

Notes 8302-01 Harmonic Analysis
Seminar - Steve Hofmann

Patrick Spencer

Contents

Chapter 1. Intro and Syllabus	5
Chapter 2. Review of measure theory	7
1. Monday, August 25, 2014	7
Bibliography	9

CHAPTER 1

Intro and Syllabus

The following is basic information about the class from the syllabus.

Institution: University of Missouri at Columbia

Semester: Fall 2014

Instructor: Steve Hofmann

Course title: Math 8302 - Introduction to Geometric Measure Theory and Quantitative Rectifiability.

Description: Geometric Measure Theory (GMT) is largely concerned with the notion of “rectifiability”, which describes a sense in which a general set of points (in \mathbb{R}^n , say) is approximated by “nice” surfaces. In the past couple of decades, this concept has been sharpened: “uniform (i.e., quantitative) rectifiability” entails approximation of a set by nice surfaces, but in a quantitatively precise way, which turns out to have deep connections with the behavior, on the set, of singular integral operators, square functions, and harmonic measure. We plan to cover the following topics, to the extent that time permits

- (1) Review of Hausdorff measure
- (2) Bounded variation, sets of finite perimeter, isoperimetric inequality, reduced boundary, measure theoretic boundary, Hausdorff-Green theorem.
- (3) Ahlfors-David Regularity, “Spaces of homogeneous type” and M. Christ’s dyadic cube reconstruction.
- (4) NTA domains and “big pieces of Lipschitz graphs”.
- (5) Uniform rectifiability, Corona decomposition, “Geometric Lemma” and the “Bilateral Weak Geometric Lemma”, singular integrals and square functions.

Prerequisites Familiarity with the elementary theory of measure and integration and with the basic subject matter of harmonic analysis: Fourier transform, Hardy-Littlewood maximal function, approximate identities, Whitney decomposition, Littlewood-Paley theory, classical Calderon-Zygmund theory, BMO, Carleson measures, theory of singular integrals on Lipschitz graphs.

Text: There is no official textbook for the course, however, much of the material presented in the course will follow [1],[2], [3], and [4]. Other material may be taken directly from the literature.

CHAPTER 2

Review of measure theory

Most of the material in this chapter is from the book “Measure Theory and Fine Properties of Functions” by Evans and Gariepy [3]

1. Monday, August 25, 2014

DEFINITION 1.1. A *set function* f is a mapping $f : P(X) \rightarrow Y$ where Y is a Banach space. Y is usually \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} .

DEFINITION 1.2. A set function $\tilde{\mu}$ is an *outer measure* if

- (i) $\tilde{\mu}(A) \geq 0, \forall A \subseteq X, \tilde{\mu}(\emptyset) = 0$
- (ii) (monotonicity) If $A \subseteq B$ then $\tilde{\mu}(A) \leq \tilde{\mu}(B)$.
- (iii) (Subadditivity) Given a countable collection $\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ of subsets of X ,

$$\tilde{\mu}\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\mu}(A_k)$$

FACT 1.3. Every outer measure induces a measure in the following way.

DEFINITION 1.4. Given an outer measure $\tilde{\mu}$ a subset $E \subseteq X$ is $\tilde{\mu}$ -*measurable* if it satisfies the following *Caratheodory Criterion*: $\forall A \subseteq X \tilde{\mu}(A) = \tilde{\mu}(A \cap E) + \tilde{\mu}(A \setminus E)$. Notice A does not have to necessarily be $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable.

Equivalently we have that E is $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable iff $\tilde{\mu}(A_1 \cap A_2) = \tilde{\mu}(A_1) + \tilde{\mu}(A_2)$ whenever $\tilde{\mu}(A_2 \subseteq E)$ and $A_2 \cap E = \emptyset$.

PROPOSITION 1.5. (exercise) Let $\tilde{\mu}$ be an outer measure on X . If $\tilde{\mu}(Z) = 0$ then Z is $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable.

NOTE 1.6. This says \emptyset is measurable. This also says the E^c is measurable.

PROPOSITION 1.7. (exercise) Given an outer measure $\tilde{\mu}$ the collection of all $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable sets forms a σ -algebra.

DEFINITION 1.8. A set function μ is called a *measure* if it is an outer measure $\tilde{\mu}$ restricted to its measurable sets.

THEOREM 1.9. (exercise) Suppose $\tilde{\mu}$ is an outer measure and that $\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ is a collection of $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable sets.

- (1) If $\{A_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ are pairwise disjoint then $\mu(\cup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\mu}(A_k)$.
- (2) If $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots$ then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\mu}(A_k) = \tilde{\mu}(\cup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k)$.
- (3) If $A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq \dots$ and $\tilde{\mu}(A_1) < \infty$ then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\mu}(A_k) = \tilde{\mu}(\cap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k)$.

DEFINITION 1.10. Suppose X is a topological space. The *Borel σ -algebra* is the smallest σ -algebra that contains all the open set.

DEFINITION 1.11. A subset $A \subseteq X$ is σ -finite w.r.t. $\tilde{\mu}$ if $A = \cup_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k$ where B_k is a $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable set and $\tilde{\mu}(B_k) < \infty, \forall k$.

DEFINITION 1.12.

- (1) $\tilde{\mu}$ is *regular* if $\forall A \subseteq X$ there exists a $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable set B so that $A \subseteq B$ and $\tilde{\mu}(A) = \tilde{\mu}(B)$.
- (2) $\tilde{\mu}$ is a *Borel measure* if every Borel set is $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable.
- (3) $\tilde{\mu}$ is *Borel regular* if $\tilde{\mu}$ is Borel and $\forall A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ (or X) there exists a Borel set B with $A \subseteq B$ and $\tilde{\mu}(A) = \tilde{\mu}(B)$.
- (4) $\tilde{\mu}$ is a *Radon measure* if $\tilde{\mu}$ is Borel and if $\tilde{\mu}(K) < \infty$ for every compact set K .

THEOREM 1.13. Let $\tilde{\mu}$ be a regular measure on X . If $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots$ then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\mu}(A_k) = \tilde{\mu}(\cup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k)$.

REMARK 1.14. The significance of this theorem is that we are not requiring the A_k to be $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable.

THEOREM 1.15. Suppose $\tilde{\mu}$ is a Borel regular on \mathbb{R}^n and $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is $\tilde{\mu}$ -measurable with $\tilde{\mu}(A) < \infty$. Then $\tilde{\mu}|_A$ is a Radon measure. Here $\tilde{\mu}|_A$ is defined as $\tilde{\mu}|_A(B) = \tilde{\mu}(A \cap B)$.

Bibliography

1. Guy David and Stephen Semmes, *Singular integrals and rectifiable sets in \mathbb{R}^n : Beyond lipschitz graphs*, vol. 193, Société mathématique de France, 1991.
2. ———, *Analysis of and on uniformly rectifiable sets*, vol. 38, American Mathematical Soc., 1993.
3. Lawrence Craig Evans and Ronald F Gariepy, *Measure theory and fine properties of functions*, vol. 5, CRC press, 1991.
4. Richard Wheeden, Richard L Wheeden, and Antoni Zygmund, *Measure and integral: an introduction to real analysis*, CRC Press, 1977.