

Chapter 1. Integration.

$f: \mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}^1$.

Riemann Integral: approximate by sums of de-forms

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(t_i) m(E_i)$$

where E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n , disjoint intervals, whose union is $[a, b]$.

$m(E_i)$: the length of E_i

(因要求一致收敛, 不满意)

(逐项积分一致收敛, 逐项求导要求导

函数一致收敛)

① 是否一致收敛

② 是否可积 \Leftrightarrow 几乎处处连续

(可积 \Rightarrow 有界, 连续 \Rightarrow 可积 (闭区间连续函数一定一致连续, 因此可积))

几乎处处连续: a.e. almost everywhere.

定义连续需先定义 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

逐点: pointwise. \Rightarrow 整个区间 / 整体

\rightarrow 不连续集合 X , $\text{length}(X) = 0$

\mathbb{R}^n 上 length $\begin{cases} n=1 \text{ 长} \\ n=2 \text{ 面} \end{cases}$ $n=3 \text{ 体}$ 测度

\Rightarrow 大量函数在 Riemann Integration 下不可积

因此, 将 Riemann Integration 推广到
Lebesgue Integration

1. 某些

特点: ① 原有性质保留. ② 原不可积也可积

③ 随意交换次序. ④ ...

Lebesgue Integration

$E_i \rightarrow$ a Larger class, so-called
"measurable sets".

The class of functions under consideration

\rightarrow "measurable sets"

几乎处处连续函数 \rightarrow 可测函数

$$\int_{[a,b]} f(x) dx$$

The crucial set-theoretic properties involved.

1. the union and intersection of any countable family of measurable sets are measurable

$$A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n \cup \dots \quad (\text{只有可数才能这样写})$$

2. So is the complement of every measurable set

3. "Countable Additivity"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"length"} \rightarrow m(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup \dots \cup E_n \cup \dots) &= m(E_1) + m(E_2) \\ \text{"measure"} \rightarrow &+ \dots + m(E_n) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

§1 The concept of Measurability

Topological space. open set. continuous functions

Measurable space. measurable set. measurable functions.

数学分析的基础是极限

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A / \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = +\infty \dots$

$\begin{array}{c} A \\ (+) \end{array} \rightarrow \curvearrowright \begin{array}{c} (+) \\ x_0 \end{array}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0, \forall |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 有 } |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon,$

A 任一邻域, 存在 x_0 的邻域, A 邻域内任一点可对应 x_0 邻域内任一点 (开映回为开)

\mathbb{R}^n 上拓扑: $\{U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \mid U \text{ is an open set}\}$

\hookrightarrow 任意集合 X 的拓扑: $\{U \subset X \mid U \text{ is an open set}\}$

where U satisfies