

Borel set 作业题. 依测度收敛/逐项一致收敛/一致可积.

1. 关于 Borel set 作业题: f 可测 $\Rightarrow \forall B \in \mathcal{B}_R, f^{-1}(B) + L$.

\mathcal{B}_R 当 $\sigma(\text{open sets}) = \text{包含所有 open sets 的最小 } \sigma\text{-代数}$.

= 所有包含 $\mathcal{O} = \{\text{open sets}\}$ 的 σ -代数 之交.

定义集类 $E = \{B = f^{-1}(B) + L\} \Rightarrow E \text{ is a } \sigma\text{-algebra}$.

开集全体 $\mathcal{O} \subset E \Rightarrow \sigma(\mathcal{O}) \subset E \quad \square$.

注: \mathcal{B}_R 集难以显示表达. 不要写 " $\forall B \in \mathcal{B}_R \text{ 则 } B = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f_k(x)| > \varepsilon\}$ ".
写出来好像对, 但自己说不清为何可这样.

2. 收敛性与集中表达.

(1) $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.mn $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f_k(x)| > \varepsilon\} = 0$.

(2) $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e. $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f_k(x)| > \varepsilon\} = 0 \quad (\text{check}).$

(3) $f_n \rightarrow f$ in m. $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, m \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f_k(x)| > \varepsilon\} > 0$.

由以上三式可以直观看出 $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{ann}} f$ 可推出 $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.e.}} f, f_n \xrightarrow{\text{m}} f$.

称 f_n 逐项一致收敛于 $f: f_n \rightarrow f$ a.mn, 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_\varepsilon, m(A_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$.

st. $f_n \rightarrow f$ on $E \setminus A_\varepsilon$.

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f_k(x)| > \varepsilon\} = 0$.

proof. " \Rightarrow " $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.mn.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_\varepsilon, m(A_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$ st. $f_n \rightarrow f$ on $E \setminus A_\varepsilon$.

$\forall \delta > 0$ (与 ε 无关) $\exists N$ 当 $n > N$ 时. $\sup_{x \in E \setminus A_\varepsilon} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \delta$.

$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=N}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \delta\} \subseteq A_\varepsilon$

对 $k \geq n, m \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f_k(x)| > \delta\} \leq m(A_\varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f_k(x)| > \delta\} \leq \varepsilon$. 再令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

$$\text{左} \leftarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m \left(\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \frac{1}{2^k}\} \right) = 0$$

b.s.t. (fixed). $\exists K \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $m \left(\bigcup_{n=K}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \frac{1}{2^k}\} \right) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2^k}$

$$\bigcap E_{\epsilon} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=K(j)}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \frac{1}{2^j}\} \Rightarrow m(E_{\epsilon}) \leq \epsilon.$$

$\forall x \notin E_{\epsilon}$. 即 $\forall j > 0$. 对 $K(j)$. $\forall n \geq K(j)$, $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2^j}$. (与无关)
 $\Rightarrow f_n \rightarrow f$ on $E \setminus E_{\epsilon}$.

□

再看:

$$(1) \cdot f_n \rightarrow f \text{ a.m} \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0. \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m \left(\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \epsilon\} \right) = 0$$

$$(2) \cdot f_n \rightarrow f \text{ a.e} \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0. m \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \epsilon\} \right) = 0$$

当 $m(E) < \infty$ 时. (1) 中单调减集有测度连续.

$$\text{即 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m \left(\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \epsilon\} \right) = m \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \epsilon\} \right)$$

故在 $m(E) < \infty$ 的条件下 (1) \Leftrightarrow (2)

而 (2) \Rightarrow (1) 正是 Egorov 定理.

依次类推.

1° 极限唯一. 设 $f_n \xrightarrow{m} f$, $f_n \xrightarrow{m} g$. 则 $f = g$ a.e

proof:

$$\{f \neq g\} = \bigcup_n \{|f-g| > \frac{1}{n}\} \text{ 且 } \{|f-g| > \frac{1}{n}\} \subset \{|f_n-f| > \frac{1}{2^n}\} \cup \{|f_n-g| > \frac{1}{2^n}\}$$

2° $m(E) < \infty$. $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e $\Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{a.m} f \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{m} f$ (Egorov 推论).

3° $f_n \xrightarrow{m} f \Rightarrow \exists$ 子列 $f_{n_k} \rightarrow f$ a.e.

4° $m(E) < \infty$. 若 f_n 任意子列都有子列收敛于 f . 则 $f_n \xrightarrow{m} f$

proof: 反证设 $f_n \not\xrightarrow{m} f$.

$\exists \epsilon > 0$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{|f_n-f| > \epsilon\}) \rightarrow 0$ 不对.

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$ 使得 $n_k \rightarrow \infty$ 使 $m(\{|f_{n_k}-f| > \delta\}) \geq \delta$

由条件. 有子列 $n_{k_i} \rightarrow \infty$ $f_{n_{k_i}} \rightarrow f \Rightarrow f_{n_{k_i}} \xrightarrow{m} f$. 与上式矛盾.

总结. $m(E) < \infty \Rightarrow f_n \xrightarrow{m} f \Leftrightarrow f_n$ 任意子列有子列收敛于 f .

5° 依测度 Cauchy 定理.

Definition $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \{ |f_n - f_m| > \varepsilon \} \rightarrow 0$, 则称 $\{f_n\}$ 是依测度 Cauchy.

Theorem $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{m}} f \Leftrightarrow f_n$ 是依测度 Cauchy.

proof:

$$\Rightarrow \{ |f_n - f_m| > \varepsilon \} \subset \left\{ |f_n - f_1| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\} \cup \left\{ |f_m - f_1| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}.$$

测度
 \downarrow (n → ∞) \downarrow (m → ∞)

注: 类似问题中证明上面这两点都是一样的. 使用某种“三角不等式”.
其实证明 Cauchy 列收敛(完备性)的套路也比较单一.

只是对于特定情形要用到特定的构造. 同学们可以与 L^p, L[∞] 完备性的证明对比. 总结其一般方法与特殊操作.

完备性三步: ① 找 f ② 优秀子列 $\rightarrow f$ ③ 子列收敛 $\xrightarrow{\text{Cauchy 3)}}$ 全收敛

proof:
① $\forall K$. 固定 $\exists N_K$. 使 $\forall m, n \geq N_K$. 有 $m \{ |f_n - f_m| > 2^{-K} \} < 2^{-K}$.

不妨 $N_{K+1} > N_K$.

Claim: f_{N_K} a.e 收敛于某 f

$$\text{before } S_K = \{ |f_{N_{K+1}} - f_{N_K}| > 2^{-K} \} \quad m(S_K) < 2^{-K}$$

$$\therefore S = \bigcap_{K=1}^{\infty} S_K = \limsup_{K \rightarrow \infty} S_K \Rightarrow m(S) = 0$$

$$\forall x \notin S, \exists N \quad \forall K \geq N \quad |f_{N_{K+1}} - f_{N_K}| \leq 2^{-K}$$

$$f_N = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (f_{N_{k+1}} - f_{N_k}) + f_{N_1} \quad (\text{绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \text{收敛})$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_{N_k}$ 存在. 记为 $f: E \setminus S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$\therefore f|_S = 0 \quad \text{by } f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

② Claim: $f_{N_K} \xrightarrow{\text{m}} f$. (这里无 $m(E) < \infty$ 不能直接 Egorov, 但可以得到 Egorov 结论)

因为 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 取 N 充分大. $A_\varepsilon = \bigcup_{k=N}^{\infty} S_k$. $m(A_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$

$$\forall x \in E \setminus A_\varepsilon, \forall K \geq N \quad |f_{N_{K+1}(x)} - f_{N_K(x)}| \leq 2^{-K} \text{ 与 } x \text{ 无关.}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} |f_{nm} - f_{nl}| &\leq \sum_{i=n+1}^m |f_{ni} - f_{li}| \leq \sum_{i=n+1}^m 2^{-i} \cdot 2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } m, n \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{即 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{ 使 } m, n > N \Rightarrow |f_{nm} - f_{nl}| < \varepsilon. \quad \text{If } n \rightarrow \infty, |f_{nm} - f| < \varepsilon. \end{aligned} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow f_{N_K} \xrightarrow{\text{m}} f$ on $(E \setminus S) \setminus A_\varepsilon$ (近乎一致收敛).

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$. 当 $n > N$ 时. $|f_n - f| < \delta$ on $(E \setminus S) \setminus A_\varepsilon \Rightarrow m(\{ |f_n - f| > \delta \}) \leq \varepsilon$.
(n 充分大).

③ $\{ |f_n - f| > \varepsilon \} \subset \{ |f_n - f_{N_K}| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \} \cup \{ |f_{N_K} - f| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \}$

□