

1. 证: 不-可测集. 其反例如下:

我们可以取指标集为不可测集. 并且取

$$f_\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = \alpha \\ 0 & x \neq \alpha \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } m(f_\alpha(x) = 0) = 0$$

$$\text{且 } \sup \{f_\alpha(x) : \alpha \in I\} = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in I \\ 0 & x \notin I \end{cases} \quad \text{显然, } S(x) \text{ 不是可测函数.}$$

2. 证: 因为  $g_1(x), g_2(x)$  为  $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}^1$  上之实值可测函数, 所以存在可测简单函数列  $\{\phi_k(x)\}$  和  $\{\psi_k(x)\}$  s.t.  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \phi_k(x) = g_1(x), \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \psi_k(x) = g_2(x)$ .

因为  $f(x, y)$  为  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上的连续函数, 所以  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(\phi_k(x), \psi_k(x)) = f(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \phi_k(x), \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \psi_k(x)) = f(g_1(x), g_2(x))$  所以  $\{f(\phi_k(x), \psi_k(x))\}$  为简单可测函数列. 故  $f(g_1(x), g_2(x))$  在  $[a, b]$  上可测.

3. 证: 因为  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有右导数, 则  $f(x)$  的不连续点集可数.  $f(x)$  几乎处处连续. 因此,  $f(x)$  是可测函数. 进一步我们有  $f(x + \frac{1}{n})$  也为可测函数. 又因为:  $f_n(x) = \frac{f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x)}{\frac{1}{n}}$  又因为  $f_n(x) = \frac{f(x + \frac{1}{n}) - f(x)}{\frac{1}{n}}$  故  $f_n(x)$  为可测函数.

故  $f(x)$  的右导数可测.

4. 证: 因为  $f(x)$  为几乎处处有导的可测函数, 存在简单函数列  $\{\phi_n(x)\}$  s.t.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi_n(x) = f(x).$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x : |\phi_n(x) - f(x)| > 0\}) = m(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{x : |\phi_n(x) - f(x)| > 0\}) = 0 \quad \text{即 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$m(\{x : |\phi_N(x) - f(x)| = 0\}) < \varepsilon. \quad \text{取 } N = N(\varepsilon).$$

$$\text{取 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists g(x) = \phi_{N(\varepsilon)}(x), \text{ s.t. } m(\{x \in E : |f(x) - g(x)| > 0\}) < \varepsilon.$$

5. 证: 对于  $\varepsilon_m = \frac{1}{2^m}$ , 存在  $A$  的可测子集  $B_m$ , s.t.  $m(A \setminus B_m) < \frac{1}{2^m}$ , 且  $f_n(x)$  在  $B_m$  上收敛于  $f(x)$ . 记  $B = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} (A \setminus B_m)$ , 则  $m(B) \leq m(\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} (A \setminus B_m)) \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(A \setminus B_m) < \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} = 1$ ,  $\forall j \in \mathbb{N}$ . 所以  $m(B) = 0$ .  $\forall x \in A \setminus B = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{m=j}^{\infty} B_m$ ,  $\exists j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ .

s.t.  $x \in \bigcap_{m=j_0}^{\infty} B_m$ . 因为  $f_n$  在  $B_m$  上收敛于  $f(x)$ , 又  $m(B) = 0$ , 故  $f_n(x)$  在  $A$  上几乎处处收敛于  $f(x)$ .

6. 证:  $E^*$  为 Lebesgue 可测集.

$$E^* = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}$$

" $\Rightarrow$ "

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : \sup_{k \geq j} |f_k(x)| \geq \varepsilon\})} &\leq \overline{\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m(\bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\})} \\ &= \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m(\bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) = m(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) \quad (m(E) < \infty) \\ &\leq m(E^*) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故  $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : \sup_{k \geq j} |f_k(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0$ .

" $\Leftarrow$ "

$$\begin{aligned} m(E^*) &\leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m(\bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}) \quad (m(E) < \infty) \\ &\leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : \sup_{k \geq j} |f_k(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x) = 0$  a.e.  $x \in E$ .

7. 证明:

由 Egorov 定理  $\forall \delta = \frac{1}{n} > 0$ .  $\exists E_n \subset [a, b]$  s.t.  $f_k(x)$  在  $E_n$  上一致收敛. 又  $m([a, b] \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n) < m([a, b] \setminus E_n) < \frac{1}{n}$ . 由  $n$  的任意性得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m([a, b] \setminus E_n) = m([a, b] \setminus \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_n) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0. \quad \text{证毕.}$$

8. 证明:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) = 0$ .  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : |g_k(x) - g(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) = 0$

又  $\{x \in E : |f_k(x) + g_k(x) - f(x) - g(x)| > \varepsilon\} \subset \{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\} \cup \{x \in E : |g_k(x) - g(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}$

故  $m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) + g_k(x) - f(x) - g(x)| > \varepsilon\}) \leq m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) + m(\{x \in E : |g_k(x) - g(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\})$

故有:  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) + g_k(x) - f(x) - g(x)| > \varepsilon\}) = 0$ . 证毕.



9. 证明:

" $\Rightarrow$ "

若  $\{f_k(x)\}$  在  $E$  上几乎处处收敛于  $f(x)$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \alpha < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \exists N > 0, \forall k \geq N$ .

$$m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \alpha\}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \text{故} \quad \alpha + m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \alpha\}) < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{则} \liminf_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \{\alpha + m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \alpha\})\} < \varepsilon. \quad \text{即:}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{\alpha > 0} \{\alpha + m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \alpha\})\} = 0.$$

" $\Leftarrow$ "

记  $b_k = \inf_{\alpha > 0} \{\alpha + m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \alpha\})\}$ , 则  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = 0, \exists \alpha_k > 0$ .

由  $b_k \leq \alpha_k + m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \alpha_k\}) \leq b_k + \frac{1}{k}$ . 同时取极限有:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k = 0, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \alpha_k\}) = 0. \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists k_0 > 0, \forall k > k_0.$$

有  $\alpha_k < \varepsilon$ , 从而  $m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$ . 即  $\{f_k(x)\}$  在  $E$  上几乎处处收敛于  $f(x)$ .

10. 证明:

由  $\alpha_0$  为  $f(x)$  的连续点可知,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$ , s.t.

$$|f(x) - f(\alpha_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{18}. \quad \text{因} \quad f_n \Rightarrow f, \quad \text{故} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in [0, 1] : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{9}\}) < \frac{\delta}{2}.$$

$$\exists \alpha_1 \in (\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0), \alpha_2 \in (\alpha_0, \alpha_0 + \delta), \text{ s.t. } |f_n(\alpha_1) - f(\alpha_1)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{9}, |f_n(\alpha_2) - f(\alpha_2)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{9}.$$

$$\text{故} \quad |f_n(\alpha_1) - f_n(\alpha_2)| \leq |f_n(\alpha_1) - f(\alpha_1)| + |f_n(\alpha_2) - f(\alpha_2)| + |f(\alpha_1) - f(\alpha_2)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}. \quad \text{因}$$

$$f_n \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上递增, 故} \quad |f_n(\alpha_1) - f_n(\alpha_2)| \leq |f_n(\alpha_1) - f_n(\alpha_2)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

$$\text{故} \quad |f_n(\alpha_1) - f(\alpha_2)| \leq |f_n(\alpha_1) - f_n(\alpha_2)| + |f_n(\alpha_2) - f(\alpha_2)| + |f(\alpha_1) - f(\alpha_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{即} \quad f_n(\alpha_1) \rightarrow f(\alpha_0), \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

11. 证明: 对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取此开集列  $G_n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , s.t.  $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G_n)$ , 令  $G = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n$ . 则有  $m(G) = 0, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^1, \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) > t\} = \{x \in G : f(x) > t\} \cup$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G : f(x) > t\} = \{x \in G : f(x) > t\} \cup \left( \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G_n : f(x) > t\} \right).$$

$$\text{因} \quad m^*(\{x \in G : f(x) > t\}) \leq m^*(G) = 0, \quad \text{故} \quad \{x \in G : f(x) > t\} \text{ 是零测集.}$$

又  $f(x) \in C(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G_n)$ , 故  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G_n : f(x) > t\}$  是可测集. 从而  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) > t\}$  是可测集,  $f(x)$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上可测函数.

12. 证明: 因为  $\{x \in E : |f_k(x) \cdot g_k(x)| > \varepsilon\} \subset \{x \in E : |f_k(x)| > \sqrt{\varepsilon}\} \cup \{x \in E : |g_k(x)| > \sqrt{\varepsilon}\}$ .

由  $f_k(x)$  与  $g_k(x)$  依测度收敛到零可知,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x)| > \sqrt{\varepsilon}\}) = 0 \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : |g_k(x)| > \sqrt{\varepsilon}\}) = 0.$$

$$m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) \cdot g_k(x)| > \varepsilon\}) \leq m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x)| > \sqrt{\varepsilon}\}) +$$

$$m(\{x \in E : |g_k(x)| > \sqrt{\varepsilon}\}).$$

两边对  $k$  取极限, 有:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E : |f_k(x) \cdot g_k(x)| > \varepsilon\}) \leq 0.$$

得证.

14. 证明:

由题意可知,  $\forall \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\exists$  闭集  $F_n$ ,  $m(E \setminus F_n) < \frac{1}{n}$ , s.t.  $f(x)$  在  $F_n$  上连续, 记  $F = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n$ .

$E_0 = E \setminus F$ , 则有  $m(E_0) = m(E \setminus F) \leq m(E \setminus F_n) < \frac{1}{n}$ . 由  $n$  的任意性知,  $m(E_0) = 0$ .

$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}^1$ ,  $\{x \in E : f(x) > t\} = \{x \in E_0 : f(x) > t\} \cup \{x \in F : f(x) > t\}$   
 $= \{x \in E_0 : f(x) > t\} \cup \left( \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x \in F_n : f(x) > t\} \right)$  因  $m(\{x \in E_0 : f(x) > t\}) \leq m(E_0) = 0$   
 $\{x \in E_0 : f(x) > t\}$  是零测集. 而  $f$  在  $F_n$  上连续,  $\{x \in F_n : f(x) > t\}$  是可测集.  
 从而  $\{x \in E : f(x) > t\}$  是可测集. 故  $f(x)$  是  $E$  上可测函数.

15. 证明:

记  $E_{nk}(k) = \{x \in [a, b] : |f_{nk}(x) - f(x)| > \frac{1}{k}\}$ , 由题意可知:  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\exists n_k > 0$ ,  
 s.t.  $m^*(E_{n_k}(k)) < \frac{1}{2^k}$ . 令  $E = \bigcap_{N=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=N}^{\infty} E_{n_k}(k)$  则  $m(E) = 0$ .  $\forall x \in [a, b] \setminus E =$   
 $\bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=N}^{\infty} \{x \in [a, b] : |f_{n_k}(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{k}\}$   $\exists N_0 > 0$ , s.t.  $|f_{n_k}(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{k}$ ,  $\forall k \geq N_0$ .  
 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_{n_k}(x) = f(x)$  a.e.  $[a, b]$ . 故  $f(x)$  是  $[a, b]$  上可测函数.

16. 证明:

取正数  $\frac{1}{i}$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots$ ) 对  $\forall \delta > 0$ ,  $\exists j_i$ , s.t.  $m\left(\bigcup_{k=j_i}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{i}\}\right) < \frac{\delta}{2^i}$   
 令  $E_\delta = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=j_i}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{i}\}$ . 我们有:  $m(E_\delta) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m\left(\bigcup_{k=j_i}^{\infty} E_k\left(\frac{1}{i}\right)\right) \leq \delta$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists i$ , s.t.  $\frac{1}{i} < \varepsilon$ .  $\forall x \in E \setminus E_\delta$ , 必有  $j_i$ , 有

$$|f_k(x) - f(x)| < \frac{1}{i} < \varepsilon.$$

故  $f_k(x)$  在  $E \setminus E_\delta$  上一致收敛于  $f(x)$ , 证毕.