

实分析第十二周作业

涂嘉乐 PB23151786

2025 年 5 月 17 日

作业 11A

T1.

证明 下面证明当 x 是 F 的密度点时, $\lim_{|y| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta(x+y)}{|y|} = 0$, 再由 a.e $x \in F$ 均为 F 的密度点即得证

Claim: 若 x 是闭集 F 的密度点, 则 $x \in F$

若 $x \notin F$, 则 $x \in F^c$, 而 F^c 是开集, 故 $\exists R > 0$, s.t. $B_R(x) \subset F^c$, 即 $B_R(x) \cap F = \emptyset$, 因此

$$\frac{m(F \cap B_r(x))}{m(B_r(x))} = 0, \forall r < R$$

令 $r \rightarrow 0$, 与 x 是 F 的密度点矛盾, 故断言得证

当 $y > 0$ 时, $\delta(x+y) \leq y - m(F \cap [x, x+y])$; 当 $y < 0$ 时, $\delta(x+y) \leq |y| - m(F \cap [x+y, x])$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} y > 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta(x+y)}{|y|} \leq \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y - m(F \cap [x, x+y])}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 1 - \frac{m(F \cap [x, x+y])}{m([x, x+y])} = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ y < 0 \text{ 时, } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta(x+y)}{|y|} \leq \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y - m(F \cap [x, x+y])}{-y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -1 + \frac{m(F \cap [x, x+y])}{m([x, x+y])} = -1 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

综上有 $|y| \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{\delta(x+y)}{|y|} \rightarrow 0$

□

T2.

证明

1. 对 $\forall \delta > 0$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_\delta(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\varphi(\frac{x}{\delta})}{\delta^d} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x}{\delta}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\varphi(t)}{\delta^d} \cdot \delta^d dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \varphi(t) dt = 1$
2. $|K_\delta(x)| = \frac{|\varphi(\frac{x}{\delta})|}{\delta^d} \leq \frac{C e^{-\gamma |\frac{x}{\delta}|^2}}{\delta^d} \leq \frac{C}{\delta^d}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall \delta > 0$
3. $|K_\delta(x)| = \frac{|\varphi(\frac{x}{\delta})|}{\delta^d} \leq \frac{C e^{-\gamma |\frac{x}{\delta}|^2}}{\delta^d}$, 下面证明 $e^{-\gamma |t|^2} = O\left(\frac{1}{|t|^{d+1}}\right)$, 这是因为

$$\lim_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\gamma |t|^2}}{|t|^{-(d+1)}} = \lim_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|t|^{d+1}}{e^{\gamma |t|^2}} = 0$$

所以当 $|t| > 1$ 时, $\exists C_1 \gg 1$, s.t. $e^{-\gamma |t|^2} \leq \frac{C_1}{|t|^{d+1}}$, 当 $t \in (0, 1]$ 时, $e^{-\gamma |t|^2} \leq 1 \leq \frac{1}{|t|^{d+1}}$, 因此

$$|K_\delta(x)| \leq \frac{C e^{-\gamma |\frac{x}{\delta}|^2}}{\delta^d} \leq \frac{C}{\delta^d} \cdot \frac{C_1 \delta^{d+1}}{|x|^{d+1}} = \frac{\tilde{C} \delta}{|x|^{d+1}}, \forall \delta > 0, \forall x \neq 0$$



综上 $\{K_\delta\}_{\delta>0}$ 是一族恒等元逼近 □

T3.

证明 由平移连续性, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta > 0, \text{s.t. } \forall |y| < \eta$, 有 $\|f_y - f\|_1 \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 另一方面, 因为

$$\int_{|y|>\eta} |K_\delta(y)| dy \stackrel{t=\frac{y}{\delta}}{=} \int_{|t|>\frac{\eta}{\delta}} |\varphi(t)| dt$$

由 $\varphi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 知, $\exists N \gg 1, \text{s.t. } \forall \int_{B_N(0)^c} |\varphi(t)| dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{4\|f\|_1}$, 因此取 δ 足够小使得 $\frac{\eta}{\delta} > N$, 则当 $\delta < \frac{\eta}{N}$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \|f_y - f\|_1 |K_\delta(y)| dy &= \int_{|y|<\eta} \|f_y - f\|_1 |K_\delta(y)| dy + \int_{|y|\geq\eta} \|f_y - f\|_1 |K_\delta(y)| dy \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |K_\delta(y)| dy + 2\|f\|_1 \int_{|y|\geq\eta} |K_\delta(y)| dy \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cdot 1 + 2\|f\|_1 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{4\|f\|_1} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 即得证 □

作业 11B

T1.

证明 (a). 设 $P_1: a = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = c, P_2: c = s_0 < s_1 < \cdots < s_m = b$, 记 $s_i = t_{n+i}, 0 \leq i \leq m$, 则

$$P_1 \cup P_2: a = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_{n+m} = b$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} V(f, P_1 \cup P_2) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| + \sum_{i=n+1}^{n+m} |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |f(s_{j-1}) - f(s_j)| \\ &= V(f, P_1) + V(f, P_2) \end{aligned}$$

(b). 设 $P: a = t_0 < \cdots < t_n = b$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} V(\alpha f, P) &= \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha f(t_{i-1}) - \alpha f(t_i)| \\ &= |\alpha| \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| \\ &= |\alpha| V(f, P) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} V(f+g, P) &= \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_{i-1}) + g(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i) + g(t_i)| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| + |g(t_{i-1}) - g(t_i)| \\ &= V(f, P) + V(g, P) \end{aligned}$$

□

T2.

证明 (\implies): 由 γ 可求长知, $\exists M > 0$, s.t. $\forall [a, b]$ 的划分 $P: a = t_0 < \cdots < t_n = b$, 都有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \|z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})\| \leq M$$

若 $z = (x, y)$, 则 $\|z\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq |x|, |y|$, 因此对任意划分 P

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n |x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \|z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})\| \leq M \\ \sum_{i=1}^n |y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1})| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \|z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})\| \leq M \end{cases}$$

取上确界即得 $V_a^b(x) \leq M, V_a^b(y) \leq M$, 即 $x(t), y(t) \in BV[a, b]$

(\Leftarrow): 若 $x(t), y(t) \in BV[a, b]$, 记 $V_a^b(x) = X, V_a^b(y) = Y$ 则对任意的划分 $P: a = t_0 < \cdots < t_n = b$, 均有

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^n |x(t_{j-1}) - x(t_j)| \leq V_a^b(x) = X \\ \sum_{j=1}^n |y(t_{j-1}) - y(t_j)| \leq V_a^b(y) = Y \end{cases}$$

又因为 $\|z\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq |x| + |y|$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \|z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})\| &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{[x(t_{j-1}) - x(t_j)]^2 + [y(t_{j-1}) - y(t_j)]^2} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^n |x(t_{j-1}) - x(t_j)| + \sum_{j=1}^n |y(t_{j-1}) - y(t_j)| \\ &\leq X + Y < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

故 γ 为可求长曲线

□

T3.

证明 (\implies): 首先 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$. 取 $[0, 1]$ 的一个划分 $P_n: 1 = x_0 > x_1 > \cdots > x_{2n} = 0$, 其中



$\forall 1 \leq i \leq n-1, x_{2i} = \left(\frac{1}{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{b}}, x_{2i-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2k\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{b}}$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} V(f, P_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n |f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})| = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2i\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^{\frac{a}{b}} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i=2}^{2n-1} |f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})| = 1 + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^{\frac{a}{b}} \end{aligned}$$

所以令 $n \rightarrow \infty, V(f, P_n) \rightarrow 1 + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^{\frac{a}{b}}$, 级数部分为调和级数, 由 $f(x) \in BV[0, 1]$ 知, 调和级数收敛, 故 $\frac{a}{b} > 1$, 即 $a > b$

(\Leftarrow): 若 $a > b$, 因为 $f'(x) = ax^{a-1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^b}\right) - bx^{a-b-1} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^b}\right)$, 因为 $f(t_{j-1}) - f(t_j) = \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} f'(x) dx$, 所以

$$|f(t_{j-1}) - f(t_j)| = \left| \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} |f'(x)| dx$$

对于任意 $P: 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = 1$, 因为 f 在 $[t_1, 1]$ 上导数存在, 所以我们有

$$\begin{aligned} V(f, P) &= \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| = |f(t_1) - 0| + \sum_{i=2}^n |f(t_{i-1}) - f(t_i)| \\ &\leq 1 + \int_{t_1}^1 |f'(x)| dx \leq 1 + \int_0^1 \left| ax^{a-1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^b}\right) - bx^{a-b-1} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^b}\right) \right| dx \\ &\leq 1 + \int_0^1 ax^{a-1} dx + \int_0^1 bx^{a-b-1} dx \\ &= 1 + 1 + \frac{b}{a-b} < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f \in BV[0, 1]$

□