

作业讲

2023.3.24

①

上次讲到

Then 设 $E \in \mathcal{L}$

(i) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists G \in \mathcal{G}$, s.t. $E \subset G$ 且

$$m(G \setminus E) < \varepsilon.$$

(ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists F \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $F \subset E$ 且

$$m(E \setminus F) < \varepsilon.$$

(iii) 若 $\int m(E) < \infty$, 则: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K \in \mathcal{K}$
s.t. $K \subset E$ 且

$$m(E \setminus K) < \varepsilon$$

(iv) 若 $\int m(E) < \infty$, 则: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists Q_1, \dots, Q_N$, s.t.

$$m(E \Delta (\bigcup_{k=1}^N Q_k)) < \varepsilon$$

pf of (iii)

$$\text{令 } Q_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [-k, k]^n \\ k=1, 2, \dots$$

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$$m(E \cap Q_k) > m(\bar{E}) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$K \subset E \cap \mathbb{Q}_K \quad (\Rightarrow K \stackrel{11p}{\neq} \mathbb{Q})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow m(E \setminus K) \\ &= m(E \setminus (E \cap Q_k)) + m((E \cap Q_k) \setminus K) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{17} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |Q_k| < m(E) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N \text{ s.t. } \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} |Q_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

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(3)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{k=1}^N Q_k$$

$$\Rightarrow E \setminus F \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} Q_k \setminus F \subset \bigcup_{k=N+1}^{\infty} Q_k$$

$$\Rightarrow m(E \setminus F) \leq m\left(\bigcup_{k=N+1}^{\infty} Q_k\right) \leq \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} |Q_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{(ii)}{\Rightarrow} m(F \setminus E) \leq m\left(\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} Q_k\right) \setminus E\right) \\ \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |Q_k| - m(E) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

Thm Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, ?

$$E \text{ is measurable} \Leftrightarrow \exists G \left(G \in \mathcal{G} \right) \text{ and } N_1 \left(\overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \setminus G \right) \text{ s.t.} \\ E = G \setminus N_1$$

$$\stackrel{(H.W)}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists F \left(F \in \mathcal{F} \right) \text{ and } N_2 \left(\overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \setminus F \right) \text{ s.t.} \\ E = F \cup N_2$$

Pf " \Leftarrow " \nexists A

" \Rightarrow " $\forall k, \exists G_k \neq \emptyset, \text{s.t. } E \subset G_k \text{ and } \textcircled{4}$

$$m(G_k \setminus E) < \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\wedge \quad G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k \quad (G \neq \emptyset)$$

$$\Rightarrow G \setminus E \subset G_k \setminus E$$

$$\Rightarrow m(G \setminus E) \leq m(G_k \setminus E) < \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow m(G \setminus E) = 0$$

$$\wedge \quad N_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G \setminus E$$

Thm 1° (平移不变性) $E \in \mathcal{L}, h \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Rightarrow E + h \in \mathcal{L} \text{ and } m(E + h) = m(E)$$

2° (线性变换不变性) $E \in \mathcal{L}, T \in O(n)$

$$\Rightarrow T(E) \in \mathcal{L} \text{ and } m(T(E)) = m(E)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{Tx : x \in E\}$$

3° (反射不变性)

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$$E \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow -E \in \mathcal{L} \quad \text{且} \quad m(-E) = m(E)$$

$$4^\circ E \in \mathcal{L}, \lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda E \in \mathcal{L} \quad \text{且}$$

$$m(\lambda E) = \lambda^n m(E)$$

Thm (Vitali, 1905) $\mathcal{L} \neq 2^{\mathbb{R}}$,

即 \mathbb{R} 中 \mathcal{L} 不可测集

选择公理 (Axiom of Choice, AC)

设 $\{E_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in I}$ 为一族互不相交的 \mathcal{L} -可测集, 则

$$\exists Y \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} E_\alpha \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \forall \alpha \in I, Y \cap E_\alpha \text{ 为一个点}$$

即存在 $\{x_\alpha\}$.

$AC \Leftrightarrow \text{Zorn's lemma} \Leftrightarrow \text{良序原理}$.

Banach-Tarski paradox (1924)

Pf of Vitali Thm

⑥

在 $[0, 1]$ 中 \exists 1 个 \bar{e} 等价关系:

$$x \sim y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x - y \in \mathbb{Q}$$

令

$$E_\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\alpha] = \{x \in [0, 1] : x \sim \alpha\}$$

1° $\forall \alpha, \beta \in [0, 1], \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \in \mathbb{Q} \iff E_\alpha \cap E_\beta = \emptyset, \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \notin \mathbb{Q} \iff$

$$E_\alpha = E_\beta$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \exists \eta \in E_\alpha \cap E_\beta &\Rightarrow \eta \sim \alpha \text{ 且 } \eta \sim \beta \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha \sim \beta \Rightarrow E_\alpha = E_\beta \end{aligned} \right)$$

2° $\forall \alpha, E_\alpha \cap \bigcup_{\beta \neq \alpha} E_\beta = \emptyset$

$$3^\circ [0, 1] = \bigcup_{\alpha} E_\alpha$$

$$\nexists AC, \exists A \subset \bigcup_{\alpha} E_\alpha \text{ s.t. } \forall \alpha,$$

$$A \cap E_\alpha = \{x_\alpha\}.$$

Claim A 不可数

$$\mathbb{Q} \otimes \cap [-1, 1] = \{r_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$$

⑦

$$\bigwedge A_k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A + r_k, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$(1) A_k, k=1, 2, \dots \text{ 互不相交 } \{-$$

$$\text{假设 } \exists j \neq k, \text{ s.t. } A_j \cap A_k \neq \emptyset,$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha \neq \beta \quad (r_j \neq r_k) \quad \text{s.t.}$$

$$A_j \ni x_\alpha + r_j = x_\beta + r_k \in A_k$$

$$\Rightarrow x_\alpha - x_\beta = r_k - r_j \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_\alpha \sim x_\beta$$

$$\hookrightarrow A \cap E_\alpha \stackrel{\text{is}}{=} \text{独点 } \frac{r}{1}, \overline{r}.$$

$$(2) [0, 1] \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \subset [-1, 2]$$

$$\uparrow \quad \mathbb{R}, \because \forall A_k \subset [-1, 2]$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \exists \alpha \text{ s.t.}$$

$$x \sim x_\alpha \in E_\alpha \cap A$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists r_k \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [-1, 1] \text{ s.t. } x - x_\alpha = r_k \quad (8)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_\alpha + r_k \in A_k$$

由 (1) 知 $A \notin \mathcal{L}$

假设 $A \in \mathcal{L}$

$$\Rightarrow A_k \in \mathcal{L}, \quad \forall k$$

由 (1), (2) 知可数可加性

$$1 \leq \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m(A_k)}_{= m(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k)} \leq 3$$

由可数可加性知,

$$m(A_k) = m(A), \quad \forall k$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m(A) \leq 3, \quad \frac{2}{1} \neq 1$$

Remark 同样道理可以证明: 不存在

$\mu: 2^{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ 同时满足

$$(i) \mu([0, 1]) = 1$$

⑨

(ii) 可数可加性

(iii) 平移不变性

可测函数

实分析中考虑的函数允许取 $\pm\infty$ (称为广义实值函数). 这~~是~~为了我们所需要的可测函数在极限运算下封闭.

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$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a + (\pm\infty) = (\pm\infty) + a = \pm\infty$$

$$a \cdot (\pm\infty) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } a = 0 \\ \pm\infty, & \text{if } a > 0 \\ \mp\infty, & \text{if } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a}{\pm\infty} = 0$$

$$(+\infty) + (+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$(-\infty) + (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{例} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (\pm\infty) - (\pm\infty) \\ (+\infty) + (-\infty) \\ \frac{\pm\infty}{\pm\infty} \end{array} \right\} \text{没有意义} \end{array}$$

例2

$$\begin{aligned} \{f < a\} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in E : -\infty \leq f(x) < a\} \\ &= f^{-1}([-\infty, a)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\{f > a\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in E : a < f(x) \leq +\infty\}$$

Def 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 可测. 如果 \exists 函数 $f: E \rightarrow [-\infty, +\infty]$ 满足

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \{f < a\} \text{ 可测}$$

则称 f 在 E 上可测