

5.12 选课

1.  $d(x, y) + d(x, z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G \cap F = \emptyset$ , 故  $f(x)$  分母非零, 即为连续的

而对于  $\forall x, y, z, d(x, z) - d(y, z) \leq d(x, y) \Rightarrow d(x, F) \leq d(y, F) + d(x, y)$ , 右边取  $n$  个  $d(x, F) - d(y, F) \leq d(x, y)$

同理  $d(y, F) - d(x, F) \leq d(x, y) \Rightarrow |d(x, F) - d(y, F)| \leq d(x, y)$  即为连续

2(a)  $f \in L^p$ , 当  $f \geq 0$  时, 则容易简单使  $\varphi_n \nearrow f^p$ , 由 DCT  $\int f^p dm = \lim \int \varphi_n^p dm$

对于任意  $f$ , 考虑  $|f| = |f^+ - f^-|$  即可

(2) 用证明阶梯函数在简单函数中稠密, 而对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  使得  $\int \chi_{[0, \frac{1}{m}]} < \varepsilon = \frac{1}{m} \chi_{[0, 1]}$   $\| \chi_{[0, \frac{1}{m}]} - \chi_{[0, 1]} \|_p < \varepsilon$

(3) 用证明  $\forall R$  条件  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \eta \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$  s.t.  $\| \chi_R - \eta \|_p < \varepsilon$  且  $\eta$  使得  $m(\eta) < \varepsilon^p$

由 Urysohn 引理  $\exists \eta \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$  s.t.  $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$   $\eta = 1$  on  $R$   $\eta = 0$  on  $R^c$

$$\text{故 } \| \chi_R - \eta \|_p < \left( \int_{R^c} 1^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \varepsilon$$

2. 14, 17, 20, 21, 19

14.(a) 令  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\}$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus m(A) = \frac{1}{2} m(B) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \Rightarrow m(B) = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

(b) 令  $A$  为在  $\mathbb{R}^d$  中  $A = \{(x_1, \dots, x_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid 0 < x_i \leq \sqrt{1-x_1^2 - \dots - x_{d-1}^2}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_B = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sqrt{1-x_1^2 - \dots - x_{d-1}^2} dx &= 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{x_1}^1 \sqrt{1-x_1^2} dx_1 \dots dx_{d-1} \\ &= 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{-1}^1 dx_1 \cdot \int_{\sqrt{1-x_1^2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x_1^2 - x_{d-1}^2} dx_{d-1} \dots dx_{d-2} \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x_1^2} dx_1 \cdot \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x_1^2} dx_1 \dots \int_{-1}^1 dx_{d-1} \end{aligned}$$

(c) 用 (a) 的结果, 只用  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sqrt{1-x_1^2 - \dots - x_{d-1}^2} dx = \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{d-1}{2}} dx$

$$\text{而 } \Gamma(1) \Gamma(\frac{d-1}{2}) = \int_0^1 (1-t)^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{d+1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}{2 \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})}$$

$$17. \quad \text{当 } n \leq y \leq n+1 \text{ 时 } f^+(x) = \begin{cases} a_n & n \leq x < n+1 \\ -a_{n-1} & n-1 < x < n \end{cases} \quad f^- = \begin{cases} a_n & n \leq y < n+1 \\ -a_n & n+1 < y < n+2 \end{cases}$$

( $n \geq 1$  时)

$$\text{当 } n=0 \text{ 时 } f^+(x) = \begin{cases} a_0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } \int f^+(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} (a_n - a_{n-1}) = S$$

21.(a) (b) 立得

$$(c) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f| > 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n > \infty$$

20.  $\mathcal{C} = \{E \subset \mathbb{R}^d \mid E^c \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R}^d \text{ 的 Borel 集}\}$

① 对  $\forall O \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  开集,  $(x, y) \in O, \exists B_\varepsilon(x, y) \subset O \Rightarrow B_\varepsilon(x, y) \subset O^c \Rightarrow O \subset \mathcal{C}$

② 用归纳法证  $\mathcal{C}$  是  $\sigma$ -代数

(1) 显然  $\emptyset, \mathbb{R}^d \in \mathcal{C}$

(2) 若  $E \in \mathcal{C}, (E^c)^c = E \Rightarrow E^c \in \mathcal{C}$

(3) 若  $E_n \in \mathcal{C}$ , 则  $(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n)^c = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n)^c \Rightarrow \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathcal{C}$

21. (a) 由命题 3.9  $f(x, y)$  可测, 由定义  $g(y)$  可测  $\Rightarrow f(x, y)g(y)$  可测

(b)  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x, y)g(y)| = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x, y)| |g(y)| \leq \|f\|_{L^2} \cdot \|g\|_{L^2} < \infty$

(c) 由 Fubini 定理

(d)  $\mathbb{R}^d \subset (b)$

(e) 有界  $f(\varepsilon) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)| dx \leq M$

连续 由于  $e^{-2\lambda|x \cdot \xi|}$  连续

↓

当  $\xi_1 \rightarrow \xi_2$  时  $f(x) e^{-2\lambda|x \cdot \xi_1|} \rightarrow f(x) e^{-2\lambda|x \cdot \xi_2|}$  由控制收敛定理  $f$  连续

故  $|f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)| \leq M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{m} = \varepsilon$

验证:  $\widehat{f \cdot g}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x, y)g(y) dy) e^{-2\lambda i x \cdot \xi} dx \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} g(y) e^{-2\lambda i y \cdot \xi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x, y) e^{-2\lambda i (x-y) \cdot \xi} dx$   
 $= \widehat{f}(\xi) \cdot \widehat{g}(\xi)$

19.  $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$  则  $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)|^p dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_0^\infty \chi_{\{|f(x)|^p > \alpha\}} d\alpha = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_0^\infty \chi_{E_\alpha} d\alpha = \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \chi_{E_\alpha} d\alpha$   
 $= \int_0^\infty m(E_\alpha) d\alpha = \int_0^\infty m(E_\alpha) \alpha^{p-1} p d\alpha$

