

有界变差函数 $BV([a, b])$

剖分 (partition) $P = \{a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b\}$

We define $S_P = \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})|$

$f \in BV([a, b]) \Leftrightarrow \sup_P S_P < \infty$ 全变差 $T_a^b(f) = \sup_P S_P$

Example ① 单调函数 $f \Rightarrow T_a^b(f) = |f(b) - f(a)|$

• f 单调 $\Rightarrow T_a^b(f) = |f(b) - f(a)|$

Q: if $T_a^b(f) = |f(b) - f(a)|$ f 单调吗?

A: Yes.

pf: 不失一般性. 假设 $f(a) \leq f(b)$ (否则考虑 $-f$)

想证 f 单增 i.e. $\forall a \leq x < y \leq b \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$

对剖分 $a \leq x < y \leq b$ $S_P = |f(x) - f(a)| + |f(y) - f(x)| + |f(b) - f(y)|$

三角不等式 $\geq |f(b) - f(a) + f(y) - f(x) + f(x) - f(a)|$

$= |f(b) - f(a)| = T_a^b(f)$

$\Rightarrow S_P = T_a^b(f)$ 由三角不等式取等条件 $\Rightarrow f(a) \leq f(x) \leq f(y) \leq f(b)$

② Lipschitz function: $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y| \quad \forall x, y \in [a, b]$

③ Absolute continuous function $AC([a, b])$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, s.t. \forall 不相交区间并 $\bigcup_{k=1}^m (a_k, b_k) \subset [a, b]$ with $\sum_{k=1}^m |b_k - a_k| < \delta$

we have $\sum_{k=1}^m |f(b_k) - f(a_k)| < \varepsilon$

pf: $AC([a, b]) \subset BV([a, b])$

pf: Assume $f \in AC([a, b])$, choose $\varepsilon = 1$, $\exists \delta > 0$, satisfying above conclusion

$\forall [a, b]$ 的剖分 P , $\exists P$ 的子剖分 \tilde{P} $a = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_m = b$ 使得 $\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < s_i - s_{i-1} < \delta \quad \forall i$

$\Rightarrow S_P \leq S_{\tilde{P}} = \sum_{i=1}^m |f(s_i) - f(s_{i-1})| \leq \sum_{i=1}^m 1 = m \leq 2 \frac{b-a}{\delta}$

三角不等式

对 (s_{i-1}, s_i) 用绝对连续条件

Prop. if $f \in BV([a, b])$ then $T_a^b(f) = T_a^c(f) + T_c^b(f) \quad \forall a \leq c \leq b$
 P.f. 一方面: $\forall [a, c]$ 的剖分 $P_1, [c, b]$ 的剖分 P_2 , 容易看到 $P = P_1 \cup P_2$ 为 $[a, b]$ 的剖分

$$2.1 \quad S_P = S_{P_1} + S_{P_2} \leq T_a^b(f)$$

$$\text{对 } P_1, P_2 \text{ 取上确界} \Rightarrow T_a^c(f) + T_c^b(f) \leq T_a^b(f)$$

另一方面: $\forall [a, b]$ 的剖分 P , 定义 $P' = P \cup \{c\}$

$$2.1 \quad S_P \leq S_{P'} \quad \text{且} \quad P' = P_1 \cup P_2 \quad P_1, P_2 \text{ 分别为 } [a, c], [c, b] \text{ 的剖分}$$

$$2.1 \quad S_P \leq S_{P'} = S_{P_1} + S_{P_2} \leq T_a^c(f) + T_c^b(f)$$

$$\text{对 } P \text{ 取上确界} \Rightarrow T_a^b(f) \leq T_a^c(f) + T_c^b(f)$$

Rmk: 该 Prop 给出有界变差函数的分解

Prop: if $f \in BV([a, b])$ then $f = f_1 - f_2$ f_1, f_2 单增

$$\text{P.f. define } \begin{cases} f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} T_a^x(f) + \frac{1}{2} f(x) \\ f_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} T_a^x(f) - \frac{1}{2} f(x) \end{cases}$$

下证 f_2 单增 只证 f_1, f_2 类似

$$\text{We want } \forall x < y \in [a, b] \Rightarrow f_1(x) \leq f_1(y) \quad \text{即 } \frac{1}{2} T_a^x(f) + \frac{1}{2} f(x) \leq \frac{1}{2} T_a^y(f) + \frac{1}{2} f(y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) - f(y) \leq T_a^y(f) - T_a^x(f) = T_x^y(f) \quad \text{obviously}$$

由分解 (1) 可以将单调函数的“好”的性质与转移到 $BV([a, b])$ 上

对单增函数 $f, f'(x)$ 存在 a.e \Rightarrow 若 $f \in BV([a, b])$ then f' 存在 a.e

$$\bullet \int_a^b f'(x) dx \leq f(b) - f(a) \Rightarrow \text{Ex.}$$

$$\text{Ex: } \forall f \in BV([a, b]) \quad \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx \leq T_a^b(f)$$

$$\text{P.f. } \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx = \int_a^b |f_1'(x) + f_2'(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \int_a^b |f_1'(x)| + |f_2'(x)| dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{单调性}}{=} \int_a^b f_1'(x) dx + \int_a^b f_2'(x) dx$$

$$\leq f_1(b) - f_1(a) + f_2(b) - f_2(a)$$

$$\text{代 } f_1, f_2 = T_a^b(f)$$

Ex $\forall f \in AC([a, b]) \quad \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx = T_a^b(f)$

pf. 只需证 $T_a^b(f) \leq \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$

$\forall [a, b]$ 的分划 $a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = b$

$$S_p = \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})| = \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} f'(x) dx \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} |f'(x)| dx = \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$$

$\rightarrow T_a^b(f) \leq \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$

Remark: $(T_a^b(f))' = |f'(x)|$

Ex $f \in AC(\mathbb{R})$ if $m(E) = 0$ then $m(f(E)) = 0$

pf: Since $m(E) = 0$, then \exists open $U \supset E$ $m(U) < \delta$

由 Lebesgue 定理 $U = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k, b_k) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k - a_k < \delta$

$f(E) \subset f(U) \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} f([a_k, b_k])$

f 将开区间映成闭区间, 设 $f([a_k, b_k]) = [m_k, M_k] = [f(c_k), f(d_k)]$

$\{ \} \quad m\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} f([a_k, b_k])\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f(d_k) - f(c_k)| < \varepsilon$

对 $\forall \varepsilon$, 由 f 绝对连续可得 δ

$\Rightarrow m(f(E)) = 0$