

# Geometry and measure

## 1 Introduction

Here I will write some observations about geometric measure theory. Every fact written here is a necessary theorem for achieving each sub goal. I aim to calculate the dimension of generalized Cantor sets and to explore some key theorems.

### 1.1 Acknowledged results from measure theory

#### 1.2 Hausdorff measure

The Hausdorff measure generalises the notion of measure for lower dimensional objects in higher-dimensional space. The idea is essentially similar to the construction of Lebesgue's measure except that we take a lower limit instead of an infimum. We define a cover of  $E$  by sets of diameter less than  $\delta$  as a  $\delta$ -cover of  $E$ . And we consider only countable covers. We note that

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^s(E) = \inf_C \sum_{I \in C} \omega_s \left( \frac{\text{diam}(I)}{2} \right)^s$$

where  $s \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$  is a dimension,  $\omega_s \in \mathbb{R}$  is a coefficient, preferably continuous or smooth as a function of  $s$ , and  $C$  is a  $\delta$ -cover of  $E$ . We may assume that

$$\omega_s = \frac{\pi^{s/2}}{\Gamma(1 + s/2)}$$

We define the Hausdorff measure as a limit of the previous value. It exists because  $\mathcal{H}_\delta^s(E)$  is increasing function of  $\delta$ . We note

$$\mathcal{H}^s(E) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{H}_\delta^s(E)$$

I shall introduce the notion of  $s$ -variation of a cover  $S$  as

$$\text{Var}^s(S) = \sum_{I \in S} \omega_s \left( \frac{\text{diam}(I)}{2} \right)^s$$

**Proposition:** For a natural  $n \geq 0$ ,  $\omega_n$  is a volume of a unit  $n$ -dimensional ball.

In this case, we can justify our intuition for the good definition of lower dimensional sets with the following theorem.

**Isodiametric Inequality:** A set of a fixed diameter cannot have a bigger volume than a ball of the same diameter.

Intuitively, we might want to assert that any set can always be embed in a ball of the same diameter. This holds true in one dimension, but it already fails for triangles in two dimensions. The trick we shall employ is *Steiner symmetrisation*.

### 1.3 Properties of Hausdorff measure

#### 1.4 Hausdorff dimension

To a set  $S$  we can associate a number  $s = \inf\{a \geq 0 \mid \mathcal{H}^a(S) = 0\}$ . It's called its Hausdorff dimension.

**Proposition:**

**Proposition:** Hausdorff measure is a Borel measure for regular topology.

**Proposition:** for a Lipschitz function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  we have the following inequality

$$\mathcal{H}^s(f[E]) \leq \text{Lip}(f)^s \mathcal{H}^s(E)$$

for every  $s > 0$  and  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ . And  $\dim(E) < \dim(f[E])$ .

## 1.5 Hausdorff measure and length, areas and volumes

**Proposition: length of a curve does not depend on  $\mathcal{C}^0$  injective parametrisation.** Let  $\gamma, \gamma' : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Gamma$  be 2 injective continuous functions. Let  $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = 1$  be points of the interval  $[0, 1]$ . Then we have  $t'_i = \gamma^{-1}(\gamma(t_i))$ .

**Proposition: Hausdorff measure of dimension  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  coincide on  $m$ -dimensional affine subspaces with their Lebesgue measure.**

Let  $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be a continuous injective mapping. Then it defines a curve  $\Gamma = \text{Im}(\gamma)$ . We can define a length of a curve as a supremum of variation

$$\text{len}(\Gamma) = \sup \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\gamma(t_{i+1}) - \gamma(t_i)| \mid 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = 1, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

It's important to say that length is independent of  $\gamma$  because...

**Proposition: Hausdorff measure of dimension 1 of a continuous curve is its length.**

## 2 Dimension of cantor sets

Here we calculate the dimension of generalized set. Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$  so that  $2m < n$ . Then we can define  $C_k$  ( $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ) define recursively by agreeing that  $C_0 = \{[0, 1]\}$  and we obtain  $C_{k+1}$  from  $C_k$  by cutting out the open middle part from each segment of  $C_k$  and living side parts of length  $m/n$  of original interval. We will note  $C = \lim C_k = \bigcap C_k$ .

image

Obviously  $C_k$  is a  $(m/n)^k$ -cover of  $C$ , so

$$\mathcal{H}_{(m/n)^k}^s \leq \sum_{I \in C_k} \omega_s \left( \frac{\text{diam}(I)}{2} \right)^s = \omega_s 2^k ((m/n)^k / 2)^s = \omega_s / 2^s (2(m/n)^s)^k$$

And if  $s > \log_{n/m}(2)$  we have right side approaching 0 as  $k$  tends to infinity. That means that  $\dim(C) \leq \log_{n/m}(2)$ .

Now we need to prove the inequality in the other direction. Let  $s = \log_{n/m}(2)$ . And let  $S$  be a  $(m/n)^k$ -cover of  $C$ . In fact by the construction  $C$  is an intersection of compacts on a real line, so is compact. And by one of the previous propositions we can consider only open covers. Then by compactness we can leave only a finite number of sets in  $S$  and this way we reduce its Hausdorff variance and we can extend the resting elements to closed intervals of the same diameter. This does not change the variance. The new cover is noted by  $S'$ . Now in every interval of  $S'$  we can find 2 maximal intervals from some  $C_i$  and  $C_j$ , so they are disjoint. If we can't do that, then there are no points of  $C$  in this interval and we can throw away that set also. So now we have 2 maximal intervals  $J$  and  $J'$  in  $I$ . They are ordered. Between them we have an interval  $K$  and as they are maximal  $I \setminus J \setminus J'$  does not contain any points from  $C$  and we can throw those parts away from the covering. By the construction

$$|J|, |J'| \leq \frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n-2m} |K| = \frac{m}{n-2m} |K|$$

Now we have  $1/2(|J| + |J'|) \leq \frac{m}{n-2m} |K|$

$$|I|^s = (|J| + |J'| + |K|)^s \geq \left( \left(1 + \frac{n-2m}{2m}\right) (|J| + |J'|) \right)^s = \left( \frac{n}{m} 1/2 (|J| + |J'|) \right)^s = 2 (1/2 (|J| + |J'|))^s \geq |J|^s + |J'|^s$$

Where the last step is done by concavity of function  $x \mapsto x^s$ . That means that we can reduce this any cover to a  $C_k$  cover which has a smaller  $s$ -variation. That means that for dimension  $s = \log_{n/m}(2)$  the  $\mathcal{H}^s(C)$  is finite as the  $s$ -variation of  $C_k$  is always  $\omega_s / 2^s$ .

**Proposition:** There is a subset of  $[0, 1]$  with a Hausdorff dimension 1, but Lebesgue measure 0.

To show that we shall use Cantor's sets. Let  $C_{m/n}$  be a set discussed in a previous paragraph. Then  $S = \bigcap C_{m/(2m+1)}$  is a set of dimension 1. As for every  $0 \leq s < 1$  there is such  $m$ , that  $\log_{n/m}(2) = \log_{(2m+1)/m}(2) > s$ , as  $\log_{(2m+1)/m}(2) \rightarrow 1$ . And thus  $\mathcal{H}^s(S) > \mathcal{H}^s(C_{m/(2m+1)}) = \infty$ .

## 3 Weak\* topology and compactness

As to a positive measure we can associate an integral, we need to utilise some results from functional analysis.

For topological spaces  $Y_i$  and set of functions  $f_i : X \rightarrow Y_i$ . We can define the smallest, coarsest topology on  $Y$  that makes those functions continuous. By the definition such topology is defined by  $\tau(\{f_i\}) = \bigcap \{\tau \mid \tau \text{ is a topology of } X \text{ and } f_i \text{ are continuous}\}$ . As an example a topology of product is exactly  $\tau(\{\pi_i\})$ , where  $\pi_i$  are canonical projections.

**Proposition:** Let  $\tau$  be a topology on  $X$ . Then  $\tau = \tau(\{f_i\})$  iff every function  $g : W \rightarrow X$  such that  $f_i \circ g$  are continuous is continuous.

If  $\tau = \tau(\{f_i\})$  and  $g : W \rightarrow X$  is such function that  $f_i \circ g$  are continuous. It's sufficient to check that for all elements of prebase of  $\tau(\{f_i\})$  the inverse image is open, but the prebase consists of elements of the form  $f_i^{-1}[U]$  and its inverse image is  $(f_i \circ g)^{-1}[U]$  which is open by hypotheses.

If  $\tau$  is a such topology, that for every function  $g : W \rightarrow X$  it's continuous iff  $f_i \circ g$  are continuous. The in particular we have  $\text{id} : (X, \tau) \rightarrow (X, \tau)$  continuous and that means that  $f_i = f_i \circ \text{id}$  are continuous and we have  $\tau(\{f_i\}) \subseteq \tau$ . On the other hand we have  $\text{id}' : (X, \tau(\{f_i\})) \rightarrow (X, \tau)$  continuous because  $f_i = f_i \circ \text{id}' : (X, \tau(\{f_i\})) \rightarrow Y_i$  are continuous by the definition of coarsest topology. Thus we have  $\text{id}'$  continuous and that means that  $\tau \subseteq \tau(\{f_i\})$ . And finally  $\tau = \tau(\{f_i\})$ .

**Theorem (Tihonoff):** Product of compact spaces is compact.

**General structure:** Let  $I$  be a set of indices and  $E_i$  for  $i \in I$  be a topological space with a topology  $\tau_i$ . The prebase of the product topology on  $\prod_{i \in I} E_i$  is  $\{\pi_i^{-1}[U] \mid i \in I, U \in \tau_i\}$ . a set of products of open subspaces of one spaces on others. All the finite intersections form a base of product topology. Its elements are products of open sets where almost all factors are  $E_i$ .

**Maximal covers:** Let's note that a set of covers that does not contain finite sub-covers for a partially ordered set with the relation of inclusion. For every chain we have its union which does not contain a finite sub-cover, which otherwise would have been in some element of chain. Thus each chain has an upper bound. By the Zorn's lemma we find a maximal element  $M$ .

Let  $X$  be a topological space and  $M \subseteq \tau$  a maximal cover that does not contain a finite sub-cover. **Then if  $V \in M^c$ , we have  $U_1, \dots, U_n \in M$  such that  $V \cup U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n = X$ .** Because otherwise we could have added  $V$  to  $M$  and  $M$  would not be maximum. **If  $U, V \in M^c$  then  $UV \in M^c$ .** In other words  $M^c$  is a multiplicative system, which is similar to the statement that  $p^c$  is a multiplicative for a prime ideal  $p$ . This is true due to the fact that we have  $U_1, \dots, U_k \in M$  and  $V_1, \dots, V_l \in M$  such that  $U \cup U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n = X = V \cup V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_l$  and thus  $(U \cap V) \cup U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_k \cup V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_l = X$ , which implies that  $U \cap V \in X$ .

**Alexander's lemma about prebase:** Let  $B$  be a prebase of a topological space  $X$ . **Then if in every cover of  $X$  by elements of  $B$  exists a finite subcover, then the space  $X$  is compact.** If  $X$  is not compact, then we have a  $M$  maximal cover that does not contain a finite sub-cover. Then to every  $x \in X$  we can associate its neighborhood  $V_x \in M$ . Then we find some element of a basis  $U_x = U_{1,x} \cup \dots \cup U_{n_x,x} \subseteq V_x$  where  $U_{i,x} \in B$  are elements of prebase. Thus by maximality  $U_x \in M$  as  $U_x \subseteq V_x$ . But as  $U_x = U_{1,x} \cup \dots \cup U_{n_x,x}$  and as  $M^c$  is a multiplicative system, for some  $i$  we have  $U_{i,x} \in M$ . It means that in  $M$  we have a sub-cover of  $X$  by elements of a prebase  $B$ . And by hypotheses we can chose a finite sub-cover which gives a contradiction.

**Tihonoff theorem's proof:** Let  $\mathcal{S} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$  be a cover of a product  $E = \prod_{j \in J} E_j$  of compact space by elements of canonical prebase. Let's suppose that it does not contain a finite sub-cover. For every  $j \in J$  we shall pose  $S_j = \{\pi_j^{-1}[V_{i,j}] = U_i \mid V_{i,j} \in \tau_j, i \in I_j\}$ . Then  $(V_{i,j})_{i \in I}$  cannot be a cover of  $E_j$ , because otherwise we can extract a finite sub-cover of  $E_j$  and hence of  $E$ . So we can chose  $x_j \in E_j$  such that  $x_j \notin \bigcup_{i \in I_j} V_{i,j}$ . Let  $x = (x_j)_{j \in J}$  and it does not lie in every set of  $\mathcal{S}$ , thus it's not a cover and we get a contradiction.

### 3.1 Topologies on spaces $E$ and $E^*$

In this section  $E$  is a Banach space and  $E^*$  is it's dual space of continuous 1-forms on  $E$ . Then on the space  $E$  apart from it's metric topology we have the weak topology  $\sigma(E, E^*) = \tau(\{f\}_{f \in E^*})$ . As  $f \in E^*$  are continuous for the regular topology, the topology  $\sigma(E, E^*)$  is finer then the regular topology, which we call strong.

On the space  $E^*$  we also have strong topology with the norm for linear operators. And we have a weak\* topology  $\sigma(E^*, E) = \tau(\{v\}_{v \in E})$ .

**Proposition:** Weak\* topology is a trace topology from the space  $\mathbb{R}^E$  with a topology of product.

**Proof:** Let  $\tau$  be a topology induced on  $E^*$  from  $\mathbb{R}^E$ . It is sufficient to prove that every function  $\phi : A \rightarrow E^*$  is continuous iff  $\phi \circ v$  is continuous for every  $v \in E$ .

$\Rightarrow$ : We know that  $\phi \circ \pi_v$  is continuous, where  $\pi_v$  is a projection on  $v$ -coordinat.

**Theorem (Banach-Alaoglu):** The closed unit ball  $B = \{f \in E^* \mid |f| \leq 1\}$  is compact in the weak\* topology  $\sigma(E^*, E)$ .

**Proof:**

## 4 Measures and convergence

Let  $\mu$  be a Radon measure

## 5 Analysis results

For a ball  $B = B(x, r)$  of center  $x$  and radius  $r$  we shall note  $B^\epsilon = B(x, (1 + \epsilon)r)$  for every  $\epsilon > 0$ .

**Vitali's covering theorem:** Let  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $\mathcal{F}$  be any collection of nondegenerate closed balls in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with

$$\sup\{\text{diam } B \mid B \in \mathcal{F}\}$$

Then for every  $\epsilon > 1/2$  there exist a countable family  $\mathcal{G}$  of disjoint balls in  $\mathcal{F}$  such that

$$\bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{F}} B \subseteq \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{G}} B^\epsilon$$

**Proof:** Set  $D = \sup\{\text{diam } B \mid B \in \mathcal{F}\}$ . Set

$$\mathcal{F}_j = \left\{ B \in \mathcal{F} \mid \frac{D}{(2/\epsilon)^j} < \text{diam } B < \frac{D}{(2/\epsilon)^{j-1}} \right\}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

We define  $\mathcal{G}_j \subseteq \mathcal{F}_j$  as follows

- Let  $\mathcal{G}_1$  be any maximal disjoint collection of balls in  $\mathcal{F}_1$ .
- Assuming  $\mathcal{G}_1, \dots, \mathcal{G}_{k-1}$  have been selected, we chose  $\mathcal{G}_k$  to be any maximal disjoint subcollection of

$$\{B \in \mathcal{F}_k \mid B \cap B' = \emptyset \text{ for all } B' \in \bigcup_{j=1}^{k-1} \mathcal{G}_j\}$$

They exist by Zorn's Lemma. Finally, define  $\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{j \in \mathbb{N}^*} \mathcal{G}_j$  a collection of disjoint balls and  $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ .

Proving that for each ball  $B \in \mathcal{F}$ , there exists a ball  $B' \in \mathcal{G}$  such that  $B \cap B' \neq \emptyset$  and  $B \subseteq B'^\epsilon$ . Fix  $B \in \mathcal{F}$ , there exists an index  $j$  such that  $B \in \mathcal{F}_j$  and by maximality of  $\mathcal{G}_k$  there exists a ball  $B' \in \bigcup_{k=1}^j \mathcal{G}_k$  with  $B \cap B' \neq \emptyset$ . But  $\text{diam } B' \geq \frac{D}{(2/\epsilon)^j}$  and  $\text{diam } B \leq \frac{D}{(2/\epsilon)^{j-1}}$ ; so that  $\text{diam } B \leq 2/\epsilon \text{diam } B'$ . Thus  $B \subseteq B'^\epsilon$ .

**Whitney covering theorem:** Let  $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be a closed set and  $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $d : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n*}$  be continuous functions. We shall use notions

$$R(y, x) = \frac{f(y) - f(x) - d(x)(y - x)}{|x - y|}, \quad \forall x, y \in C, x \neq y$$

$$\rho_K(\delta) = \sup\{|R(x, y)| \mid 0 < |x - y| \leq \delta, x, y \in K\}$$

if we suppose that for every compact  $K \subseteq C$

$$\rho_K(\delta) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \delta \rightarrow 0 \tag{1}$$

Then there exists a function  $\bar{f} \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$  and  $D\bar{f}|_C = d$ .

**Proof:** Let  $U = C^\circ$  be an open set. Let  $r(x) = \min(1, \text{dist}(x, C))$ . By Vitali's covering theorem

## 6 Countably n-rectifiable sets

## 7 Grassmannian

In this section we introduce the topological space  $G(m, n)$ .

Similarly to projective spaces  $P\mathbb{R}^n$  we can generalise this notion to smaller subspaces than hyperplanes. The set of  $m$  dimensional subspaces of a vector space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is called grassmannian and noted by  $G(m, n)$ . It has a topology identified from a topology of orthogonal projection on  $m$ -dimensional subspaces.

## 8 Varifold

An  $m$ -dimensional varifold  $V$  is a Radon measure over  $\mathbb{R}^n \times G(n, m)$  endowed with a product topology. We say  $\|V\|$  is a measure in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  which is reciprocally projection of a varifold  $V$  by  $\pi_1^{-1}$ .

**Proposition:** For varifolds we consider weak\* topology. Then we have a convergence criteria that  $V_i \rightarrow V$  if and only if

$$\int f dV_i \rightarrow \int f dV$$

for every continuous function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \times G(m, n) \rightarrow R$  with a compact support.