

第 = + 三 讲 (2023.5.26)

Thm (Darboux 定理) (证明)

$$f \nearrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f \text{ a.e. } \uparrow \\ f' \in L^1[a, b] \\ \int_a^b f'(x) dx \leq f(b) - f(a) \end{cases}$$

Lem (Vitali 覆盖引理)

$$\text{Let } E \subset \mathbb{R}, m_*(E) < \infty, \Gamma = \{I_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$$

$E \subset \text{Vitali } \{I_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists I_1, \dots, I_N \in \Gamma \text{ s.t.}$$

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

Pf of Thm

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in (a, b) : D^+ f(x) > D_- f(x)\} \\ E_2 &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in (a, b) : D^- f(x) > D_+ f(x)\} \end{aligned}$$

只需证 1)

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

(\Rightarrow 四个 Dini 导数 a.e. 相等)

只需证 $m(E_1) = 0$.

$$E_1 = \bigcup_{r,s \in \mathbb{Q}} A_{r,s}$$

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

又 (与 1) 为证) : $m_*(A_{r,s}) = 0, \forall r,s \in \mathbb{Q}$.

证 $A = A_{r,s}$

假设 $m_*(A) > 0$.

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists G \text{ 开}, \text{ s.t. } A \subset G \text{ 且}$

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

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

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

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

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

不妨设每个 $[x - h_x^{(n)}, x] \subset G$

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

$\frac{13}{1}$ A 是一个 Vitali 覆盖.

Vitali

$\Rightarrow \exists [x_1 - h_1, x_1], \dots, [x_N - h_N, x_N] \in \Gamma$
互不相交, s.t.

$$m_*(A \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^N [x_k - h_k, x_k]) < \varepsilon$$

\Rightarrow

$$(\star) \quad m_* \left(A \cap \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^N [x_k - h_k, x_k] \right) \right) > m_*(A) - \varepsilon$$

$\stackrel{13}{\Rightarrow}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N h_k \leq m(G) < (1 + \varepsilon) m_*(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^N [f(x_k) - f(x_k - h_k)]$$

$$< s \sum_{k=1}^N h_k$$

$$< s(1 + \varepsilon) m_*(A)$$

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$$B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A \cap \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^N \underbrace{(x_k - h_k, x_k)} \right)$$

($\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 这里 $\frac{\eta}{2}$ 开区间)

$$\forall y \in B, D^+ f(y) > r$$

$$\text{则 } \exists l_y^{(m)} \rightarrow 0^+, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$f(y + l_y^{(m)}) - f(y) > r l_y^{(m)}, \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{于是取 } l_y^{(m)} \text{ 充分小 s.t.}$$

$$[y, y + l_y^{(m)}] \subset (x_k - h_k, x_k) \text{ for some } k$$

(由 $B \ni \frac{\varepsilon}{2} x$, $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \frac{\eta}{2}$ 性质)

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ [y, y + l_y^{(m)}] \}_{y \in B, m \in \mathbb{N}}$$

所以 $B \ni \leftarrow$ Vitali 覆盖.

Vitali:

$$\Rightarrow \exists [y_1, y_1 + l_1], \dots, [y_J, y_J + l_J] \in \Gamma'$$

$$\exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$m_\# \left(B \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^J [y_j, y_j + l_j] \right) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^J [f(y_j + l_j) - f(y_j)]$$

$$> r \sum_{j=1}^J l_j$$

$$> r (m_*(B) - \varepsilon) \quad (\text{by } (\star) \text{ with } i = j^{\text{th}})$$

$$> r (m_*(A) - 2\varepsilon) \quad (\text{by } (\star))$$

$$\overset{?}{\Rightarrow} f \nearrow, \quad [y_j, y_j + l_j] \subset (x_k - h_k, x_k) \text{ for some } k$$

∃ ε not true.

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^J [f(y_j + l_j) - f(y_j)]$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^N [f(x_k) - f(x_k - h_k)]$$

$$< s(1 + \varepsilon) m_*(A).$$

$$\Rightarrow r(m_*(A) - 2\varepsilon) < s(1 + \varepsilon) m_*(A)$$

$\forall \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\Rightarrow r m_*(A) \leq s m_*(A)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r > s} m_*(A) = 0.$$

(~~不用~~ $\frac{1}{n}$ 证明) f a.e. $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ 上可导, $f'(x) \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ 上可积
 $\int_a^b f'(x) dx \leq f(b) - f(a)$)

于是 $\int_a^b f'(x) dx \leq f(b) - f(a)$

\leftarrow $g_n(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x)}{\frac{1}{n}}, x \in [a, b]$

延拓 f 为 $f(x + \frac{1}{n})$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上, $\{f(x + \frac{1}{n})\} \subset \mathbb{R}$.

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} f(a), & x \in (-\infty, a) \\ f(x), & x \in [a, b] \\ f(b), & x \in (b, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$f \nearrow \Rightarrow g_n \geq 0$.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n \rightarrow f'$ a.e.

Fatou $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f'(x) dx \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b g_n(x) dx$

$= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_a^b [f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x)] dx$

$= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\int_{a + \frac{1}{n}}^{b + \frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]$

$$= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\underbrace{n \int_b^{b+\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx}_{f(b)} - \underbrace{n \int_a^{a+\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx}_{\geq f(a)} \right]$$

$$\leq f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow f' \in L^1[a, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow f' \text{ a.e. } \neq \mathbb{R}^2, \text{ VP } f \text{ a.e. } \overline{\eta} \text{ 一致.}$$

$$\underline{\text{Cor}} \quad f \in BV[a, b] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f \text{ a.e. } \overline{\eta} \text{ 一致} \\ f' \in L^1[a, b] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Q: } \left. \begin{array}{l} f \nearrow \\ f \in \mathbb{R}^2 \end{array} \right\} \not\Rightarrow \int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

A: NO.

Cantor-Lebesgue \exists 一致.

$$\text{回} \text{ } \exists \text{ Cantor } \frac{1}{n} \text{ 一致 } \frac{1}{n}$$

$$I_{k,1} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\frac{1}{3^k}, \frac{2}{3^k} \right), \dots, I_{k,2^{k-1}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\frac{3^k-2}{3^k}, \frac{3^k-1}{3^k} \right)$$

$k=1, 2, \dots$

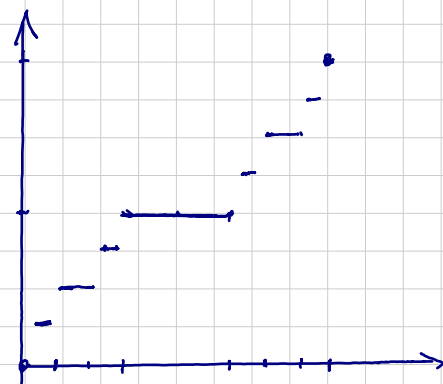
$$G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{j=1}^{2^{k-1}} I_{k,j} \quad \text{称为 Cantor 开集}$$

$$C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [0, 1] \setminus G \quad \text{称为 Cantor 集}$$

定义

$$g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{2^{k-1}} \frac{2^{j-1}}{2^k} \chi_{I_{k,j}}$$

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0, & x=0, \\ \sup \{g(t) : t \in [0, x) \cap G\}, & x \in (0, 1), \\ 1, & x=1 \end{cases}$$



$$g = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{2^{k-1}} \frac{2^{j-1}}{2^k} \chi_{I_{k,j}}$$

1° $f \uparrow$

$$2^\circ f(G) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} [0, 1]$$

$$f(G) = \left\{ \frac{2^{j-1}}{2^k} : 1 \leq j \leq 2^{k-1}, k=1, 2, \dots \right\} \cup \{0, 1\}$$

3° $f \in C[0, 1]$

否则由于单调函数只有跳跃间断点,

$$\text{与 } f(G) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} [0, 1] \frac{3}{1} \bar{G}$$

$$4^\circ \quad f' = 0 \quad \text{a.e.}$$

$$\forall x \in G, \exists I_{k,j} \ni x.$$

$$\text{从而 } f \equiv \frac{2^{j-1}}{2^k} \text{ on } I_{k,j} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$5^\circ \quad 0 = \int_0^1 f'(x) dx < f(1) - f(0) = 1.$$

Def 设 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

如果对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. 对 $[a, b]$ 中任 $\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}$ 有限个互不相交的开区间 $\{(a_k, b_k)\}_{k=1}^N$,

只要 $\sum_{k=1}^N (b_k - a_k) < \delta$, 就有

$$\sum_{k=1}^N |f(b_k) - f(a_k)| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N |f(b_k) - f(a_k)| < \varepsilon,$$

则称 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上绝对连续.

HW: $C-L$ 函数不绝对连续:

(Ex. 13)