

第 = +1 讲 (2023.6.14)

Def  $(X, \mathcal{m}, \mu)$

如果  $X = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k$  with  $\mu(E_k) < \infty, \forall k,$

则称  $\mu$  为  $\sigma$ -有限测度

Thm  $\mathcal{A} \subset X$  是一个代数

$\mu_0 \subset \mathcal{A}$  是一个有限测度

对  $E \subset X$ , 定义

$$\mu^*(E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_k) : A_k \in \mathcal{A}, k=1,2,\dots, E \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \right\}$$

(i)  $\mu^* \subset X$  是一个测度

(ii)  $\mu^*|_{\mathcal{A}} = \mu_0$

(iii)  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{m} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \mu^* \text{-可测集} \}$

(iv) 设  $\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu^*|_{\mathcal{m}}$

如果  $\nu \subset \mathcal{m}$  是一个有限测度 s.t.  $\nu|_{\mathcal{A}} = \mu_0$

(v)  $\nu(E) \leq \mu(E), \forall E \in \mathcal{m}$

' $\forall \mu(E) < \infty$  时  $\bar{\mu} = \mu$  成立.

特别地,  $\mu_0$  是  $\sigma$ -有限 PRM,  $\mu = \mu_0$ .  
(i.e.  $\mu = \mu_0$  且  $\mathcal{A} \supseteq \mathcal{M} = \sigma(\mathcal{A})$ )

Pf (iii)  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}$ .

$\forall A \in \mathcal{M}$ , i.e.

$$\forall E \subset X, \quad \mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_k \in \mathcal{A}, k=1, 2, \dots \text{ s.t. } E \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$$

证

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_k) < \mu^*(E) + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu^*(E) \leq \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$$

$$\leq \mu^*\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (A_k \cap A)\right) + \mu^*\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (A_k \cap A^c)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \underbrace{\mu^*(A_k \cap A)}_{\in \mathcal{A}} + \underbrace{\mu^*(A_k \cap A^c)}_{\in \mathcal{A}} \right]$$

$$\mu^*|_{\mathcal{A}} = \mu_0 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\mu_0(A_k \cap A) + \mu_0(A_k \cap A^c)]$$

$$\mu_0|_{\mathcal{A}} \text{ PRM} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_k) < \mu^*(E) + \varepsilon$$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 

$$\Rightarrow \mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap A) + \mu^*(E \cap A^c)$$

(iv)  $\exists E \in \mathcal{M}$ .

$$\forall A_k \in \mathcal{A}, k=1, 2, \dots \quad \text{with} \quad E \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$$

$$\nu(E) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \nu(A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_k)$$

$$(\because \nu|_{\mathcal{A}} = \mu_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu(E) \leq \mu^*(E) = \mu(E).$$

$\exists \mu(E) < \infty$ ,  $\nexists$  证明的逆向不等式

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_k \in \mathcal{A}, k=1, 2, \dots \text{ s.t. } E \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$$

ii)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_k) < \mu(E) + \varepsilon$$

$\leftarrow$

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$$

$$\mu|_{\mathcal{A}} = \mu_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(A) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_k) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(A_k)$$

$$< \mu(E) + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(A \setminus E) = \mu(A) - \mu(E) < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \nu(A) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \nu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^N A_k\right) \quad (\because \nu \leq \mu \leq \nu + \varepsilon) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mu_0\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^N A_k\right) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^N A_k\right) \\ &= \mu(A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mu(E) &\leq \mu(A) \\ &= \nu(A) \\ &= \nu(E) + \nu(A \setminus E) \\ &\leq \nu(E) + \mu(A \setminus E) \quad (\because \nu \leq \mu) \\ &\leq \nu(E) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(E) \leq \nu(E).$$

$$\forall \mu_0 \text{ } \checkmark \text{ } \sigma\text{-finite } \Rightarrow X = \biguplus_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$$

with  $\mu_0(A_k) < \infty, \forall k$

$\forall E \in \mathcal{M}$ .

$$\nu(E) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \nu(E \cap A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(E \cap A_k) = \mu(E).$$

Def 如“ $\mathcal{F} \subset 2^X$  满足”

(i)  $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$

(ii)  $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow E_1 \cap E_2 \in \mathcal{F}$

(对有限交集封闭)

(iii)  $E \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow E^c$  可表示为  $\mathcal{F}$  中成员之有限不交并

则称  $\mathcal{F}$  为  $X$  上之半代数.

例:  $\{\text{区间}\}$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上半代数.

Prop.  $\mathcal{F}$  为  $X$  上半代数

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\mathcal{F} \text{ 中成员之有限不交并}\}$  为  $X$  上代数.

PF 设  $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\Rightarrow B^c = \bigcup_{k=1}^N C_k \quad \text{with } C_k \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \setminus B = \bigcup_{k=1}^N (A \cap C_k) \in \mathcal{A}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\in \mathcal{F}}$

$$\Rightarrow A \cup B = (A \setminus B) \cup B$$

$$= \bigcup_{k=1}^N (A \cap C_k) \cup B \in \mathcal{A}$$

由上, 结合  $\mathcal{A} = \sigma(\mathcal{F})$  可见  $\mathcal{A}$  对有限并封闭。

$$\forall E \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow E = \bigcup_{k=1}^N A_k \quad \text{with } A_k \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$A_k^c = \bigcup_{j=1}^{N_k} C_j^{(k)} \quad \text{with } C_j^{(k)} \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow E^c = \bigcap_{k=1}^N A_k^c$$

$$= \bigcap_{k=1}^N \left( \bigcup_{j=1}^{N_k} C_j^{(k)} \right)$$

$$= \bigcup_{\substack{1 \leq j_k \leq N_k \\ 1 \leq k \leq N}} C_{j_1}^{(1)} \cap \dots \cap C_{j_N}^{(N)} \in \mathcal{A}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\in \mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{A}}$

# 乘积测度与 Fubini Thm

$$\begin{aligned} (X_1, \mathcal{M}_1, \mu_1) \\ (X_2, \mathcal{M}_2, \mu_2) \end{aligned} \xrightarrow{\quad} (X_1 \times X_2, \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes \mathcal{M}_2, \mu_1 \times \mu_2)$$

乘积测度  $\equiv \mu$ .

Rule: 一般不说

$$\mathcal{M}_1 \times \mathcal{M}_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \underbrace{A \times B}_{\text{称为可测矩形}} : A \in \mathcal{M}_1, B \in \mathcal{M}_2 \}$$

不是  $\sigma$ -代数.

Def  $\mathcal{M}_1 \otimes \mathcal{M}_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1 \times \mathcal{M}_2)$

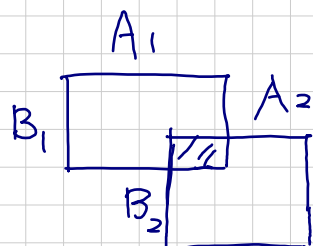
Q: 如何定义  $\mu_1 \times \mu_2$  s.t. Fubini Thm 成立?

一个必要条件:

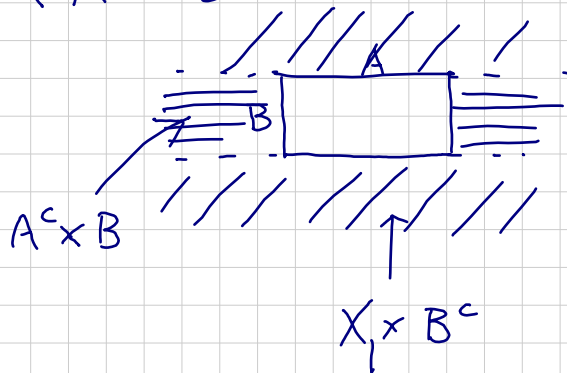
$$\mu_1 \times \mu_2(A \times B) = \mu_1(A) \mu_2(B)$$

Prop.  $\mathcal{M}_1 \times \mathcal{M}_2$  不是  $\sigma$ -代数.

pf.  $(A_1 \times B_2) \cap (A_2 \times B_1)$   
 $= (A_1 \cap A_2) \times (B_1 \cap B_2)$



$$(A \times B)^c = (X_1 \times B^c) \cup (A^c \times B)$$



Def  $\mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{可测子集} \} = \{ \text{有限个} \cup \text{可测子集} \}$

这  $\mathcal{A}$  是  $X_1 \times X_2$  上的一个代数.

$$\mu_0 \left( \bigcup_{k=1}^n (A_k \times B_k) \right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^n \mu_1(A_k) \mu_2(B_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_0 \text{ 是 } \mathcal{A} \text{ 上的有限测度}$$

对  $E \subset X_1 \times X_2$

$$\mu^*(E) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu_0(E_k) : E_k \in \mathcal{A}, k=1, 2, \dots \right. \\ \left. E \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow \mu^*$  是  $X_1 \times X_2$  上的外测度

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{M} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \mu^* \text{-可测子集} \}$  是  $\sigma$ -代数

$\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu^*|_{\mathcal{M}}$  是一个完备测度



$$m_1 \otimes m_2 \subset m$$

$$(\because m_1 \times m_2 \subset \mathcal{A} \subset m)$$

$$\underline{\text{Def.}} \quad \mu_1 \times \mu_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu^* \upharpoonright_{m_1 \otimes m_2}$$

Rmk: 一般地说,  $\mu_1 \times \mu_2$  不完备

$$\vec{\text{等}} \equiv m_1 \otimes m_2 = m.$$