

3. 多數的積分(1).

目標: $F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b F(t) dt$.

3.1. 有界變差函數.

令 γ 是平面上的參數化曲線 $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$, $a \leq t \leq b$. 當 γ 是可求長的, 則

存在 $M < \infty$, s.t. $\forall a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b$, $\sum_{j=1}^N |\gamma(t_j) - \gamma(t_{j-1})| \leq M$.

並且定義 $L(\gamma) = \sup_{\substack{a=t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b \\ \text{分割}}} \sum_{j=1}^N |\gamma(t_j) - \gamma(t_{j-1})| \underbrace{\sqrt{(x(t_j) - x(t_{j-1}))^2 + (y(t_j) - y(t_{j-1}))^2}}$

(Q: $x(t), y(t)$ 滿足什麼條件時, γ 是可求長的?

① $x(t), y(t)$ 有處處存在?

② $\int_a^b \sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2} dt$

令 $F(t)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的單值函數, 令 F 是有界變差函數, 如果存在 $M > 0$, s.t.

$\forall a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b$, $\sum_{j=1}^N |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| \leq M$.

則 \tilde{P} 是 P 的子劃分. 且 $\tilde{P} \geq P$ 且 F 在 \tilde{P} 上的變差大於等於 F 在 P 上的變差.

$$\begin{aligned} P & \quad |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| \\ \tilde{P} & \quad \overbrace{|F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| + |F(t_j) - F(t)|}^{t_{j-1} \leq t \leq t_j} \end{aligned}$$

Thm 3.1. 參數化曲線 $(x(t), y(t))$, $a \leq t \leq b$ 是可求長的. 並且 $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ 是有界變差函數.

證明: 令 $F(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, \mathbb{R}^2

$$F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1}) = \underbrace{(x(t_j) - x(t_{j-1}))}_{\frac{|x(t_j) - x(t_{j-1})|}{\sqrt{2}}} + i \underbrace{(y(t_j) - y(t_{j-1}))}_{\frac{|y(t_j) - y(t_{j-1})|}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{|a+ib|}{\sqrt{2}} \leq |a+ib| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \leq |a|+|b|$$

$$\frac{|x(t_j) - x(t_{j-1})| + |y(t_j) - y(t_{j-1})|}{\sqrt{2}} \leq |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})|$$

$$|F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| \leq |x(t_j) - x(t_{j-1})| + |y(t_j) - y(t_{j-1})|$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N (x(t_j) - x(t_{j-1})) \right| \leq \left| \sum_{j=1}^N (y(t_j) - y(t_{j-1})) \right|$$

若 y 为常数，则 $\forall a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b$.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{j=1}^N \left(|x(t_j) - x(t_{j-1})| + |y(t_j) - y(t_{j-1})| \right) \leq \sum_{j=1}^N |\bar{f}(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1})| \leq M.$$

例 1. 若 f 实值，单调增，有界 M . 则 $f \in BV([a, b])$.

$$\forall a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b, \sum_{j=1}^N |\bar{f}(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1})| = \sum_{j=1}^N (\bar{f}(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1})) = f(b) - f(a) \leq 2M.$$

例 2. 若 $f \in C([a, b])$, 且 $|f'|_M \leq M$, $\forall t \in [a, b]$. 则 $f \in BV([a, b])$.

$\forall a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = b$,

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^N |\bar{f}(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1})| \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^N \left| \bar{f}(t_j) (t_j - t_{j-1}) \right| \leq M \sum_{j=1}^N (t_j - t_{j-1}) = M(b-a).$$

若 f 是 $[a, b]$ 上的实值函数. 定义 $T_f(a, x) = \sup \sum_{j=1}^N |\bar{f}(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1})|$, 其中 \sup 是对所有 $[a, x]$ 上的划分分段上确界. $T_f(a, x)$ 称为 f 的正变差.

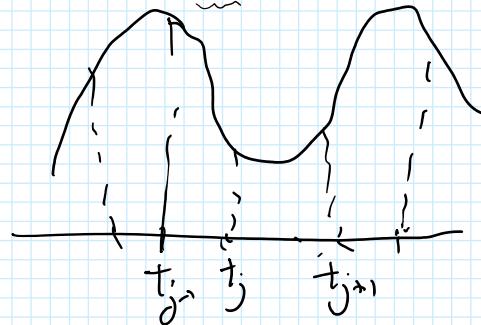
若 f 是 $[a, b]$ 上的实值函数, 定义负变差 $P_f(a, x) = \sup \sum_{j=1}^N (\bar{f}(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1}))$.

反设 $N_f(a, x) = \sup \sum_{j=1}^N (|\bar{f}(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1})|) > 0$.

即 $\exists \epsilon > 0$ 使得 $\forall \delta > 0$ 存在 $\delta' < \delta$ 使得

正变差、负变差均大于等于 $P_f(a, x)$

正变差、负变差.



$$P_f(t_j) - \bar{f}(t_{j-1}) > 0.$$

若 $\bar{f}(t_j) < \bar{f}(t_{j-1})$

若 $\bar{f}(t_j) \in [\bar{f}(t_{j-1}), \bar{f}(t_j)]$.

若 $\bar{f}(t_j) \geq \bar{f}(t_{j-1})$.

Lem 3.2. 设 F 是 $[a, b]$ 上的实值有理函数, 则 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$, 使得 $a \leq x \leq b$,
 有 $F(x) - F(a) = P_F(a, x) - N_F(a, x)$ 且 $P_F(a, x) = \sup_{\text{分区}} \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1}))$
 $T_F(a, x) = P_F(a, x) + N_F(a, x)$. 且 $N_F(a, x) = \sup_{\text{分区}} \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1}))$.

证明: ①. 由上度量、实度量的定义, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists a = t_0 < \dots < t_n = x$,

$$\text{s.t. } P_F(a, x) - \varepsilon \leq \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) \leq P_F(a, x).$$

$$(N_F(a, x) - \varepsilon) \leq \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) \leq N_F(a, x).$$

$$\text{于是, } F(x) - F(a) = \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) = \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_j))}_{\text{即 } P_F(a, x)} - \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1}))}_{\text{即 } N_F(a, x)}$$

$$\leq P_F(a, x) - (N_F(a, x) - \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow |F(x) - F(a) - (P_F(a, x) - N_F(a, x))| \leq \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{由 } \varepsilon \text{ 的任意性, } F(x) - F(a) = P_F(a, x) - N_F(a, x).$$

②. $\forall \alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = x$.

$$\sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) = \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_j)) + \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})).$$

$$\leq P_F(a, x) + N_F(a, x).$$

$$\Rightarrow T_F(a, x) \leq P_F(a, x) + N_F(a, x).$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = x$. 且

$$P_F(a, x) - \varepsilon \leq \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) \leq P_F(a, x),$$

$$N_F(a, x) - \varepsilon \leq \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) \leq N_F(a, x)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_F(a, x) + N_F(a, x) \leq \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) + \varepsilon + \sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})),$$

$$\leq \left(\sum_{j=1}^N (F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})) \right) + 2\varepsilon$$

$$\leq T_F(a, x) + 2\varepsilon.$$

$$\text{于是, } T_F(a, x) = P_F(a, x) + N_F(a, x),$$

Thm 3.3 $[a, b]$ 上的实数函数下是有界变差函数 $\Leftrightarrow F$ 可以写成两个

单调递增有界函数的差.

Pf. " \Leftarrow ". 若 $F = F_1 - F_2$, F_1, F_2 单调. 又 $F_1, F_2 \in DV([a, b])$.

$\exists M_1, M_2 > 0$. 3. t. $\forall a = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^N |F_1(t_j) - F_1(t_{j-1})| \leq M_1, \quad \sum_{j=1}^N |F_2(t_j) - F_2(t_{j-1})| \leq M_2.$$

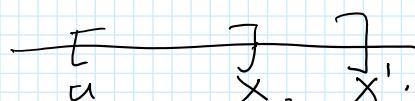
$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } a = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_N = b, \\ \left| \sum_{j=1}^N |F(s_j) - F(s_{j-1})| \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^N |F_1(s_j) - F_1(s_{j-1})| + \sum_{j=1}^N |F_2(s_j) - F_2(s_{j-1})| \\ \leq M_1 + M_2. \end{aligned}$$

" \Rightarrow " 若 F 是有界变差函数, $\exists M > 0$, $T_F(a, x) \leq M$, $\forall x \in [a, b]$.

$$\text{由 lem 3.2, } F(x) = \underbrace{F(a) + P_F(a, x)}_{T_1(x)} - \underbrace{N_F(a, x)}_{T_2(x)}.$$

$$\text{又 } P_F(a, x) + N_F(a, x) = T_F(a, x) \leq M. \quad 0 \leq P_F(a, x), N_F(a, x) \leq M$$

$$\text{考虑曲线 } Y = \underline{\exists}(t) = x(t) + iy(t), a \leq t \leq b.$$



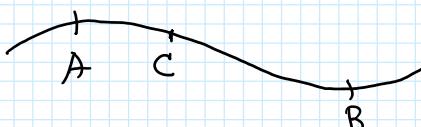
$$\text{设 } Y \text{ 为曲线. 长度 } L(A, B) = T_F(A, B) \quad a \leq A \leq B \leq b$$

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \\ (t)}}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(t)} \right] \leq \sum_{\substack{1 \\ (x)}}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(x)} \right] \quad \square$$

$$\text{claim: } L(A, C) + L(C, B) = L(A, B).$$

" \leq ". 对于任意的分 $A = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = C$,

$$C = t_N < t_{N+1} < \dots < t_{M+N} = B,$$



$\therefore A = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{N+M} = B$ 是 $A-B$ 的一个分.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N+M} |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| \leq T_F(A, B).$$

||

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N+M} |T_{11} \dots T_{11}|$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| + \sum_{j=N+1}^{N+M} |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})|$$

于是, $T_F(A, C) + T_F(C, B) \leq T_F(A, B)$.

\geq : 对于 A, B 及 C 的任意分割 $A = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = B$. 考虑 C

其中的 t_j , t_{j-1} , t_j , t_{j-1}

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^N |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| &= \sum_{j=1}^N |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| + \sum_{j=N+1}^N |F(t_j) - F(t_{j-1})| \\ &\leq T_F(A, C) + T_F(C, B). \end{aligned}$$

故 $T_F(A, B) \leq T_F(A, C) + T_F(C, B)$.

claim: $L(A, B)$ 关于 B 是连续函数.

证明: 先证明左连续. 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$\exists B_1 < B$, s.t. $L(A, B) - L(A, B_1) < \varepsilon$.

由 $L(A, B)$ 的定义, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 存在分割 $A = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = B$, s.t.

$$\sum_{j=1}^N |\varphi(t_j) - \varphi(t_{j-1})| \geq L(A, B) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

由于 φ 为连续, $\exists B_1 < B$, s.t. $|\varphi(B) - \varphi(B_1)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 考虑 $t_{N+1} < B_1 < t_N = B$.

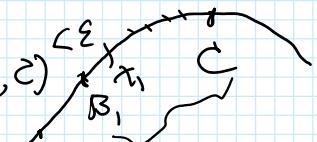
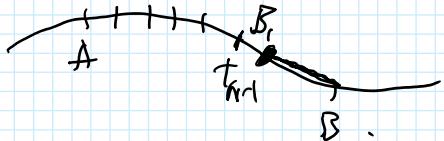
$$\text{故 } L(A, B) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} |\varphi(t_j) - \varphi(t_{j-1})| + (\varphi(B) - \varphi(t_{N+1})) + |\varphi(B) - \varphi(B_1)|$$

$$\leq L(A, B_1) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

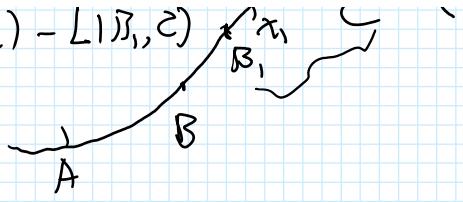
故 $L(A, B) \leq L(A, B_1) + \varepsilon$.

再证明右连续. 即 $\exists B_1 > B$, s.t. $L(A, B_1) - L(A, B) < \varepsilon$.

任取 $C > B$, 只 $L(A, B) - L(A, B) = L(B, C) - L(B_1, C)$



$$\text{任取 } C > B, \exists L(A, B) - L(A, C) = L(B, C) - L(B, B)$$



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists T_0 = BC + \dots + T_N = C, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N |z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})| > L(B, C) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^N |z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})| - (L(B, C) - \varepsilon) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N |z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})| - L(B, C) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right| &\leq \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N |z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})|}_{\sum_{j=1}^N |z(t_j) - z(t_{j-1})|} + |L(B, C) - z(t_{j-1})| + |z(t_{j-1}) - z(t_j)| \\ &\leq L(B, C) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } L(B, C) \leq L(B, C) + \varepsilon.$$