

名词解释, 研究生题目优先考, 额外题目

P26

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判断解释 (3x5)

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定理\引理证明

1.  $f(x) \geq 0$ . 反例:  $g(x)=1, f(x)=\frac{1}{x} \quad (x \in (0,1))$

ex.  $g_1(x) \leq f(x) \leq g_2(x) \quad , g_1(x), g_2(x) \in L(E).$

则  $f(x) \in L(E).$

◊  $|f(x)| \leq \max\{g_1(x), g_2(x)\} \leq |g_1(x)| + |g_2(x)|.$

◊  $0 \leq f(x) - g_1(x) \leq g_2(x) - g_1(x).$

3. \*  $f(x) = \begin{cases} n, & x \in e_n, n=1,2,3,\dots \\ 0, & x \in p_0 \end{cases}$  (项数有限)

注意  $f(x)$  不是简单函数

$$\int_{(0,1)} f(x) dm = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot m e_n$$

所以  $\varphi_k(x) = \begin{cases} n, & x \in e_n, n=1,2,3,\dots,k \\ 0, & x \in p_0 \end{cases}$

用  $\varphi_k(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ . 而  $\varphi_k(x)$  是简单函数 ✓

$$\int_{(0,1)} f(x) dm = \int_{(0,1)} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_k(x) dm = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0,1)} \varphi_k(x) dm$$

此处由  $\varphi_k(x)$  随  $k \uparrow$ , 故用

Levi 引理.

4. 考点在  $\lim_n \int$  换序:  $f_n(x)$  对  $n$  单增且  $> 0$ . 有极限  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x), n \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$5. \sum_{k=1}^n m E_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{[0,1]} \chi_{E_k}(x) dm = \int_{[0,1]} \sum_{k=1}^n \chi_{E_k}(x) dm \geq p$$

7. (1). 反证:  $\int_E g(x) dm = \int_E f(x) dm$ .

$$\int_E (g(x) - f(x)) dm = 0 \text{ 且 } g(x) = f(x)$$

$g(x) = f(x)$  在  $E$  上 a.e 成立.  $\dots$  与  $mE > 0$  矛盾.

$$(2). E = \{x \in E \mid g(x) - f(x) > 0\} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x \in E \mid g(x) - f(x) > \frac{1}{n}\}.$$

$$\text{则 } \exists n_0 \text{ 有 } m \{x \in E \mid g - f \geq \frac{1}{n_0}\} > 0 \leftarrow mE > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \int_E (g - f) dm &\geq \int_{E \{g-f \geq \frac{1}{n_0}\}} (g(x) - f(x)) dm \\ &\geq \frac{1}{n_0} mE \{g - f \geq \frac{1}{n_0}\} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

8. 不能直接取  $\psi(x) = f(x)$ ,  $f(x)$  不一定有界.

$$\text{取 } \psi(x) = \text{sign } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & f(x) > 0 \\ 0 & \sim = 0 \\ -1 & f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{就有 } \int_E f(x) \psi(x) dm = \int_E |f(x)| = 0.$$

10. 证可积优先证绝对值可积

$f(x)$  在  $x=0$  可微  $\Rightarrow$  保号性 (局部)  $\left| \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-x_0} \right| < \infty$   
 $\forall x \in O(x, \delta)$ , 有  $\left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq M$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| dm &= \int_{[-r, r]} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| dm + \int_{(-\infty, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)} \sim \\ &= 2M + \int_{|x| > r} \frac{|f(x)|}{r} dm. \end{aligned}$$

$(\Leftarrow) 1. 2. 7. \quad (\Leftarrow) \}$

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E$  3. V  $f_n, f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E |f_n - f| dm = 0$   
 $f_n \rightarrow f$ .

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} mE(|f_n - f| \geq \varepsilon) = 0$ .

$$\left( \int_E |f_n - f| dm \geq \varepsilon \right)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N, n > N \text{ 时 } \int_E |f_n - f| dm < \varepsilon$

证  $m \cdot |f_n - f| < \varepsilon$

1. (X)  $mE = 0$ . 2. (X)  $mE \rightarrow \infty$ .

3. (V) 往积分化  $\int_E |f_n - f| dm$ , 两边乘

4. (V).  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_E |u_n(x)| dm = \int_E \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n(x)| dm \leq 1$ .

8.  $g(x) = \frac{\int_{(-\infty, x) \cap E} f(x) dm}{\int_E f(x) dm} \in \mathbb{C}$  则用中值定理

$$5. (x), D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} = f(x) \text{ (1/2)}.$$

Appelle petit

$$6. \quad \forall \eta > 0, \quad 0 \leq m E(|f_n| \geq \eta) = \frac{1+\eta}{\eta} \int_{E(|f_n| \geq \eta)} \frac{\eta}{1+\eta} dm$$

$$\leq \frac{1+\eta}{\eta} \int_{E(|f_n| \geq \eta)} \frac{|f_n|}{1+|f_n|} dm \rightarrow 0.$$

$$9. \quad 2|f(x)| \leq 1 + f^2(x). \quad \text{绝对} \Leftrightarrow - \text{解}.$$

$$2 \int_E |f(x)| dm \leq m E + \int_E f^2(x) dm < \infty.$$