V_a^x(f) + V_x^b(f)$$

$$2^\circ x \mapsto V_a^x(f) \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上的增函数}$$

Pf (i) Step 1. LHS \leq RHS

$$\leftarrow \int_a^a(f) = 0$$

于是 $\int_a^x(f) \leq V_a^x(f)$. $\int_a^b(f) \leq V_a^b(f) = -\int_b^a(f) \leq$

Case 1 $x \in \{t_1, \dots, t_{N-1}\}$

$\downarrow \exists$ $x = t_j$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^N |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})| &= \sum_{k=1}^j + \sum_{k=j+1}^N \\ &\leq V_a^x(f) + V_x^b(f) \end{aligned}$$

Case 2 $x \notin \{t_1, \dots, t_{N-1}\}$

$\exists j \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}$ s.t. $t_{j-1} < x < t_j$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |f(t_j) - f(t_{j-1})| \\ \leq |f(t_j) - f(x)| + |f(x) - f(t_{j-1})| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V(f, P) &\leq \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{j-1} + |f(x) - f(t_{j-1})|}_{\leq V_a^x(f)} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{|f(t_j) - f(x)| + \sum_{k=j+1}^N}_{\leq V_x^b(f)} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2 LHS \geq RHS

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists P_1: a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{N_1} = x$ s.t.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N_1} |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})| > V_a^x(f) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

$\exists P_2: x = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_{N_2} = b$, s.t.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N_2} |f(s_j) - f(s_{j-1})| > V_x^b(f) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P_1 \cup P_2$$

$$\Rightarrow P \overset{v}{\approx} [a, b] = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{x} \right) \right\}, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$V(f, P) > V_a^x(f) + V_x^b(f) - \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow V_a^b(f) > V_a^x(f) + V_x^b(f) - \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow V_a^b(f) \geq V_a^x(f) + V_x^b(f)$$

(ii) $\forall x_1 < x_2$

$$V_a^{x_2}(f) - V_a^{x_1}(f) = V_{x_1}^{x_2}(f) \geq 0.$$

Thm (Jordan 分解定理)

任一实值有界变差函数可表示为两个有界单调增函数之差

Pf 设 $f \in BV[a, b]$

$$\downarrow$$
$$g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V_a^x(f)$$

$$h(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V_a^x(f) - f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f = g - h$$

只需证 $h \uparrow$

设 $x_1 < x_2$, 则

$$h(x_1) - h(x_2) = \underbrace{V_{x_1}^{x_2}(f)} - [f(x_2) - f(x_1)] \geq 0$$
$$\geq |f(x_2) - f(x_1)|$$