

第 21 讲 (2023.5.24)

Thm (单调函数微分定理)

若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上单调增, 则

(i)  $f \in [a, b] = a.e.$  可微

(ii)  $f' \in L^1[a, b]$

(iii)  $\int_a^b f'(t) dt \leq f(b) - f(a)$

Def 设  $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ , 称一族闭区间  $\Gamma = \{I_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$

为  $E$  的一个 Vitali 覆盖

$\forall x \in E, \inf \{ |I| : I \in \Gamma, x \in I \} = 0$

i.e.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists I \in \Gamma$  with  $|I| < \varepsilon$   
s.t.  $x \in I$ .

Thm (Vitali 覆盖定理)

设  $E \subset \mathbb{R}, m^*(E) < \infty, \Gamma$  为  $E$  的一个

Vitali 覆盖, 则:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists I_1, \dots, I_N \in \Gamma$

互不相交  $\{I_k\}$  s.t.

$$m_*(E \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^N I_k) < \varepsilon.$$

Pf.  $m_*(E) < \infty \Rightarrow \exists G \text{ 开}, m(G) < \infty$   
s.t.  $E \subset G$

不妨设  $\forall I \in \Gamma, I \subset G$  ( $\because$  Vitali)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup \{ |I| : I \in \Gamma \} < \infty \end{array} \right.$$

$\exists I_1 \in \Gamma$  s.t.  $I_1 \cap E \neq \emptyset, |I_1| > \frac{\delta_0}{2}$ .

( $\#\Gamma = \infty \Rightarrow$  可取  $\{I_k\}$  最大者, 且由  $\delta_0 = \frac{\delta_0}{2} \times$ )  
(这总学可以(做)  $\Rightarrow$ )

如果  $E \subset I_1$ , 停下

否则, 令

$$\delta_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup \{ |I| : I \in \Gamma, I \cap I_1 = \emptyset \}$$

$\Rightarrow \delta_1 > 0$  (HW)

$\exists I_2 \in \Gamma$  s.t.  $I_2 \cap E \neq \emptyset, I_2 \cap I_1 = \emptyset$ .

$$\text{ii) } |I_2| > \frac{\delta_1}{2}$$

如果  $E \subset I_1 \cup I_2$ , 停止

否则继续

⋮

如果  $E \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^k I_j$ , 停止

否则继续

$$\delta_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup \left\{ |I| : I \in \Gamma, I \cap \left( \bigcup_{j=1}^k I_j \right) = \emptyset \right\}$$

取  $I_{k+1} \in \Gamma$ , s.t.

$$I_{k+1} \cap \left( \bigcup_{j=1}^k I_j \right) = \emptyset$$

$$|I_{k+1}| > \frac{\delta_k}{2}$$

⋮

如果有有限个  $I_j$  停止 (停止条件:  $E \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^N I_k$ )

则满足条件 ( $\because E \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^N I_k = \emptyset$ )

否则得到一列互不相交的  $\{I_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset \Gamma$

$$\text{s.t. } |I_k| > \frac{\delta_{k-1}}{2}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |I_k| \leq m(G) < +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow \exists N$ , s.t.

$$\sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} |I_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$$

$\left\{ \right.$

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E \setminus \left( \bigcup_{k=1}^N I_k \right)$$

Claim  $m^*(A) < \varepsilon$

$$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow r_x \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{dist}\left(x, \bigcup_{k=1}^N I_k\right) > 0.$$

$\Gamma \stackrel{\forall}{=} \text{Vitali}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists I \in \Gamma, |I| < r_x \text{ s.t.}$$

$$x \in I.$$

$$\Rightarrow I \cap \left( \bigcup_{k=1}^N I_k \right) = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow |I| < \delta_N < 2|I_{N+1}|$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{由 } \delta_N = \frac{1}{2} \times} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{由 } I_{N+1} = \overline{I_{N+1}}}$$

$$|I_k| \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \exists k \text{ s.t. } I_k \cap I \neq \emptyset$$

$$(\text{证完}) \text{ 由 } \delta_k = \frac{1}{2} \times, |I| < \delta_k, \forall k.$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_k < 2|I_{k+1}| \rightarrow 0, \frac{2}{1} \bar{A}_0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right. n_0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min \{ k : I_k \cap I \neq \emptyset \}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_0 > N \quad \underline{\text{ii}}$$

$$|I| < \delta_{n_0-1} < 2|I_{n_0}|$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\uparrow} \quad \text{由 } I_{n_0} \text{ 与 } I \text{ 相交}$$

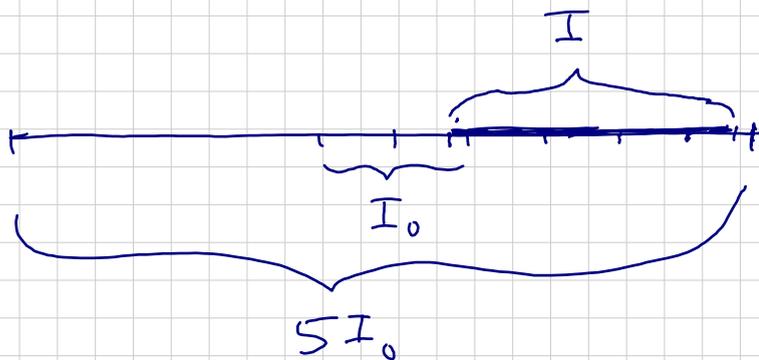
$$\left( \text{注意 } \delta_{n_0-1} = \sup \left\{ |J| : J \in \Gamma, J \cap \left( \bigcup_{j=1}^{n_0-1} I_j \right) = \emptyset \right\} \right)$$

$$\text{且 } I \cap I_{n_0-1} = \emptyset$$

$$I_{n_0} \cap I \neq \emptyset$$

$$\implies I \subset 5I_{n_0}$$

(这步  $5I_{n_0}$  与  $I_{n_0}$  同心，且长度为  $5 \frac{\delta}{2}$  的闭区间)



对  $\forall x \in I$

$$\implies x \in 5I_{n_0}$$

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{k}{n_0} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$A \subset \bigcup_{k=N+1}^{\infty} 5I_k \quad (\because n_0 > N)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_x(A) \leq \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} |5I_k| < \varepsilon$$

Def  $f$  在  $x$  附近  $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$  有  $\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon$ ,  $\wedge$

$$D^+ f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (\text{右} \pm \text{Dini } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 效})$$

$$D_+ f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \liminf_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (\text{右} \text{ 下} \dots)$$

$$D^- f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (\text{左} \pm \dots)$$

$$D_- f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \liminf_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (\text{左} \text{ 下} \dots)$$

Rank .  $D^+ f(x) \geq D_+ f(x)$

$$D^- f(x) \geq D_- f(x)$$

# Pf of Thm

Thm 1)  $f$  a.e.  $\bar{y}$  存在. 只需证: 除一个零测集外,

$$D^+ f(x) = D_+ f(x) = D^- f(x) = D_- f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

证

$$E_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in (a, b) : D^+ f(x) > D_- f(x)\}$$

$$E_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in (a, b) : D^- f(x) > D_+ f(x)\}$$

Claim 1  $m(E_1) = m(E_2) = 0$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{由 1), } \forall x \in (a, b) \setminus (E_1 \cup E_2), \\ D^+ f(x) \leq D_- f(x) \leq D^- f(x) \leq D_+ f(x) \\ \Rightarrow f'(x) \text{ 存在. ( } \bar{y} \text{ 不为 } \infty \text{ )} \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore$  证  $m(E_1) = 0$

$f \nearrow \Rightarrow$  由 Dini  $\frac{r}{s} \geq 0$

$$E_1 = \bigcup_{r, s \in \mathbb{Q}} \underbrace{\{x \in (a, b) : D^+ f(x) > r > s > D_- f(x)\}}_{\text{记为 } A_{r,s}}$$

Claim 2  $m_*(A_{r,s}) = 0$ ,  $\forall r, s \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A_{r,s}$

$\uparrow$  is not true, i.e.  $m_*(A) > 0$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists G \cap s.t. A \subset G \stackrel{||}{\iff}$

$$m(G) < (1 + \varepsilon) m_*(A)$$

$\uparrow$   $x \in A \Rightarrow D_- f(x) < s$

$\Rightarrow \exists h_x^{(n)} \rightarrow 0^+$ , s.t.

$$\frac{f(x - h_x^{(n)}) - f(x)}{h_x^{(n)}} < s, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - f(x - h_x^{(n)}) < s h_x^{(n)}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$\uparrow$   $\exists \Gamma \cap [x - h_x^{(n)}, x] \subset G$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ [x - h_x^{(n)}, x] \right\}_{x \in A, n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$\xrightarrow{n} A$  is Vitali  $\uparrow$   $\xrightarrow{\text{Vitali}} \mathbb{R}$

