实分析精选 50 题

第一章 测度论

1. 设 μ, ν 是定义在 σ – 代数 S 上的两个测度, μ 是有限的,且 ν 对于 μ 是绝对连续的,则存在可测集 E ,使得 X – E 对于 ν 而言具有 σ – 有限测度,并使得对 E 的任何可测子集 F , ν (F) 或为 0 或为 ∞ .

证明:

- (ii)考虑v不是一个有限测度或者 σ -有限测度的情形:

引理: 设 μ , ν 是定义在 σ -代数S上的两个测度, μ 是有限的,且 ν 对于 μ 是绝对连续的, ν 不是一个有限测度或者 σ -有限测度.若 ν (E)= ∞ ,并且对于 ν 而言并非一个 σ -有限集,则存在一个可测子集F,F的任何子集G, ν (G)或为0或为 ∞ .

证明:

设
$$\alpha = \sup\{\mu(G) \mid G \subset E, 0 < \upsilon(G) < \infty$$
 或 $\upsilon(G) = \infty$,但 $G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i, \upsilon(G_i) < \infty\}$

则存在 $E_i \subset E, \mu(E_i) \to \alpha, (i \to \infty)$,且 E_i 满足:

$$G \subset E, 0 < \upsilon(G) < \infty$$
 或 $\upsilon(G) = \infty$,但 $G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i, \upsilon(G_i) < \infty$.

令 $F_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i$,则 $\mu(F_n) \ge \mu(E_n)$,且 F_n 也满足上式的条件.

$$\therefore \mu(F_n) \leq \alpha \therefore \mu(F_n) \to \alpha \ (n \to \infty), \text{ it: } \mu(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i) = \alpha.$$

考虑: $F = E - \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$, $v(F) = \infty$, 否则 E 对于 v 而言具有 σ – 有限测度. F 的

任何子集 $G, \nu(G)$ 或为0或为 ∞ .如若不然:存在可测子集 $M: 0 < \nu(M) < \infty$,

则:
$$\mu(M) \neq 0$$
, $M \cap \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i\right) = \emptyset$, 且 $\mu(M \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i\right)) > \alpha$. 但 $M \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i\right)$ 满足:

"
$$G \subset E, 0 < \upsilon(G) < \infty$$
 或 $\upsilon(G) = \infty$,但 $G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i, \upsilon(G_i) < \infty$ "

的条件.故与 $\mu(M \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i) \le \alpha$ 矛盾.所以存在一个可测子集F,F的任何子集G, $\nu(G)$ 或为0或为 ∞ .

令 $\beta = \sup\{\mu(E) \mid E \in S, \upsilon(E) \neq 0, \forall E \text{ 的任何可测子集 } F, \upsilon(F) \text{ 或为 } 0 \text{ 或为 } \infty\}.$

类似与证明引理中的讨论,利用穷举法,存在:

$$G_i, \mu(G_i) \to \beta, (i \to \infty), \mu(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i) = \beta$$
,

这里 $G_i \in S$, 对 G_i 的任何可测子集 F, v(F) 或为 0 或为 ∞ }. (i = 1, 2, ...)

考虑: $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i = E$,则对 E 的任何可测子集 F, $\upsilon(F)$ 或为 0 或为 ∞ .在 X - E 中,

不存在一个可测子集 $F, \nu(F) \neq 0, F$ 的任何可测子集 $G, \nu(G)$ 或为0 或为 ∞ .

事实上.若X-E中存在这样一个可测子集H,则 $E \cup H$ 满足:

 $E \cup H \in S$, $v(E \cup H) \neq 0$,对 $E \cup H$ 的任何可测子集 F ,v(F) 或为 0 或为 ∞ .但 $E \cap H = \emptyset$,所以 $\mu(E \cup H) = \mu(E) + \mu(H)$. 又注意到 $v(H) \neq 0$,所以 $\mu(H) \neq 0$,所以 $\mu(E \cup H) = \mu(E) + \mu(H) > \beta$.这与 β 的定义是矛盾的.所以在 X - E 中,不存在一个可测子集 F , $v(F) \neq 0$,F 的任何可测子集 G ,v(G) 或为 0 或为 ∞ .

若 X - E 对于 v 而言不具有 σ – 有限测度,则由引理,存在一个可测子集 F ,F 的任何子集 G ,v(G) 或为 0 或为 ∞ .这与上面的讨论是矛盾的.

所以X-E对于v而言具有 σ -有限测度. 证毕

- **2.** 设 $\{\mu_n\}$ 是可测空间(X,R)上一列有限的广义测度,
- (*i*) 若 $\{\mu_n\}$ 是全有限的测度序列,则必存在(X,R) 上全有限测度 μ ,使得 μ_n 对于 μ 是绝对连续的 (n=1,2...).

- (ii) 证明必存在(X,R) 上全有限测度 μ ,使得 μ_n 对于 μ 是绝对连续的(n=1,2...) 证明:
- $(i) \{\mu_n\} + 0 \le \mu(X) \le 2$ 的测度记为 ν_n ,重新排列,其余的记为 T_n ,重新排列

$$\mathbb{E} \, \mathbb{X} \, \mu(E) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\upsilon_n(E)}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{T_n(E)}{T_n^{n+1}(X)}.$$

可以证明 $\mu(\varnothing) = 0, \mu(X) < +\infty,$ 对于 $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i, E_i \cap E_i = \varnothing$:

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_{i}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\upsilon_{n}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_{i})}{2^{n}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{T_{n}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_{i})}{T_{n}^{n+1}(X)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \upsilon_{n}(E_{i})}{2^{n}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} T_{n}(E_{i})}{T_{n}^{n+1}(X)}$$

由于二和均收敛,故可交换顺序.

$$\therefore \mu \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\upsilon_n(E_i)}{2^n} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{T_n(E_i)}{T_n^{n+1}(X)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_i)$$

所以 μ 是一个全有限测度,容易验证: μ_n 对于 μ 是绝对连续的(n=1,2...).

 $\{|\mu_n|\}$ 的全变差测度 $\{|\mu_n|\}$, $|\mu_n|$ 仍是一个全有限测度, 由 (i) 的证明存在有限测度 μ ,使得 $|\mu_n|$ 对于 μ 是绝对连续的,

所以 μ_n 对于 μ 是绝对连续的(n=1,2...). 证毕.

- $\bf 3.(i)$ 设 μ 是可测空间 (X,R) 上全 σ 有限的测度,证明:必存在 (X,R) 上全有限测度 υ ,使得 μ 等价于 υ .
 - (ii) 设 $\{\mu_n\}$ 是可测空间(X,R) 上全 σ -有限的广义测度序列,证明必存在(X,R) 上全有限测度 μ ,使得 μ_n 对于 μ 是绝对连续的(n=1,2...).
 - (i)证明:
 - $:: \mu$ 是可测空间 (X,R) 上全 σ -有限的测度, $:: X = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$,且 $\mu(E_i) < +\infty$ E_i 互斥将 $\{E_i\}$ 分类, $0 \le \mu(E_i) \le 2$ 的记作 $\{F_i\}$ (重新排列),其余的记为 $\{G_i\}$ (重新排列),

作(X,R)上的可测函数f:

$$f = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^n} & x \in F_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \\ \frac{1}{\left(\mu(G_n)\right)^{n+1}} & x \in G_n, n = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

考虑 f 在 X 上的积分:

$$\int_X f d\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \mu(F_n) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mu(G_n)^{n+1}} \mu(G_n) < \infty,$$

令 $v(E) = \int_{F} f d\mu$. 易证 $v \neq (X, R)$ 上全有限测度.

- (ii) 考虑 $\{\mu_n\}$ 的全变差测度 $\{|\mu_n|\}, |\mu_n|$ 仍是一个全 σ -有限测度,

由(i)的证明:存在(X,R)上全有限测度 υ_n ,使得 $|\mu_n|$ 等价于 υ_n .

由第 2 题(i)的证明,必存在(X,R)上全有限测度 μ ,使得 υ_n 对于 μ 是绝对连续的(n=1,2...).

所以:

. $|\mu_n|$ 对于 μ 是绝对连续的 (n=1,2...),

即: μ_n 对于 μ 是绝对连续的 (n = 1, 2...).

证毕.

- **4.** 设 (X,S,μ) 是一个全有限测度空间, f 是 (X,S,μ) 上的一个可测函数,如果对于扩张数直线上的任何 Borel 集 M ,有 $v(M) = \mu(f^{-1}(M))$,则 v 是 Borel 集类上的一个测度,设 $g(t) = \mu(\{x \in X : f(x) < t\})$,若 f 是有限函数,则 g 具有下列性质:
- (1) 它是单调增加的 (2) 左连续的 $g(-\infty) = 0, g(\infty) = \mu(X)$.

我们称 g 为 f 的分布函数.若 g 是连续的,则 g 引出的 Lebesgue – Stieltjes 测度 μ_g 是 υ 的增补. f 是可测集 E 的特征函数,则 $\upsilon(M)=\chi_M(1)\mu(E)+\chi_M(0)\mu(E^c)$.

证明:考虑 \varnothing , $\upsilon(\varnothing) = \mu(f^{-1}(\varnothing)) = \mu(\varnothing) = 0$

考虑
$$M_i, M_i \cap M_j = \emptyset \Rightarrow f^{-1}(M_i) \cap f^{-1}(M_j) = \emptyset, f^{-1}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} f^{-1}(M_i)$$

所以由 μ 的可列可加性可以得到 υ 的可列可加性,所以 υ 是 Borel 集类上的一个测度.

考虑
$$g(t) = \mu(\{x \in X : f(x) < t\}):$$

$$g(t_1) = \mu(\{x \in X : f(x) < t_1\}), g(t_2) = \mu(\{x \in X : f(x) < t_2\}).$$
若 $t_1 < t_2$ 则 $g(t_1) \le g(t_2).$

因为 g(t) 是单调增加的函数,其任一点的左极限必定存在,所以只需证明对某一列单调增加的数列: $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n \to x$,有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} g(x_n) = g(x)$.

事实上

$$\begin{split} g(x) - g(x_1) &= \mu \Big(\Big\{ t \in X : x_1 \le f(t) < x \Big\} \Big) \\ &= \mu \Big(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \Big\{ t \in X : x_n \le f(t) < x_{n+1} \Big\} \Big) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu \Big(\Big\{ t \in X : x_n \le f(t) < x_{n+1} \Big\} \Big) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Big[g(x_{n+1}) - g(x_n) \Big] \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} \Big[g(x_{n+1}) - g(x_1) \Big] \\ &= \lim_{n \to \infty} g(x_{n+1}) - g(x_1) \,. \end{split}$$

所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty} g(x_n) = g(x)$,所以g是左连续的.显然 $g(-\infty) = 0$, $g(\infty) = \mu(X)$.

考虑 g 引出的 Lebesgue – Stieltjes 测度 μ_g ,设 s_g^* 为 μ_g^* – 可测集类, s 是 Borel 集类,任意的 Borel 集必是 μ_g^* – 可测集,设 \overline{S} 为 υ 的增补所组成的集类.

$$\mu_g^*([a,b)) = g(b) - g(a) = \mu(\{x \in X : a \le f(x) < b\}) = \upsilon([a,b))$$
所以 $\upsilon(M) = \mu_g^*(M)$.
对于任意 $E \in S_g^*$,不妨设 $\mu_g^*(E) < \infty$,对于 E ,存在 $F \in S$, $\mu_g^*(E) = \mu_g^*(F)$.

F 为 E 的可测覆盖, $\therefore \mu_g^*(F-E)=0$, m F-E 也有一个可测覆盖 G , $\mu_g(G)=0$ $E=(F-G)\cup (E\cap G)$, $\therefore E\in \overline{S}$, 所以 $S_g^*\subset \overline{S}$, 又注意到 μ_g 是一个完全测度, 所以由增补的定义, μ_g 是 υ 的增补.

设 f 是可测集 E 的特征函数,则 $f(x) = \chi_E(x)$.

 $若1\in M, 0\notin M, :: f^{-1}(M)=E,$ 所以 $\upsilon(M)=\chi_{M}(1)\mu(E)+\chi_{M}(0)\mu(E^{c})$ 类似进行讨论,可以得到结论 . 证毕.

5. 设 μ^* 是可传 σ -环H上的正则外测度,如果 $\{E_n\}$ 是H中之集的一个增序列,

证明:

- (i) 若 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \mu^*(E_n) = +\infty$,则问题不证自明.
- (ii)若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\mu^*(E_n)=+\infty$,由正则外测度的性质: $\mu^*(E_n)=\overline{\mu^*}(E_n)$.

设 所有 μ -可测集为 \overline{S} , $\overline{S} = S(\overline{S})$.

$$:: \overline{S}$$
 中存在 F_n 使得 $E_n \subset F_n$, $\overline{\mu}^*(E_n) = \overline{\mu}(F_n)$, 且对于 $G \subset F_n - E_n$ $\overline{\mu}(G) = 0$ 对于 E_{n+1} , 存在 F_{n+1} 使得 $E_{n+1} \subset F_{n+1}$, $\overline{\mu}^*(E_{n+1}) = \overline{\mu}(F_{n+1})$.

注意到 $F_n - E_{n+1} \subset F_n - E_n$,所以 $\overline{\mu}(F_n - E_{n+1}) = 0$,所以可以作到 F_{n+1} 包含 F_n .

同样有
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} F_n = F$$
 , $\lim_{n\to\infty} \mu(F_n) = \mu(F)$, $\mu^*(E_n) = \mu(F_n) = \mu(F_n) = \mu^*(E_n) \le \mu^*(E)$, 所以

$$\stackrel{-}{\mu}(F) \leq \mu^*(E),$$
但注意到 $E = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n, F = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n,$ 故 $\stackrel{-}{\mu}(F) \geq \stackrel{-}{\mu^*}(E) \geq \mu^*(E).$

所以
$$\mu(F) = \mu^*(E)$$
,即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \mu^*(E_n) = \mu^*(E)$. 证毕

6. 设(X,S, μ)是 σ -有限测度空间,如果{ υ_n }是定义在S上的有限广义测度的一个序列,其中每一个 υ_n 对于 μ 都是绝对连续的,且对于S中的每一个E, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \upsilon_n(E)$ 存在且有限,则集函数 υ_n 对于 μ 是一致绝对连续的.

证明:

设 $E, F \in S$, 如果 E, F 满足 $\mu(E\Delta F) = 0$, 则我们将 E, F 看作相等的.记为: $E = F[\mu]$. 在新的相等意义下,测度 μ 在 S 上仍然无歧义地确定.

又: $\mu(E)=0$ 与 $E=\emptyset$ 等价,所以在新的相等意义下 μ 成为一个正测度, $(S(\mu),\mu)$ 作成一个测度环.

设 R 表示 S 中一切具有有限测度的元素的集合,对于 $E,F\in R$,令: $\rho(E,F)=\mu(E\Delta F)$.

这是R上的一个度量,称R为($S(\mu)$, μ)连带的度量空间.

考虑下面的两个引理:

引理 1: R 按度量 $\rho(E,F) = \mu(E\Delta F)$ 作成一个完备度量空间.

证明: $若\{E_n\}$ 是 R 中一个基本列, 即:

$$\rho(E_n, E_m) \to 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu(E_n \Delta E_m) \to 0$$

$$\therefore \int_X \left| \chi_{E_n} - \chi_{E_m} \right| d\mu \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty, m \to \infty)$$

所以 $\{\chi_{E_n}\}$ 是依测度基本的,故存在可测函数f,使得 $\{\chi_{E_n}\}$ 依测度收敛于f. 根据黎斯引理,存在一个子列 $\{\chi_{E_n}\}$,使得 $\{\chi_{E_n}\}$ 几乎处处收敛于f. 显然f也是一个集合的特征函数,(设为E)所以由积分的定义和控制收敛定理,有: $:: \int_X \left|\chi_{E_n} - f\right| d\mu \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty), \quad \mathbb{D} :: \int_X \left|\chi_{E_n} - \chi_{E}\right| d\mu \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty)$ 所以 $\rho(E_n, E) \to 0 \Leftrightarrow \mu(E_n \Delta E) \to 0$.

即: R 按度量 $\rho(E,F) = \mu(E\Delta F)$ 作成一个完备度量空间.

引理 2: υ 是定义在 S 上的有限测度,且 υ 对于 μ 是绝对连续的,则 υ 在 R 上可以无歧义地确定,且是 R 上的连续函数. 证明:

由于v对于 μ 是绝对连续的,所以 $\mu(E\Delta F) = 0 \Rightarrow v(E\Delta F) = 0$

显然v在R上可以无歧义地确定,事实上由 $\mu(E\Delta F)$ 的定义,只考虑在零点 \varnothing 的连续性情形.

若结论不成立:

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$$
,存在 $E_n \in R$,使得 $\mu(E_n) < \frac{1}{2^n}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$ 但 $\nu(E_n) > \varepsilon_0$.

$$\Leftrightarrow F = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{i=n}^{\infty} E_i :$$

因为
$$\mu(E_n) < \frac{1}{2^n}, n = 1, 2, 3, ...$$
 所以 $\mu(F) < \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \mu(E_i) < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} n = 1, 2, 3, ...$

故 $\mu(F) = 0 \Rightarrow \nu(F) = 0$.

下面考虑本问题: 考虑 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

由引理 2, υ_n 和 υ_m 都是 R 上的连续函数,所以 $\left\{E: E \in R, \left|\upsilon_n(E) - \upsilon_m(E)\right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}\right\}$

是闭集,由闭集的性质:
$$\varepsilon_k = \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} \bigcap_{m=k}^{\infty} \left\{ E : E \in R, \left| \upsilon_n(E) - \upsilon_m(E) \right| \le \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \right\} k = 1, 2, \dots$$
 也是

闭集.显然 $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_k \subset R$,对于本题来说,由于对于 S 中的每一个 E, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \upsilon_n(E)$ 存在

且有限,所以R上的每一个E,总存在一个 k_1 ,使得 $E \in \mathcal{E}_{k_1}$,所以 $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_k \supset R$.又

因为
$$\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_k \subset R$$
,所以 $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_k = R$.

由引理 1,R 按度量 $\rho(E,F) = \mu(E\Delta F)$ 作成一个完备度量空间. 所以由 Baire 定理: 完备的度量空间不能表示为可数个无处稠密集并的形式. 故 $\exists k_0$,使得 ε_{k_0} 在某一个球中稠密,即: $\exists B$,使得 $B \subset \overline{\varepsilon_{k_0}} = \varepsilon_{k_0}$. 这就说明: 在R 中存在 E_0 和正数 r_0 使得: $\{E: \rho(E,E_0) < r_0\} \subset \varepsilon_{k_0}$. 因为每一个 υ_n 对于 μ 都是绝对连续的,由引理 2: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_n > 0$,当 $\mu(E) < \delta_n$ 时, $|\upsilon_n(E)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

取 $\delta_0 = \min \left\{ \delta_1, \delta_2, ... \delta_{k_0} \right\}$,所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_0 > 0$, 当 $\mu(E) < \delta_0$ 时,

$$\left| \upsilon_n(E) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left(1 \le n \le k_0 \right)$$

令: $\delta = \min(\delta_0, r_0)$, 当 $\mu(E) < \delta$ 时, $\rho(E \cup E_0, E_0) < r_0$, $\rho(E_0 - E, E_0) < r_0$

所以
$$\left| \upsilon_n \left(E \cup E_0 \right) - \upsilon_{k_0} \left(E \cup E_0 \right) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \quad \left| \upsilon_{k_0} \left(E_0 - E \right) - \upsilon_n \left(E_0 - E \right) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

对于 $n \ge k_0$ 的 v_n 来讲,因为 $E = (E \cup E_0) - (E_0 - E)$

所以:
$$|\upsilon_n(E)| = |\upsilon_n((E \cup E_0) - (E_0 - E))| = |\upsilon_n(E \cup E_0) - \upsilon_n(E_0 - E)|$$

$$= \left| \nu_n(E \cup E_0) - \nu_{k_0}(E \cup E_0) + \nu_{k_0}(E \cup E_0) - \nu_{k_0}(E_0 - E) + \nu_{k_0}(E_0 - E) - \nu_n(E_0 - E) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \nu_n(E \cup E_0) - \nu_{k_0}(E \cup E_0) \right| + \left| \nu_{k_0}(E \cup E_0) - \nu_{k_0}(E_0 - E) \right| + \left| \nu_{k_0}(E_0 - E) - \nu_{k_0}(E_0 - E) \right|$$

$$= \left| \nu_n (E \cup E_0) - \nu_{k_0} (E \cup E_0) \right| + \left| \nu_{k_0} (E) \right| + \left| \nu_{k_0} (E_0 - E) - \nu_n (E_0 - E) \right|$$

$$<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}+\frac{\varepsilon}{3}+\frac{\varepsilon}{3}=\varepsilon$$
.

所以集函数 v_n 对于 μ 是一致绝对连续的.

进一步考虑: 如果 $\lim_{n\to\infty} v_n(E) = v(E)$, 显然v具有有限可加性.

设 $\{E_k\} \in R$, $\lim_{k \to \infty} E_k = \emptyset$, 且 E_k 是递减的.

所以 $\lim_{k\to\infty}\mu(E_k)=0$. 则由刚刚证明的结论可以得到:

$$|\upsilon(E_k)| \le \sup(|\upsilon_n(E_k)|) \to 0$$
.

利用<<测度论讲义>>(严加安著) P.13 1.3.4定理,

v(E)是一个有限的广义测度,且v对于 μ 是绝对连续的.

证毕

7. 设 $\{A_n\}$ 是互不相交的可测集列, $B_n \subset A_n (n=1,2,...), 则 m^*(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^*(B_n).$

证明: 由外测度的定义及性质:
$$m^*(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^*(B_n)$$

考虑到可测集的性质:对于任意的T, $m^*(T) = m^*(T \cap E) + m^*(T \cap E^c)$,所

以
$$m^*(T) \ge m^*(T \cap E)$$
. 令 $T = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$, $E = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ 所以有 $m^*(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n) \ge \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^*(B_n)$.

故问题得到证明. 证毕

8. 设点集 E_1, E_2 ,且 E_1 是可测集,若 $m(E_1 \Delta E_2) = 0$.则: E_2 可测,且 $m(E_1) = m(E_2)$. 证明:因为 $m(E_1 \Delta E_2) = 0$,所以 $m^*(E_1 \Delta E_2) = 0$.

 $:: E_1 \cup E_2 = (E_1) \cup (E_1 \Delta E_2) = (E_2) \cup (E_1 \Delta E_2)$,所以 $m^*(E_1 \cup E_2) = m^*(E_1) = m^*(E_2)$. E_1 是可测集, $E_1 \Delta E_2$ 可测,故 $E_1 \Delta E_2 = (E_1 \cup E_2) \setminus (E_1 \cap E_2)$ 可测.

考虑到: $E_2 = [(E_1 \Delta E_2) \setminus E_1] \cup (E_1 \cap E_2)$, $(E_1 \Delta E_2) \cup E_1 = E_1 \cup E_2$,故 $E_1 \cup E_2$ 可测,所以 $(E_1 \cap E_2)$ 可测.则 E_2 可测.又由: $m^*(E_1 \cup E_2) = m^*(E_1) = m^*(E_2)$,所以 $m(E_1) = m(E_2)$. 证毕

9. 设 $E \subset R^1$,是一个可测集,且 $0 < \alpha < m(E)$.则存在E中有界闭集F,使得 $m(F) = \alpha$.

证明: $\diamondsuit E_x = [-x, x]$, $g(x) = m([-x, x] \cap E)$, $(x \ge 0)$.

易知: g(x)是 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的连续函数, g(0) = 0, $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = m(E)$.

所以存在 x_0 使得 $g(x_0) = \frac{\alpha + m(E)}{2} = \beta > \alpha$

定义 $[-x_0,x_0]\cap E=G$, $m(G)=\beta>\alpha$,则 G 是一个有界的集合,并且可测. 考虑 G 的内测度(详见那汤松书):

$$m(G) = m^*(G) = m_*(G) = \sup\{m(F): F 是 G 的闭子集\}$$

故存在G的闭子集 F_0 ,使得 $m(F_0) = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \eta > \alpha$

同样令 $f(x) = m([-x,x] \cap F_0)$, $(x \ge 0)$.

易知: f(x)是[0,+∞)上的连续函数, f(0) = 0, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \eta$.

所以存在 x_1 使得 $f(x_1)=\alpha$. 显然 $[-x_1,x_1]\cap F_0$ 是一个有界的闭集. 令 $F=[-x_1,x_1]\cap F_0$ 即可. 证毕

10. 设 X 是由 R^1 中某些互不相交的正测集组成的集类.则 X 是可数的.

证明:

由上题可以得到:对于X中任意一个元素E,存在E中有界闭集F,使得 $m(F) = \alpha < m(E)$.这里因为F属于某一个闭区间,去掉闭区间的两个端点,

考虑到开集的构造,由于 $0 < m(F) = \alpha < m(E)$,所以必存在一个区间属于F.

故对于每一个E,存在一个区间 $I,I \subset E$. 考虑到有理数的稠密性,所以每一个I中存在有理数点. 又因为有理数全体是可数的,所以X 是可数的. 证毕

11. 设 $E \subset R^1$ 有界,试证明:E是可测集当且仅当 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在有限个互不相交的区间 $I_1, I_2, ... I_m$ 之并集 $J = \bigcup_{k=1}^m I_k$,使得 $m^*(E\Delta J) < \varepsilon$.

证明: ⇒

因为E是可测集,且有界。所以存在一个闭集 $F \subset E$,使得 $m(E \setminus F) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 对于F,必存在一个开集 $G \supset F$,使得 $m(G \setminus F) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 由开集的构造可以得到,存在 $\{I_k\}$ (k=1,2,...),使得 $G = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k$. 注意到F 是一个有界闭集,所以是紧的。故存在有限个 I_i ,(不妨记为: $I_1,I_2,...I_m$)使得 $J = \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} I_k \supset F$. 注意到 $E \Delta J \subset (G \setminus F) \cup (E \setminus F)$,所以 $m^*(E \Delta J) = m(E \Delta J) < \varepsilon$.

由题意, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在有限个互不相交的区间 $I_1, I_2, ... I_m$ 之并集 $J = \bigcup_{k=1}^m I_k$,使 得 $m^*(E\Delta J) < \varepsilon$. 考虑 $E \setminus J \subset E\Delta J$,因为 $m^*(E\Delta J) < \varepsilon$,总存在一个开集 G 覆盖 $E \setminus J$ 使得 $m(G) < \varepsilon + \varepsilon$. 令 $E \setminus J = E_0$,所以 $m^*(G \setminus E_0) < 2\varepsilon$.

不妨考虑这有限个区间为开区间. 这时 $G \cup J \triangleq G_0$ 也为开集. 并且:

$$m^*(G_0 \setminus E) < m^*(G \setminus E_0) < 2\varepsilon$$

由于 ε 的任意性,我们可以得到: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在开集G,使得 $G \supset E$, $m^*(G \setminus E) < \varepsilon$ 事实上这就是E可测的充分必要条件. 所以E是可测集. 证毕

12. 设 $A, B \not\in R^1$ 上的正测集,令 $E = \{|b-a|; b \in B, a \in A\}$,则 E 必包含一个区间. 证明:

由周民强书 P98 定理 2.15 取 $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$,存在区间 I_1, I_2 使得:

$$m(A \cap I_1) > \frac{3}{4}m(I_1), \quad m(B \cap I_2) > \frac{3}{4}m(I_2)$$

 $\stackrel{.}{\text{id}}: I_1 = (x_1, x_2), I_2 = (x_3, x_4).$

(i) 若 $m(I_1) \ge m(I_2)$;

考虑
$$\forall x_0 \in \left[x_3 - x_1, x_3 - x_1 + \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} - \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{4} \right]$$
:

令 $A_0 = A \cap I_1$, $B_0 = B \cap I_2$ 若 $x_0 \notin E_1 = \{b - a; b \in B, a \in A\}$, 则:

$$(\{x_0\} + A_0) \cap B_0 = \emptyset$$

但是
$$(\{x_0\}+A_0)$$
 $\subset \left[x_3,x_3+\frac{3(x_4-x_3)}{4}+\frac{3(x_2-x_1)}{4}\right]$. 注意到 $m(I_1) \geq m(I_2)$,

所以
$$(x_3,x_4)$$
 $\subset \left[x_3,x_3+\frac{3(x_4-x_3)}{4}+\frac{3(x_2-x_1)}{4}\right]$. 于是得到:

$$B_0 \subset \left[x_3, x_3 + \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} + \frac{3(x_2 - x_1)}{4} \right].$$

又因为
$$(\{x_0\}+A_0)\cap B_0=\emptyset$$
,所以 $m((\{x_0\}+A_0))+m(B_0)\leq \frac{3(x_4-x_3)}{4}+\frac{3(x_2-x_1)}{4}$.

但由题意:
$$m(A_0) + m(B_0) = m((\{x_0\} + A_0)) + m(B_0) > \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} + \frac{3(x_2 - x_1)}{4}$$

所以矛盾

故 $x_0 \in E_1 = \{b-a; b \in B, a \in A\}$,即:

$$\left[x_3 - x_1, x_3 - x_1 + \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} - \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{4}\right] \subset \{b - a; b \in B, a \in A\}.$$

(ii) 若 $m(I_1) < m(I_2)$;

考虑
$$\forall x_0 \in \left[x_1 - x_3, x_1 - x_3 + \frac{3(x_2 - x_1)}{4} - \frac{(x_4 - x_3)}{4} \right]$$
:

若
$$x_0 \notin E_2 = \{a - b; b \in B, a \in A\}$$
,则 $(\{x_0\} + B_0) \cap A_0 = \emptyset$. 但是:

$$(\{x_0\} + B_0) \subset \left[x_1, x_1 + \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} + \frac{3(x_2 - x_1)}{4}\right]$$

因为
$$m(I_1) < m(I_2)$$
,所以 $A_0 \subset \left[x_1, x_1 + \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} + \frac{3(x_2 - x_1)}{4} \right]$. 于是:

$$m((\{x_0\} + A_0)) + m(B_0) \le \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} + \frac{3(x_2 - x_1)}{4}$$

但由题意:
$$m(A_0) + m(B_0) = m((\{x_0\} + A_0)) + m(B_0) > \frac{3(x_4 - x_3)}{4} + \frac{3(x_2 - x_1)}{4}$$
,矛盾.

所以 $x_0 \in E_2 = \{a - b; b \in B, a \in A\}$, 即:

$$\left[x_{1}-x_{3}, x_{1}-x_{3}+\frac{3\left(x_{2}-x_{1}\right)}{4}-\frac{\left(x_{4}-x_{3}\right)}{4}\right]\subset\left\{a-b; b\in B, a\in A\right\}$$

由讨论知: 无论如何 E 必包含一个区间.

证毕

13. 设 μ^* 是可传 σ – 环上的外测度, \overline{S} 是由全体 μ^* – 可测集组成的类,若 $A \in H$, $\{E_n\}$ 是 \overline{S} 中之集的增序列,则 $\mu^*(\lim_{n\to\infty}(A\cap E_n)) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\mu^*(A\cap E_n)$. 证明:

事实上可以得到
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (A\cap E_n) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (E_n\cap A) = \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n\right) \cap A$$
.

$$\Leftrightarrow E_0 = \emptyset$$
, $D_n = E_n - E_{n-1}$, $(n = 1, 2, ...)$.

所以
$$\mu^* \left(\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^m E_n \right) \cap A \right) \le \mu^* \left(\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^m D_n \right) \cap A \right) \le \sum_{n=1}^m \mu^* \left(D_n \cap A \right).$$

因为: $E_n \in \overline{S}$, $E_{n-1} \in \overline{S}$, 所以 $D_n \in \overline{S}$. 于是由卡氏条件:

$$\mu^*(A \cap E_n) = \mu^*(A \cap E_n \cap D_n) + \mu^*(A \cap E_n \cap D_n^c)$$

易见:
$$\mu^*(A \cap E_n \cap D_n^c) = \mu^*(A \cap E_{n-1}), \mu^*(A \cap E_n \cap D_n) = \mu^*(A \cap D_n)$$

所以
$$\mu^*(A \cap D_n) = \mu^*(A \cap E_n) - \mu^*(A \cap E_{n-1})$$
 $(n = 1, 2, ...)$

故
$$\mu^* \left(\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^m E_n \right) \cap A \right) \leq \mu^* \left(E_m \cap A \right).$$

令 $m \to \infty$, 有 $\mu^*(\lim_{n \to \infty} (A \cap E_n)) \le \lim_{n \to \infty} \mu^*(A \cap E_n)$, 而 我 们 可 以 很 容 易 地 得 到: $\mu^*(\lim_{n \to \infty} (A \cap E_n)) \ge \lim_{n \to \infty} \mu^*(A \cap E_n)$,于是 $\mu^*(\lim_{n \to \infty} (A \cap E_n)) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \mu^*(A \cap E_n)$. 证毕 14. 设 μ^* 是定义在 X 上的一切子集所成的类上的正则外测度,使得 $\mu^*(X) = 1$. 设 M 是 X 的 一 个 子 集 ,使 得 $\mu_*(M) = 0$, $\mu^*(M) = 1$. 如 果 令 : $\nu^*(E) = \mu^*(E) + \mu^*(E \cap M)$

试证明:(i) v^* 是一个外测度.

- (ii)集 $E \neq v^*$ -可测集的充要条件: $E \neq \mu^*$ -可测集.
- (iii)设 A 是一个给定的集合,则对于包含 A 的任何 v^* 可测集 E, inf $v^*(E) = 2\mu^*(A)$.
- (iv) v^* 不是正则外测度.

证明:

(i) 对于 $E = \emptyset$, $v^*(\emptyset) = \mu^*(\emptyset) + \mu^*(\emptyset \cap M) = 0$.

若 $E_1 \subset E_2$, $\mu^*(E_1) \le \mu^*(E_2)$; $\mu^*(E_1 \cap M) \le \mu^*(E_2 \cap M)$,所以 $\nu^*(E_1) \le \nu^*(E_2)$.

$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}} \upsilon^* \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i \right) = \mu^* \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i \right) + \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(E_i \cap M \right) \right)$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu^* (E_i) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu^* (E_i \cap M) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mu^* (E_i) + \mu^* (E_i \cap M)) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \upsilon^* (E)$$

所以 o^* 是一个外测度.

(ii) 若E是一个 μ^* -可测集.

所以对于任意的 $T: \mu^*(T) = \mu^*(T \cap E) + \mu^*(T \cap E^c)$,

$$\mu^*(T\cap M)=\mu^*(T\cap M\cap E)+\mu^*(T\cap M\cap E^c)\;,$$

考虑对于任意的 $T: v^*(T) = \mu^*(T) + \mu^*(T \cap M)$,

$$\upsilon^*(T\cap E) = \mu^*(T\cap E) + \mu^*(T\cap E\cap M),$$

$$\upsilon^*(T\cap E^c) = \mu^*(T\cap E^c) + \mu^*(T\cap E^c\cap M),$$

所以 $\upsilon^*(T) = \upsilon^*(T \cap E) + \upsilon^*(T \cap E^c)$. 即集 $E \neq \upsilon^* -$ 可测集.

若集 $E \in v^*$ - 可测集, 则有:

$$\mu^*(T) + \mu^*(T \cap M) = \mu^*(T \cap E) + \mu^*(T \cap E \cap M) + \mu^*(T \cap E^c) + \mu^*(T \cap E^c \cap M)$$
.

由外测度的性质: $\mu^*(T \cap M) \leq \mu^*(T \cap E \cap M) + \mu^*(T \cap E^c \cap M)$.

所以E是 μ^* -可测集.

(iii) $E \stackrel{\cdot}{=} v^*$ - 可测集, 由(ii), $E \stackrel{\cdot}{=} \mu^*$ - 可测集.

所以由测度论书中 P65 定理 8: $\mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap M) + \mu_*(E \cap M^c)$.

因为
$$\mu_*(E \cap M^c) \leq \mu_*(M^c)$$
,又因为:

$$\mu_*(M^c) + \mu^*(M) \le \mu^*(M \cup M^c) = 1, \ \mu^*(M) = 1$$

所以 $\mu_*(M^c) = 0$, $\mu_*(E \cap M^c) = 0$; $\mu^*(E) = \mu^*(E \cap M)$ 故 $\nu^*(E) = 2\mu^*(E)$. 由于 μ^* 是正则外测度, 所以存在可测覆盖 F, 使得 $\mu^*(F) = \mu^*(A)$.

即: $\mu^*(A) = \inf \left\{ \mu^*(E) : E \supset A, E \in \overline{S} \right\}$. 这里 \overline{S} 指全体 $\mu^* - \overline{\eta}$ 测集.

所以 $\inf \upsilon^*(E) = 2\mu^*(A)$.

(iv) \overline{S} 指全体 μ^* – 可测集

考虑:
$$\overline{v}^*(E) = \inf \left\{ \overline{v}(F) : F \supset E, F \in \overline{S} \right\}$$
:

对于 M^c , $\overline{v^*}(M^c) = 2\mu^*(M^c)$, 但 $v^*(M^c) = \mu^*(M^c) + \mu^*(M^c \cap M) = \mu^*(M^c)$. 而事实上 $\mu^*(M^c) \neq 0$. 若 $\mu^*(M^c) = 0$, 由 $\mu_*(M^c) = 0$, 得到 M^c 是 μ^* — 可测集. 但事实上 M^c 并不是 μ^* — 可测集. 所以 $\mu^*(M^c) \neq 0$.即: $v^*(M^c) \neq \overline{v^*}(M^c)$. 即 v^* 不是正则外测度.

15. 设 $A, B \subset R^n$, $A \cup B$ 可测, 且 $m(A \cup B) < \infty$. 若: $m(A \cup B) = m^*(A) + m^*(B)$.

则: A,B 皆为 Lebesgue 可测集.

证明:

由题意, 存在 A 的等测包 H_1 , $H_1 \supset A$; 存在 B 的等测包 H_2 , $H_2 \supset B$;

且 $m(H_1) = m^*(A)$, $m(H_2) = m^*(B)$, $H_1 \cup H_2 \supset A \cup B$. 所以:

$$m(H_1 \cup H_2) \ge m(A \cup B) = m(H_1) + m(H_2)$$

由测度的性质: $m(H_1 \bigcup H_2) \le m(H_1) + m(H_2)$, 所以:

$$m(H_1 \cup H_2) = m(H_1) + m(H_2) = m(A \cup B)$$
.

故 $H_1 \cup H_2$ 是 $A \cup B$ 的等测包,且 $m(H_1 \cap H_2) = 0$.

由外测度的性质: $m^*(H_1 \setminus A) \le m((H_1 \cup H_2) \setminus (A \cup B)) + m^*((H_1 \cap H_2) \setminus A) = 0$

所以 $m(H_1 \setminus A) = 0$. 故 $H_1 \setminus A$ 可测,所以A可测. 同理可得B可测. 证毕

第二章 可测函数

16.设 $\{f_k(k)\}$ 是E上可测函数列(其中E是 R^n 上的可测集)且:

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} f_k(x) = f(x), \ a.e. x \in E.$$

若有E上非负可积函数g(x),使 $|f_k(x)| \le g(x)$ ($k = 1, 2, \cdots$). 试证明对任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,

有
$$\lim_{j\to\infty} m \left(\bigcup_{k\geq j}^{\infty} \left\{ x \in E : \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| > \varepsilon \right\} \right) = 0$$
.

证明: 因为 $\lim_{k\to\infty} f_k(x) = f(x)$, $a.e.x \in E$, 对于任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 令:

$$E_k(\varepsilon) = \{x \in E, |f_k - f| > \varepsilon\}$$

显然
$$\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty}\bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty}E_{k}(\varepsilon)$$
中的点一定不是收敛点. 从而 $m(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty}\bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty}E_{k}(\varepsilon))=0$.

考虑若 $x \in \{x \in E, \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k(\varepsilon)\}$, x 必然属于 $\{x \in E, |g(x)| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}$, 所以:

$$\{x \in E, \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k(\varepsilon)\} \subset \{x \in E, |g(x)| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}.$$

因为 g(x) 可积,所以 $m(\{x \in E, |g(x)| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) < \infty$,

根据递减集合列测度定理,
$$\lim_{j\to\infty} m \left(\bigcup_{k\geq j}^{\infty} \left\{ x \in E : \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| > \varepsilon \right\} \right) = 0$$
. 证毕

17. 设 $f(x), f_k(x)(k=1,2,\cdots)$ 是 $E \subset R^1$ $(m(E) < \infty)$ 上 正 实 值 可 测 函 数 , 且 有 $\overline{\lim}_{k \to \infty} f_k(x) = f(x), x \in E .$ 试证明对任给 $\delta > 0$ 存在 $A \subset E$ 以及 $k_0, m(A) < \delta$ 使 得当 $k > k_0$ 时, $f_k(x) \le f(x) + \delta, x \in E \setminus A$.

证明:

对任给
$$\delta > 0$$
,令 $E_k = \{x \in E, f_k(x) > f(x) + \delta\}$. 则考虑 $\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} E_k$:

因为
$$\overline{\lim}_{k\to\infty} f_k(x) = f(x), x \in E$$
,所以 $\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=j}^{\infty} E_k = \emptyset$. 否则,将存在一些点,使

在这些点上
$$\overline{\lim}_{k\to\infty} f_k(x) \neq f(x)$$
,所以 $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=j}^{\infty} E_k^c = E$. 于是 $m(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=j}^{\infty} E_k^c) = m(E)$.

因为 $m(E) < \infty$,所以对于 $\delta > 0$,存在 k_0 ,使得 $m(E - \bigcup_{i=1}^{k_0} \bigcap_{k=i}^{\infty} E_k^c) < \delta$.

则
$$\diamondsuit$$
 $A = E - \bigcup_{j=1}^{k_0} \bigcap_{k=j}^{\infty} E_k^c$,

在
$$E-A = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k_0} \bigcap_{k=i}^{\infty} E_k^c \perp$$
, $k > k_0$ 时, $f_k(x) \le f(x) + \delta$. 证毕

18. 设(X, R, μ) 是测度空间, $E \subset R$, $\{f_n\}$ 是E上可测函数序列,并且 $f_n \overset{\mu}{\Rightarrow} f$ (有限函数),证明:必存在子序列 $\{f_{n_\nu}\}$,使得 $\forall \delta > 0$, $\exists E_\delta \subset E$, $\mu(E - E_\delta) < \delta$,且 $\{f_{n_\nu}\}$ 在 E_δ 上一致收敛于f. 证明:

$$\therefore f_n \stackrel{\mu}{\Rightarrow} f , \qquad \therefore \mu(\{x \in E : |f_n - f| > \varepsilon\}) \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty) .$$

取
$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{v}$$
,存在 n_v , 使得 $\mu \left(\left\{ x \in E : \left| f_{n_v} - f \right| > \frac{1}{v} \right\} \right) < \frac{1}{2^v}$.

按照这种方法取得 $\left\{f_{n_{\nu}}\right\}$, 其中 $n_{\nu} < n_{\nu+1}$.

易有:
$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \mu\left(\left\{x \in E: \left|f_{n_{\nu}} - f\right| > \frac{1}{\nu}\right\}\right) < \infty$$
. 所以:

$$\lim_{j\to\infty} \mu \left(\bigcup_{v=j}^{\infty} \left\{ x \in E: \left| f_{n_v} - f \right| > \frac{1}{v} \right\} \right) = 0.$$

于是 $\forall \delta > 0$,取 j_k 充分大,使得 $\mu \left(\bigcup_{v=j_k}^{\infty} \left\{ x \in E: \left| f_{n_v} - f \right| > \frac{1}{v} \right\} \right) < \frac{\delta}{2^k}$, $j_k < j_{k+1}$

下面证明在 E_{δ} 上 $\left\{f_{n_{\nu}}\right\}$ 一致收敛于f:

事实上,
$$:: E_{\delta} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\left\{ x \in E : \left| f_{n_{v}} - f \right| < \frac{1}{v} \right\} \right)$$
,对于一切 $x \in E_{\delta}$,

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \,,\,\, 只要 \, \exists j_{k_0}, 使得 \frac{1}{j_{k_0}} < \varepsilon \,,\,\, \mathbb{D} \, v \geq j_{k_0} \, \mathbb{H} \,,\,\, \frac{1}{v} < \varepsilon \,,\,\, 有 \, \left| f_{n_v} - f \right| < \varepsilon \,.$$

即:
$$\{f_{n_{\nu}}\}$$
在 E_{δ} 上一致收敛于 f .

证毕

19. 证明:存在 [a,b] 上一列连续函数 $\{f_n(x)\}$,使得形式级数 $f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + ... + f_n + ...$ 在不打乱顺序的情况下,可将其中插入括号分段求和后所成的函数项级数(关于m)几乎处处收敛于任何给定的 Lebesgue 可测函数. 证明:

有理系数多项式全体为一个可列集,将它们排成一列 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$,作:

$$f_n(x) = \varphi_n(x) - \varphi_{n+1}(x) \qquad (\varphi_0(x) = 0)$$

对于任意的 Lebesgue 可测函数 f(x), 存在多项式函数 $P_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$, a.e. $x \in [a,b]$

对于每一个
$$P_k(x)$$
, $\exists \varphi_{n_k}(x) \in \{\varphi_n(x)\} (n_k > n_{k-1})$, 使得 $|P_k(x) - \varphi_{n_k}(x)| < \frac{1}{k}$.

在 $P_n(x)$ 收敛于f(x)的集合上,考虑将 $f_1+f_2+f_3+...+f_n+...$ 加括号:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(f_{n_{k+1}} + \ldots + f_{n_k} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\varphi_{n_k} - \varphi_{n_{k+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\varphi_{n_k} - \varphi_{n_{k+1}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \varphi_{n_k}$$

于是 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \left| \varphi_{n_k} - f \right| \le \lim_{k\to\infty} \left(\left| \varphi_{n_k} - p_n \right| + \left| p_n - f \right| \right) = 0$.

得到
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \varphi_{n_k} = f$$
,即: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (f_{n_{k+1}} + \dots + f_{n_k}) = f$ a.e. $x \in [a,b]$ 证毕

20. 设 f(x), $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$,...... $f_k(x)$... 是 [a,b]上几乎处处有限的可测函数,且有:

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f_k(x) = f(x) \quad a.e. x \in [a, b]$$

则存在 $E_n \subset [a,b]$,使得 $m\left([a,b]\setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n\right) = 0$,而 $f_k(x)$ 在每一个 E_n 上一致收敛于

f(x).

证明:

由 ΕΓΟΡΟΒ 定理: 对于 $\frac{1}{n}$,存在 B_n ,使得 $m(B_n) < \frac{1}{n}$.在 $[a,b] \setminus B_n$ 上, $\{f_k(x)\}$ 一 致收敛于 f(x) .

取
$$E_n = [a,b] \setminus B_n$$
, $m(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n) = 0$. 因为 $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = [a,b] \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$

所以
$$m\left([a,b]\setminus\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty}E_n\right)=0$$
,而 $f_k(x)$ 在每一个 E_n 上一致收敛于 $f(x)$. 证毕

21. 设(X,R,μ) 是测度空间, $E \subset X$, $\{f_n\}$ 是E上的可测函数列, μ (E) < $+\infty$, $f_n \xrightarrow{\iota} \infty$. 则对 $\forall \delta > 0$, \exists E 的可测子集 E_δ ,使得 μ ($E - E_\delta$) < δ ,且 $\{f_n\}$ 在 E_δ 上均匀发散与 ∞ .

(即对任何m>0, $\exists N>0$, 使 $n\geq N$, 对一切 $x\in E_{\delta}$, $f_n(x)\geq M$).

证明: $:: f_n \xrightarrow{\iota} \infty, \mu(E) < +\infty, :: 考虑集合 \{x \in E : | f_n \ge M \} (M 为任意自然数),$

$$\diamondsuit F = \bigcap_{M=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in \mathcal{E} : | f_n | \geq M \} : \quad \emptyset | \mu(F) = \mu(\mathcal{E}) , \quad \left(x \in F : f_n(x) \to \infty\right).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F_m = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} \{ x \in E : | f_n | \ge M \}, \quad \therefore \lim_{m \to +\infty} \mu(F_m) = \mu(E), \quad \mu(E - F) = 0.$$

这里
$$\mathrm{E} - F = \bigcup_{M=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in \mathrm{E} : \mid f_n \mid \leq M \}$$
, $\mu(\mathrm{E} - F) = 0$.

$$\therefore \mu(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty}\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty}\{x\in \mathcal{E}:|\ f_{n}\mid\leq M\})=0\ \therefore\ \lim_{k\to+\infty}\mu(\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty}\{x\in \mathcal{E}:|\ f_{n}\mid\leq M\})=0$$

于是 $\forall \delta > 0$,对于每一个 M_k ,存在一个 n_k ,使 $\mu(\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty}\{x \in E: |f_n| \leq M_k\}) < \frac{\delta}{2^k}$

这里 $M_k = K$ (不妨取 $n_k > n_{k-1}$).

$$\therefore \mu(\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty}\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty}\{x\in \mathcal{E}:|\ f_{n}\mid\leq M_{k}\})\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\mu(\bigcup_{n=n_{k}}^{\infty}\{x\in \mathcal{E}:|\ f_{n}\mid\leq M_{k}\})<\delta\ ,$$

令
$$\mathbf{E}_{\delta} = \mathbf{E} - \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in \mathbf{E} : | \ f_n \ | \le M_k \}$$
,则在 $\mathbf{E}_{\delta} = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=n_k}^{\infty} \{x \in \mathbf{E} : | \ f_n \ | \ge M_k \}$ 上有:

 $\forall M > 0$, $\exists M_k > M$, $\notin \forall x \in \mathcal{E}_{\delta}$, $|f_n| \geq M$, $n \geq n_k$,

即:
$$f_n$$
在 \mathbf{E}_δ 上均收敛于 $+\infty$. 证毕

22. 设 f(x), g(x) 是 [a,b]上严格递减的连续函数.且对任意的 $t \in \mathbb{R}^1$, 有:

$$m(\lbrace x \in [a,b]: f(x) > t \rbrace) = m(\lbrace x \in [a,b]: g(x) > t \rbrace).$$

则 f(x) = g(x) $x \in [a,b]$.

证明:

取
$$t = f(a), m(\{x \in [a,b]: f(x) > f(a)\}) = 0$$
. 所以:
$$m(\{x \in [a,b]: g(x) > f(a)\}) = 0.(*)$$

由于 f(x), g(x) 是 [a,b] 上严格递减的连续函数.所以(*)说明 $f(a) \ge g(a)$.

取
$$t = g(a), m(x \in [a,b]: g(x) > g(a)) = 0$$
. 所以:

$$m(x \in [a,b]: f(x) > g(a)) = 0.(**)$$

所以(**)说明: $f(a) \le g(a)$. 故 f(a) = g(a).

对于
$$t = f(x_0), x_0 \in (a,b]$$
:

$$m(\{x \in [a,b]: f(x) > f(x_0)\}) = x_0 - a$$

所以:
$$m(\{x \in [a,b]: g(x) > f(x_0)\}) = x_0 - a$$
. 故 $f(x_0) \ge g(x_0)$;

对于
$$t = g(x_0), x_0 \in (a,b] \Rightarrow f(x_0) \le g(x_0)$$
.所以 $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$.

所以
$$f(x) = g(x)$$
. $x \in [a,b]$. 证毕

23. 设 f 是有界变差函数,对任何分点 $a=x_0 < x_1 < \ldots < x_n = b$,记号:

$$p_f(x_0, x_1, ...x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}))$$

 $\sum_{i=1}^{b}$ 表示满足 $f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) \ge 0$ 的 i 的求和,称 $p_f(x_0, x_1, ...x_n)$ 为正变差,而称 $P_f(x_0, x_1, ...x_n)$ 为正全变差.

则(i): 对任何
$$c(a < c < b)$$
, $P(f) = P + P_a + P_c$;

$$(ii)$$
: $P(f) = p(x)$, 这里 $p(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的正变差函数.

证明: (i) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 在[a,c], [c,b]上分别取分点:

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n = c$$
, $c = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_m = b$

使
$$p_f(x_0, x_1, ... x_n) > \stackrel{P}{a}(f) - \varepsilon$$
 , $p_f(x_0, x_1', ... x_m') > \stackrel{P}{c}(f) - \varepsilon$. $\stackrel{P}{b}(f) \ge p_f(x_0, x_1, ... x_n, x_0', x_1', ... x_m')$ = $p_f(x_0, x_1, ... x_n) + p_f(x_0', x_1', ... x_m') > \stackrel{P}{a}(f) + P(f) \to \varepsilon$ 令 $\varepsilon \to 0$, 便有 $\stackrel{P}{a}(f) \ge P(f) + P(f)$ 。 $\stackrel{P}{c}(f) \to 0$. $\stackrel{P}{c}(f) \to 0$.

$$\geq \bigvee_{a}^{b} f(x) - \varepsilon + \sum_{a} (f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1}))$$

$$\therefore 2\sum_{a} (f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1})) \geq \bigvee_{a}^{b} f(x) + f(b) - f(a) - \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \sum_{a} (f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1})) \geq \frac{1}{2} \{\bigvee_{a}^{b} (f) + f(b) - f(a)\} - \varepsilon = P(b) - \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \bigvee_{a}^{b} (f) \geq P(b) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{th } \varepsilon \text{ in } \text{H. } \text{th } \text{th$$

第三章 积分论

24. 设(X, R, μ) 是测度空间, $1 \le p < \infty, 0 < \eta < p$. 如果:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_X \left|f_n - f\right|^p d\mu = 0, \quad \lim_{n\to\infty}\int_X \left|g_n - g\right|^p d\mu = 0$$

试证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{X}|f_{n}|^{p-n}|g_{n}|^{n}d\mu = \int_{X}|f|^{p-n}|g|^{n}d\mu$

证明: 先证明三个引理:

引理 1: $a \ge 0, b \ge 0, p > 1, 则 a^p + b^p \le (a+b)^p$.

证明: 不妨设a > b > 0, $(a+b)^p - a^p = p\xi^{p-1}b$, 这里 $a < \xi < a+b$,

$$p = \sum_{p = 1}^{p-1} b > \xi^{p-1} b > a^{p-1} b > b^{p-1} b > b^p$$

 $\therefore (a+b)^p > a^p + b^p$, 其它情形会出现等号成立的情形.

引理 2:设 (X,R,μ) 是测度空间,f是可积函数,则存在一个 σ -有限测度集合 E,使 得 $\int_E fd\mu = \int_X fd\mu$.

证明:

设
$$E = \{x \in X : |f(x)| \neq 0\}$$
 , $E = \bigcup_{N=0}^{\infty} E_N$, 所以 $E \not= - \uparrow \sigma - f$ 限测度集合,且
$$\int_{E} f d\mu = \int_{Y} f d\mu .$$

引理 3::设 (X,R,μ) 是测度空间. f_n,f 是非负可测函数, $f_n \in L^p(X), f \in L^p(X)$,

$$p > 1$$
, 则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_X \left| f_n - f \right|^p d\mu = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_X \left| f_n^p - f^p \right| d\mu = 0$.

证明:⇒

由引理 2,存在
$$E_n$$
 使得 $\int_{E_n} \left| f_n \right|^p d\mu = \int_X \left| f_n \right|^p d\mu$, E_n 是一个 σ — 有限测度集合。 令 $A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$, 易见 A 是一个 σ — 有限测度集合, 令 $B = \{x \in X : \left| f(x) \right| \neq 0\}$,

B也是一个 σ -有限测度集合,令 $S=A\cup B$,所以S是一个 σ -有限测度集合.

$$\mathbb{E} \int_{Y} \left| f_n - f \right|^p d\mu = \int_{S} \left| f_n - f \right|^p d\mu.$$

$$\therefore \int_{S} \left| f_{n} \right|^{p} d\mu \leq 2^{p} \left(\int_{S} \left| f_{n} - f \right|^{p} d\mu + \int_{S} \left| f \right|^{p} d\mu \right).$$

 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,对于S,存在一个E,使得 $\mu(E) < \infty, \int_{S-E} \left| f \right|^p d\mu < \varepsilon$.

调整 ε ,能达到以下结果:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,对于 S ,存在一个 F ,使得 $\mu(F) < \infty$, $\int_{S-F} \left| f \right|^p d\mu < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$, $\int_{S-F} \left| f_n \right|^p d\mu < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$
 $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

(事实上 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_X \left|f_n-f\right|^p d\mu=0$ 在这一个过程中起着至关重要的作用.) 由闵可夫斯基不等式:

$$\left(\int_{F} \left|f_{n}\right|^{p} d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\int_{F} \left|f_{n}-f\right|^{p} d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{F} \left|f\right|^{p} d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\left(\int_{F} |f|^{p} d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\int_{F} |f_{n} - f|^{p} d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{F} |f_{n}|^{p} d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_F f_n^p d\mu = \int_F f^p d\mu$,

又因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_X |f_n-f|^p d\mu=0$, 所以在 $X\perp f_n\Rightarrow f$. 注意到在 $F\perp$,

$$\mu(F) < \infty$$
, $\therefore f_n^p \Rightarrow f^p$.

由周民强《实变函数论》第177页结论:

在
$$F$$
上 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{F} \left| f_n^p - f^p \right| d\mu = 0$,

即: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \stackrel{\omega}{=} n \ge N$ 时, $\int_{F} \left| f_{n}^{p} - f^{p} \right| d\mu < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$

$$\int_{X} \left| f_{n}^{p} - f^{p} \right| d\mu < \int_{F} \left| f_{n}^{p} - f^{p} \right| d\mu + \int_{S-F} \left| f \right|^{p} d\mu + \int_{S-F} \left| f_{n} \right|^{p} d\mu < \varepsilon,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_X \left| f_n^p - f^p \right| d\mu = 0.$$

_

 $\therefore f_n \ge 0, f \ge 0, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_n(x) > f(x) \text{ iff}, \quad f_n(x) - f(x) > 0.$

由引理1:

$$\therefore [f_n - f]^p + [f]^p \le [f_n]^p, \therefore [f_n - f]^p \le [f_n]^p - [f]^p$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_n(x) < f(x)$$
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_n(x) - f(x) < 0$

同样有:
$$::[f-f_n]^p \le [f]^p - [f_n]^p$$
,

$$\therefore \left| f_n - f \right|^p \le \left| f_n^p - f^p \right|,$$

所以:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_X \left|f_n^p - f^p\right| d\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty}\int_X \left|f_n - f\right|^p d\mu = 0$$
.

下证本题:

$$\therefore \int_{X} |f_{n} - f|^{p} d\mu \to 0, \therefore \int_{X} ||f_{n}| - |f||^{p} d\mu \to 0,$$

由引理 3:
$$\int_{\mathcal{V}} \left\| f_n \right\|^p - \left| f \right|^p d\mu \to 0$$
, $(n \to \infty)$

$$\therefore \int_{X} \left| \left(\left| f_{n} \right|^{p-\eta} \right)^{\frac{p}{p-\eta}} - \left(\left| f \right|^{p-\eta} \right)^{\frac{p}{p-\eta}} \right| d\mu \to 0, \quad (n \to \infty)$$

再由引理 3:
$$:: \int_{x} ||f_{n}|^{p-\eta} - |f|^{p-\eta} ||f|^{\frac{p}{p-\eta}} d\mu \to 0, \quad (n \to \infty)$$
 (2)

同理有∴
$$\int_{X} \left\| g_{n} \right\|^{\eta} - \left| g \right|^{\eta} \right|^{\frac{p}{\eta}} d\mu \to 0, \quad (n \to \infty)$$
 (3)

$$: \int_{V} \left| f_{n} - f \right|^{p} d\mu \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty)$$

$$\therefore \int_{X} \left| f_{n} \right|^{p} d\mu \leq 2^{p} \left(\int_{X} \left| f \right|^{p} d\mu + \int_{X} \left| f_{n} - f \right|^{p} d\mu \right)$$

所以
$$\exists M_1$$
,使得 $\int_X |f_n|^p d\mu \le M_1$, $\int_X |f|^p d\mu \le M_1$, $n = 1, 2...$

同理
$$\exists M_2, \int_{x} |g_n|^p d\mu \leq M_2, \int_{x} |g|^p d\mu \leq M_2, \quad n = 1, 2...$$

$$\left\| \left| \int_{X} \left| f_{n} \right|^{p-\eta} \left| g_{n} \right|^{\eta} d\mu - \int_{X} \left| f \right|^{p-\eta} \left| g \right|^{\eta} d\mu \right| \right\|$$

$$= \left| \int_{X} \left| f_{n} \right|^{p-\eta} \left| g_{n} \right|^{\eta} d\mu - \int_{X} \left| f_{n} \right|^{p-\eta} \left| g \right|^{\eta} d\mu + \int_{X} \left| f_{n} \right|^{p-\eta} \left| g \right|^{\eta} d\mu - \int_{X} \left| f \right|^{p-\eta} \left| g \right|^{\eta} d\mu \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{X}\left|f_{n}\right|^{p-\eta}\left\|g_{n}\right|^{\eta}-\left|g\right|^{\eta}\left|d\mu+\int_{X}\left|g\right|^{\eta}\left\|f_{n}\right|^{p-\eta}-\left|f\right|^{p-\eta}\left|d\mu\right.;$$

$$\int_{X} |f_{n}|^{p-\eta} |g_{n}|^{\eta} - |g|^{\eta} d\mu \leq \left(\int_{X} [|f_{n}|^{p-\eta}]^{\frac{p}{p-\eta}} d\mu\right)^{\frac{p-\eta}{p}} \left(\int_{X} |g_{n}|^{\eta} - |g|^{\eta} |g^{\eta}|^{\frac{p}{\eta}} d\mu\right)^{\frac{\eta}{p}}$$

$$\leq M_1^{\frac{p-\eta}{p}} \left(\int_{\mathbf{v}} \left\| g_n \right|^{\eta} - \left| g \right|^{\eta} \right|^{\frac{p}{\eta}} d\mu^{\frac{\eta}{p}} \xrightarrow{(3)} 0 \quad (n \to \infty)$$

$$\int_{X} \left| g \right|^{\eta} \left\| f_{n} \right|^{p-\eta} - \left| f \right|^{p-\eta} d\mu$$

$$\leq M_{2}^{\frac{\eta}{p}}(\int_{X}\left\|f_{n}\right\|^{p-\eta}-\left|f\right|^{p-\eta}\left|^{\frac{p}{p-\eta}}d\mu\right|^{\frac{p-\eta}{p}}\longrightarrow0\ (n\rightarrow\infty)$$

25. 设 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 是[a,b]上的连续函数序列,且 f_n 处处收敛到[a,b]上的Lebesgue 可

积函数
$$f$$
 ,问等式: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{[a,b]} f_n(x) dx = \int_{[a,b]} f(x) dx$ 是一定成立?

解:不一定成立;举个反例:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x = 0 \\ 0 & x \in (0,1] \end{cases} \qquad \int_{[0,1]} f(x) dx = 0$$

但
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{[0,1]} f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{[0,1]} \frac{n}{1+\left(nx\right)^2} dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \arctan n = \frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0$$
 解毕

26. 设 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 是 E上的可积函数序列,且一致收敛至 f(x).

问(1) f(x)在E上是否可积?

(2) 等式
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx$$
 是否一定成立?

解(1) $m(E) < \infty$ 时, f(x) 可积.

事实上: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N > 0$, $\exists n \geq N$ 时:

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{m(E) + 1}$$

所以
$$|f(x)| < |f_N(x)| + \frac{\varepsilon}{m(E)+1}$$
,这里 $\frac{\varepsilon}{m(E)+1} \in L(E)$. 故 $f(x)$ 可积.

当m(E)=∞,不一定成立;

考虑:
$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x^2 + k^2}$$
 $x \in (0, +\infty)$

因为
$$\frac{1}{x^2+k^2} \le \frac{1}{k^2}$$
,所以 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+k^2}$ 一致收敛. 即: $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛至 $f(x)$

$$\int_{(0,+\infty)} f_n(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(0,+\infty)} \frac{1}{x^2 + k^2} dx < \infty$$

但
$$\int_{(0,+\infty)} f(x)dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{k} = \infty$$
,即: $f(x)$ 在 E 上不可积.

(2) $m(E) < \infty$ 时, 等式成立.

由(1): $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N > 0$, 当 $n \ge N$ 时:

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{m(E) + 1}$$

所以当
$$n \ge N$$
时: $\int_{E} |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{m(E) + 1} \cdot m(E) < \varepsilon$

于是
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{E} |f_n(x)-f(x)| dx = 0$$

成立:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{E} f_n(x) dx = \int_{E} f(x) dx$$
.

当m(E)=∞,不一定成立;

显然 $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛至 0.

但是
$$\int_{E} f_n(x)dx = 1$$
,所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{E} f_n(x)dx \neq \int_{E} f(x)dx$ 解毕

则对
$$0 ,有 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{E} |f_{k}(x) - f(x)|^{p} d\mu = 0$.$$

证明: 考虑 $\frac{r}{p} = q$, 令: $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q'} = 1$, 对 E 的任何可测子集 e:

$$\int_{e} |f_{k}(x)|^{p} d\mu \leq \left(\int_{e} |f_{k}(x)|^{pq} d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_{e} 1 d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{q'}} \leq M^{\frac{1}{q}} \mu(e)^{\frac{1}{q'}}$$

于是:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, as \ \mu(e) < \delta, \int_{e} \left| f_{k}(x) \right|^{p} d\mu < \frac{\varepsilon}{4 \cdot 2^{p}}, (k = 1, 2...) \int_{e} \left| f(x) \right|^{p} d\mu < \frac{\varepsilon}{4 \cdot 2^{p}}$$

因为 $\lim_{k\to\infty} f_k(x) = f(x), x \in E, \mu(E) < +\infty$,所以 $f_k(x)$ 在 E 上依测度收敛与 f(x).

$$\mathbb{H}: \ \forall \varepsilon > 0, \mu\{x \in E: \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| > \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{p}}}{2(\mu(E) + 1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \} \to 0, \text{as } k \to \infty$$

于是对于 δ , $\exists K$, $\exists k > K$ 时 $\mu\{x \in E : \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| > \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{p}}}{2(\mu(E) + 1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \} < \delta$, as $k \to \infty$

对于k > K:

$$\int_{E} |f_{k}(x) - f(x)|^{p} d\mu = \int_{E - E_{k}} |f_{k}(x) - f(x)|^{p} d\mu + \int_{E_{k}} |f_{k}(x) - f(x)|^{p} d\mu$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2(\mu(E)+1)}\mu(E) + 2^{p} \left(\int_{E_{k}} \left|f_{k}(x)\right|^{p} d\mu + \int_{E_{k}} \left|f(x)\right|^{p} d\mu\right) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} = \varepsilon.$$

即:
$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E}\left|f_{k}(x)-f(x)\right|^{p}d\mu=0$$
 证毕.

28. 设
$$1 \le p < \infty$$
, $f \in L^p(E)$, $f_k \in L^p(E)$ $(k = 1, 2, ...)$ 且有 $\lim_{k \to \infty} f_k(x) = f(x)$. a.e. $x \in E$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E}\left|f_{k}(x)\right|^{p}d\mu=\int_{E}\left|f(x)\right|^{p}d\mu, 则 \lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E}\left|f_{k}(x)-f(x)\right|^{p}d\mu=0 \quad (\mu 是 \sigma - 有限测度).$$

证明:

因为
$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E} |f_{k}(x)|^{p} d\mu = \int_{E} |f(x)|^{p} d\mu, |f_{k}(x)|^{p} > 0, |f(x)|^{p} > 0$$

由周民强《实变函数论》第177页结论:

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E}\left|\left|f_{k}(x)\right|^{p}-\left|f(x)\right|^{p}\right|d\mu=0.$$

则对于 E 的任意可测子集 e, $\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{e}\left|\left|f_{k}(x)\right|^{p}-\left|f(x)\right|^{p}\right|d\mu=0$;

易有下面的性质:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists F \subset E, \mu(F) < +\infty, \int_{E-E} |f(x)| d\mu < \varepsilon$$

令
$$G = E - F$$
,故 $\lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{G} ||f_{k}(x)|^{p} - |f(x)|^{p}| d\mu = 0$,即:

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{G}\left|f_{k}(x)\right|^{p}d\mu=\int_{G}\left|f(x)\right|^{p}d\mu.$$

于是存在 k_1 , 当 $k > k_1$, $\int_G |f_k(x)|^p d\mu < 2\varepsilon$.

由于
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \mu(e) < \delta, \int_{e} |f(x)|^{p} d\mu < \varepsilon, \quad$$
且在 F 上:
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f_{k}(x) = f(x). \ a.e. \ x \in F$$

由叶果洛夫定理: 对于 $\delta > 0$, $\exists e_{\delta}$, 使得 $\mu(e_{\delta}) < \delta$. 在 $F - e_{\delta}$ 上, f_k 一致收敛于f,

且
$$\int_{e_s} |f(x)|^p d\mu < \varepsilon$$
. 同时存在 k_2 , 当 $k > k_2$, $\int_{e_s} |f_k(x)|^p d\mu < 2\varepsilon$. 于是:

所以:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,存在 $k_0 = \max\{k_1, k_2, k_3\}$,当 $k > k_0$ 时

$$\begin{split} &\int_{E} \left| f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right|^{p} d\mu \\ &\leq 2^{p} \left(\int_{G} \left| f_{k}(x) \right|^{p} d\mu + \int_{G} \left| f(x) \right|^{p} d\mu \right) + 2^{p} \left(\int_{e_{\delta}} \left| f_{k}(x) \right|^{p} d\mu + \int_{e_{\delta}} \left| f(x) \right|^{p} d\mu \right) \\ &+ \int_{F - e_{\delta}} \left| f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right|^{p} d\mu = 2^{p} \cdot 2\varepsilon + 2^{p} \cdot 2\varepsilon + \varepsilon \; . \end{split}$$
即:
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{F} \left| f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right|^{p} d\mu = 0 \; .$$
证毕

29. 设1 ≤ $p < \infty$, $f_k \in L^p(E)$ (k = 1, 2, ...) 且:

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f_k(x) = f(x). \ a.e. \ x \in E, \sup \left\| f_k \right\|_p \le M.$$

则 $\forall g \in L^{p'}(E)$ (p'是 p 的共轭指标)有: $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_E f_k(x)g(x)dm = \int_E f(x)g(x)dm$. 证明:

不妨设
$$m(E) = \infty$$
, $g \in L^{p'}(E)$, $|g| \in L^{p'}(E)$, 于是:
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists F \subset E, m(F) < +\infty, \int_{E-F} |g(x)|^{p'} dm < \varepsilon^{p'}$$
 且
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, m(e) < \delta, \int_{e} |g(x)|^{p'} dm < \varepsilon^{p'}.$$

由叶果洛夫定理: $\exists e_{\delta}, m(e_{\delta}) < \delta$, 在 $F - e_{\delta}$ 上, f_k 一致收敛于f.

即:
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,存在 k_0 , $|f_k(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{m(F)^{\frac{1}{p}}}$.

所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在 k_0 , 当 $k > k_0$ 时:

$$\int_{E} |f_{k}(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)| dm
\leq \int_{E-F} |f_{k}(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)| dm + \int_{F-e_{\delta}} |f_{k}(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)| dm
+ \int_{e_{\delta}} |f_{k}(x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)| dm
\leq 2[\int_{E-F} |f_{k}(x)|^{p} dm + \int_{E-F} |f(x)|^{p} dm]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{E-F} |g(x)|^{p'} dm\right)^{\frac{1}{p'}}
+ 2[\int_{e_{\delta}} |f_{k}(x)|^{p} dm + \int_{e_{\delta}} |f(x)|^{p} dm]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{e_{\delta}} |g(x)|^{p'} dm\right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} + \varepsilon \int_{E} |g(x)|^{p'} dm
\leq 2\varepsilon (2M^{p} + 2M^{p})^{\frac{1}{p}} + \varepsilon \int_{E} |g(x)|^{p'} dm$$

注意到 ε 的任意性,即 $\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E}|f_k(x)g(x)-f(x)g(x)|dm=0$.

进一步得到:
$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_E f_k(x)g(x)dm = \int_E f(x)g(x)dm$$
. 证毕.

30. 已知 $f(x) \in L^2(R)$, $f_k(x) = \sqrt{k} f(kx)$, $k \in N$. 则 $\forall g(x) \in L^2(R)$, 有:

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{R} f_k(x) g(x) dm = 0$$

证明:

$$\int_{R} f_{k}(x)g(x)dm = \sqrt{k} \int_{R} f(kx)g(x)dm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \int_{R} f(x)g(\frac{x}{k})dm$$

令:
$$g_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} g(\frac{x}{k})$$
, $\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} g(\frac{x}{k}) = 0$; 事实上问题即证:

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) g_k(x) dm = 0$$

考虑
$$\int_{R} g_{k}^{2}(x) dm = \frac{1}{k} \int_{R} g^{2}(\frac{x}{k}) dm = \int_{R} g^{2}(x) dm = M^{2}$$

$$:: f(x) \in L^2(R), :: \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > 0, \notin \left\{ \int_{R-[-A,A]} f^2(x) dm \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}.$$

设
$$\left(\int_{R} f^{2}(x)dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = Q$$
, 考虑:

$$\left| \int_{R} f(x) g_{k}(x) dm \right| < \int_{R} \left| f(x) g_{k}(x) \right| dm = \int_{[-A,A]} \left| f(x) g_{k}(x) \right| dm + \int_{R-[-A,A]} \left| f(x) g_{k}(x) \right| dm$$

$$\leq \left(\int_{R-[-A,A]} f^{2}(x) dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{R} g_{k}^{2}(x) dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{[-A,A]} \left| f(x) g_{k}(x) \right| dm \\
< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \int_{[-A,A]} \left| f(x) g_{k}(x) \right| dm$$

在
$$[-A,A]$$
上, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} me < \delta$, $\left(\int_{e} f^{2}(x) dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{4M}$

 g_k^2 依测度收敛于0, $\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, m(E_k) \rightarrow 0 (k \rightarrow \infty)$.

这里:
$$E_k = \{x \in [-A, A]: g_k^2 > \frac{\varepsilon^2}{32AQ^2} \}$$
. 所以:

 $\exists K, \stackrel{.}{=} k > K$ 时, $m(E_k) < \delta$;

$$\int_{[-A,A]} |f(x)g_k(x)| dm$$

$$\leq \left(\int_{E_{k}} f^{2}(x)dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{R} g_{k}^{2}(x)dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_{[-A,A]-E_{k}} f^{2}(x)dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{[-A,A]-E_{k}} g_{k}^{2}(x)dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
< \frac{\varepsilon}{4M} M + \left(\frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{32AO^{2}}2A\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} Q = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} .$$

所以
$$\exists K, \, \exists \, k > K$$
 时 $\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) g_k(x) dm \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$.

$$\therefore \lim_{k\to\infty} \int_R f_k(x)g(x)dm = 0.$$

证毕.

31. 已知: $f_n(x)$ 是 R 上的可测函数列, $f(x) \in L(R)$, 且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_R |f_k(x) - f(x)| dm = 0$.

$$\operatorname{III} \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{R} \left| e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right| dm = 0.$$

证明:

$$:: f(x) \in L(R), :: \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > 0, 使得 \int_{R-[-A,A]} |f(x)| dm < \frac{\varepsilon}{16}$$

∴
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists k_1, \stackrel{.}{=} k > k_1$$
 时:

$$\int_{R-[-A,A]} \left| f_k(x) \right| dm < \int_{R-[-A,A]} \left| f(x) \right| dm + \int_R \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| dm$$

$$< \frac{\mathcal{E}}{16} + \frac{\mathcal{E}}{16} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{8};$$

所以当 $k > k_1$ 时:

$$\int_{R} \left| e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f_k(x) - f(x) \right| dm < \int_{[-A,A]} \left| e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f_k(x) - f(x) \right| dm + \frac{\varepsilon}{8} + \frac{\varepsilon}{8}$$

又 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{\mathbb{R}}|f_k(x)-f(x)|dm=0$,所以 $f_k(x)$ 在[-A,A]上依测度收敛于f(x),

$$e^{\frac{|A|}{k}}$$
 $e^{\frac{|A|}{k}}$ 在[$-A,A$] 上依测度收敛于 1. 由于 $m([-A,A]) < \infty$,所以: $e^{\frac{|A|}{k}} f_k(x)$ 在[$-A,A$] 上依测度收敛于 $f(x)$.

对于
$$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{8A+1}$$
, \diamondsuit $E_k = \{x \in [-A, A] : \left| e^{\frac{|x|}{k}} f_k(x) - f(x) \right| > \frac{\mathcal{E}}{8A+1} \}$

故
$$m(E_k) \to 0$$
. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} me < \delta, \int_{\varepsilon} |f(x)| dm < \frac{\varepsilon}{18}$.

$$\int_{[-A,A]} \left| e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f_k(x) - f(x) \right| dm < \int_{E_k} \left| f(x) \right| dm + \int_{E_k} \left| f_k(x) \right| dm + \frac{\varepsilon}{8A+1} \cdot 2A$$

$$< \int_{E_k} \left| f(x) \right| dm + \int_{R} \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| dm + \int_{E_k} \left| f(x) \right| dm + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \int_{R} \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| dm < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{16}.$$

所以 $\exists k_2, \exists k > k_2$ 时:

$$\int_{R} \left| e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right| dm < \varepsilon, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{R} \left| e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right| dm = 0. \quad \text{if }$$

32. 设 g 是 E 上的几乎处处有限的可测函数, p > 1, 设 q 是 p 的共轭数, 若 $\forall f \in L^p(E), fg \in L^1(E), 则 <math>g \in L^q(E)$. 证明:

若
$$g \notin L^q(E)$$
,则 $\int_E |g|^q dm = \infty$.

记
$$E_k = E \cap \left\{ x \in R : \left| x \right| \le k \right\} \cap \left\{ x \in R : \left| g \right| \le k \right\},$$
则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{E_n} \left| g \right|^q dm = \infty$.
因此:

取
$$n_1$$
, 使得 $\int_{E_m} |g|^q dm \ge 1$;

取
$$n_2 > n_1$$
, 使得 $\int_{E_m-E_m} |g|^q dm \ge 2$;

.....

取
$$n_k > n_{k-1}$$
, 使得 $\int_{E_{m}-E_{m+1}} |g|^q dm \ge k$;

取
$$\{n_k\}$$
,则 $n_k > n_{k-1}$, $\infty > \int_{E_{m,-}E_{m,-1}} |g|^q dm \ge k$;

作函数 $F_k(t) = \int_{S_t \cap (E_m - E_{m-1})} |g|^q dm$, 这里 $S_t = \{x \in R : |x| \le t\}$. 由积分的绝对连续性,

$$F_k(t)$$
 为 $[k-1.k]$ 上的连续函数. 又 $F_k(n_{k-1}) = 0$, $F_k(n_k) = \int_{E_{n_k}-E_{n_{k-1}}} \left|g\right|^q dm \ge k$,所以:

$$\exists t_0, \quad s.t. \quad F_k(t_0) = k$$
.

记
$$F_k = S_{t_0} \cap (E_{n_k} - E_{n_{k-1}})$$
,作函数 $h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\left|g\right|^{q-1}}{\frac{2+\varepsilon}{p}} & x \in F_k \\ k & 0 \end{cases}$.

因为
$$(E_{n_k} - E_{n_{k-1}}) \cap (E_{n_l} - E_{n_{l-1}}) = \emptyset$$
 $(k \neq l)$,所以 $F_k \cap F_l = \emptyset$. 取 $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{2 + \varepsilon}{p} < 2$

下证: $h(x) \in L^p(E)$:

$$\int_{E} \left| h(x) \right|^{p} dm = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{F_{k}} \left[\frac{\left| g \right|^{q-1}}{\frac{2+\varepsilon}{k}} \right]^{p} dm = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{F_{k}} \frac{\left| g \right|^{q}}{k^{2+\varepsilon}} dm = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{2+\varepsilon}} \int_{F_{k}} \left| g \right|^{q} dm = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^{2+\varepsilon}} < +\infty$$

所以 $h(x) \in L^p(E)$;

但这时:

$$\int_{E} |gh| dm = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{F_{k}} \frac{|g|^{q}}{k^{\frac{2+\varepsilon}{p}}} dm = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\frac{2+\varepsilon}{p}}} \int_{F_{k}} |g|^{q} dm = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^{\frac{2+\varepsilon}{p}}} \ge \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k^{2}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = +\infty$$
与条件矛盾.

33.若 f(x) 是[a,b]上的可测函数, $E \subset [a,b]$ 是可测集,且 f(x) 在 E 上可微,则:

$$m^*(f(E)) \leq \int_E |f'(x)| dx$$
.

证明:

易知 f'(x) 是 E 上的可测函数. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,做集合列:

$$E_n = \{x \in E : (n-1)\varepsilon \le |f'(x)| < n\varepsilon\}, (n = 1, 2, ...);$$

$$m^*(f(E_n)) \le n\varepsilon m(E_n) = (n-1)\varepsilon m(E_n) + \varepsilon m(E_n) \le \int_{E_n} |f'(x)| dx + \varepsilon m(E_n);$$

由此可知:

$$m^*(f(E)) \le \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^*(f(E_n)) \le \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{E_n} |f'(x)| dx + \varepsilon m(E_n);$$

由 ε 的任意性,得到 $m^*(f(E)) \leq \int_E |f'(x)| dx$.

证毕

34. 所谓一致可积函数列是这样定义的:

设 $f_k(x)$ ∈ L(E), $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 存在非负的函数 g(x) ∈ L(E), 使得:

$$\int_{\left\{x\in E:\left|f_{k}\left(x\right)\right|\geq g\left(x\right)\right\}}\left|f_{k}\left(x\right)\right|dx\leq\varepsilon\quad\left(k=1,2,\ldots\right).$$

它与下列条件等价:

$$(i) \sup \left\{ \int_{E} \left| f_{k}(x) \right| dx \right\} < \varepsilon$$

(ii)
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists h(x) \in L(E), h(x) > 0, and \delta > 0 \text{ s.t.} \int_{\varepsilon} h(x) dx < \delta \Rightarrow \int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x)| dx < \varepsilon$$

设 $\{f_k(x)\}$ 是E上的可测函数列,且几乎处处收敛于f(x).则:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{E} |f_{k}(x) - f(x)| dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow \{f_{k}(x)\} \in E \bot$$
 一致可积函数列

证明:⇒

因为:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_E |f_k(x)-f(x)|dx=0;$$

所以:
$$\forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0, \exists K, \, \stackrel{.}{=} k > K$$
 时, $\int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x) - f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.
$$\int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x)| dx \le \int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x) - f(x)| dx + \int_{\varepsilon} |f(x)| dx$$

$$\mathbb{R} h(x) = \max \{ f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x), ... f_K(x), f(x) \}$$

取
$$\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \int_{\varepsilon} h(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$
所以 $\int_{\varepsilon} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$ 于是 $\int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x)| dx < \varepsilon \ (k = 1, 2, ...)$.

所以 $\{f_k(x)\}$ 是E上一致可积函数列.

 \leftarrow

由于:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists h(x) \in L(E), h(x) > 0, and \delta > 0 \text{ s.t.} \int_{\varepsilon} h(x) dx < \delta \Rightarrow \int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x)| dx < \varepsilon;$$

因为
$$\int_{s} |f(x)dx| \leq \lim \int_{s} |f_{k}(x)dx|$$
, 对于 δ ,存在 B ,使得:

$$m(E \setminus B) < +\infty$$
, $\int_{B} h(x) dx < \delta$. 所以 $\int_{B} |f_{k}(x)| dx < \varepsilon$;

因为 $h(x) \in L(E)$,所以对于 δ ,存在 δ_0 ,对于任意的集合C,只要 $m(C) < \delta_0$,便 有 $\int_C h(x)dx < \delta$. 即 $\int_C |f_k(x)|dx < \varepsilon$;

令
$$F = E \setminus B$$
, $m(F) < +\infty$, 在 $F \perp$, 存在集合 C , 使得 $m(C) < \delta_0$;

在
$$F-C \perp f_k(x)$$
一致收敛于 $f(x), \int_C |f_k(x)| dx < \varepsilon$.

于是对于 $\frac{\varepsilon}{m(F)+1}$,存在 k_0 ,当 $k \ge k_0$ 时:

$$|f_k(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{m(F) + 1} \forall x \in F - C$$

所以存在 k_0 , 当 $k \ge k_0$ 时:

$$\begin{split} \int_{E} & \left| f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right| dx < \int_{E-B-C} \left| f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right| dx + \int_{B} \left| f_{k}(x) \right| dx + \int_{E} \left| f(x) \right| dx + \int_{C} \left| f_{k}(x) \right| dx + \int_{C} \left| f(x) \right| dx \\ & < 5\varepsilon \end{split}$$

$$& \text{II} \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{E} \left| f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right| dx = 0 \; . \qquad \text{if } \text{if$$

35.设 $f_k \in L(E), (k=1,2,...), m(E) < +\infty$,且存在 E 上几乎处处有限的函数 f(x),

$$f(x) \in L(E)$$
, $f_k(x)$ 依测度收敛于 $f(x)$.

试证明: (i)与(ii)等价;

$$(i) \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{E} \left| f_{k}(x) - f(x) \right| dx = 0$$

(ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $e \subset E$, $m(e) < \delta$ 时:

$$\int_{e} |f(x)| dx < \varepsilon \int_{e} |f_{k}(x)| dx < \varepsilon , \quad (k = 1, 2, ...)$$

证明: (i)⇒(ii)

因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{E} \left|f_{k}(x)-f(x)\right| dx = 0$$
, $f(x)\in L(E)$. 所以有:
$$\forall \varepsilon>0, 存在 \delta_{0}>0 \text{ , } \leq e\subset E, m(e)<\delta_{0}\text{ 时 , } \int_{e}\left|f(x)\right| dx<\frac{\varepsilon}{2};$$
存在 $K,k\geq K$ 时 , $\int_{E}\left|f_{k}(x)-f(x)\right| dx<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,所以

 $k \ge K \text{ ft}, \quad \int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x)| dx < \int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x) - f(x)| dx + \int_{\varepsilon} |f(x)| dx < \varepsilon;$

对于 $1 \le k < K$,存在 δ_k ,使得 $\int_{\varepsilon} |f_k(x)| dx < \varepsilon$;

取 $\delta = \min(\delta_0, \delta_1, ... \delta_{k-1})$ 即有: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $e \subset E, m(e) < \delta$ 时:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} |f_k(x)| dx < \varepsilon \ (k = 1, 2, \dots) \ .$$

 $(i) \Leftarrow (ii)$

因为 $f_k(x)$ 依测度收敛于 f(x) ,所以对于 $\frac{\varepsilon}{m(E)+1}$ 和 δ , 存在 G , 当 $k \ge G$ 时:

$$m(\lbrace x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \frac{\varepsilon}{m(E) + 1}\rbrace) < \delta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_k = \{ x \in E : \left| f_k(x) - f(x) \right| > \frac{\varepsilon}{m(E) + 1} \} :$$

所以:

$$\int_{E} |f_{k}(x) - f(x)| dx < \int_{E - E_{k}} |f_{k}(x) - f(x)| dx + \int_{E_{k}} |f_{k}(x)| dx + \int_{E_{k}} |f(x)| dx$$

$$< \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon.$$

故
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_E |f_k(x) - f(x)| dx = 0$$
. 证毕.

36.设 f(x) 是 R^1 上正值递增函数, $\{g_k(x)\}$ 是 [0,1] 上的实值可测函数. 若有:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{f(x)} = 0, \int_{[0,1]} f[|g_k(x)|] dx \le M(k = 1, 2, ...);$$

以及 $\lim_{k\to\infty} g_k(x)$, $a.e.x \in [0,1]$. 则 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \int_{[0,1]} \left|g_k(x) - g(x)\right| dx = 0$.

证明: 因为
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x}{f(x)}=0$$
,所以 $\forall \varepsilon>0,\exists G>0$,当 $x>G$ 时: $\frac{x}{\varepsilon}< f(x)$.

考虑任意的 $E \subset [0,1]$:

$$E_k^1 = \{x \in E : |g_k(x)| \le G\}, E_k^2 = \{x \in E : |g_k(x)| > G\}$$

$$\int_{E} |g_{k}(x)| dx = \int_{E_{k}^{1}} |g_{k}(x)| dx + \int_{E_{k}^{2}} |g_{k}(x)| dx;$$

$$\int_{E_{k}^{1}} |g_{k}(x)| dx < Gm(E_{k}^{1}) < Gm(E);$$

$$\int_{E_{k}^{2}} \frac{|g_{k}(x)|}{\varepsilon} dx < \int_{E_{k}^{2}} f(|g_{k}(x)|) dx < \int_{[0,1]} f(|g_{k}(x)|) dx < M;$$

所以 $\int_{E_{\epsilon}^2} |g_k(x)| dx < M \varepsilon$.

考虑对于任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在一个 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{m(E)+1}$,只要 $m(E) < \delta$ 时:

$$\int_{E} |g_{k}(x)| dx = \int_{E_{k}^{1}} |g_{k}(x)| dx + \int_{E_{k}^{2}} |g_{k}(x)| dx < (M+1)\varepsilon$$

这说明 $g_k(x)$ 满足 35 题的 (ii) 条件,由 35 题,问题得证. 证毕.

37.设E上一切正值可积函数全体为H.则(i)与(ii)等价:

$$(i) \lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{\{x\in E: f(x)>t\}} f(x)dx = 0 \quad (対任意的 f(x) \in H)$$

(ii)
$$\lim_{m(E)\to 0} \int_E f(x) dx = 0$$
 (对任意的 $f(x) \in H$)

证明: (i)⇒(ii)

由(i): $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists G_0, \text{ if } t \geq G_0$ 时:

$$\int_{\{x \in E: f(x) > t\}} f(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad (対任意的 f(x) \in H).$$

对于
$$\int_{E} f(x)dx = \int_{\{x \in E: f(x) > G_0\}} f(x)dx + \int_{\{x \in E: f(x) \le G_0\}} f(x)dx < \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2} + G_0 m(E)$$

只要
$$m(E) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2G_0 + 1}$$
,便有 $\int_E f(x)dx < \varepsilon$;

$$\mathbb{E}\mathbb{P}: \quad \lim_{m(E)\to 0}\int_{E}f(x)dx=0.$$

 $(i) \leftarrow (ii)$

由题意: 当 $m(E) < \delta$ 时, $\int_{E} f(x)dx < \varepsilon$;

对于
$$E_t = \{x \in E : f(x) > t\}$$
,易见 $\lim_{t \to \infty} m(E_t) = 0$

所以
$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\int_{\{x\in E: f(x)>t\}}f(x)dx=0$$
.

证毕

38.设
$$f, g \in L(E), f_k, g_k \in L(E). |f_k(x)| \le M (k = 1, 2, ...)$$
,且:

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E} |f_{k}-f| dx = 0 \quad \lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E} |g_{k}-g| dx = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{I} \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{E} |f_{k}g_{k} - fg| dx = 0$$

证明

$$\int_{E} |f_{k}g_{k} - fg| dx \le \int_{E} |f_{k}g_{k} - f_{k}g| dx + \int_{E} |f_{k}g - fg| dx;$$

又因为:
$$\int_{F} |f_k g_k - f_k g| dx \le M \int_{F} |g_k - g| dx$$
;

下面考虑
$$\int_{F} |f_{k}g - fg| dx$$
:

因为
$$|f_k(x)| \le M$$
 ,所以 $|f_k(x)g(x)| \le M |g(x)|$;

因为
$$g \in L(E)$$
, 所以 $M|g(x)| \in L(E)$;

由于
$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{E}|f_{k}-f|dx=0$$
,于是 f_{k} 依测度收敛于 f .

故 $f_k(x)g(x)$ 依测度收敛于f(x)g(x).

由控制收敛定理:
$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_E |f_k g - fg| dx = 0$$
.

所以
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{F} |f_k g_k - fg| dx = 0$$
.

证毕.

39. 设 $f_1(x), f_2(x), ... f_k(x), ...$ 是 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的非负可积函数,且有:

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f_k(x) = f(x), \ a.e. x \in E, \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_E f_k(x) dx = \int_E f(x) dx;$$

则对于 E 中任意可测子集 e ,有 $\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{e}f_{k}(x)dx = \int_{e}f(x)dx$.

证明:

易有
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} M_k(x) = f(x), a.e.x \in E$$
, $\lim_{k\to\infty} m_k(x) = f(x), a.e.x \in E$.

又因为
$$0 \le m_k(x) \le f(x)$$
, $M_k(x) = f(x) + f_k(x) - m_k(x)$,

$$|f_k(x) - f(x)| = M_k(x) - m_k(x);$$

由控制收敛定理: $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{F} m_k(x) dx = \int_{F} f(x) dx$;

所以
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_E M_k(x) dx = \lim_{k \to \infty} (\int_E f(x) dx + \int_E f_k(x) dx - \int_E m_k(x) dx) = \int_E f(x) dx$$

于是 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_E |f_k(x) - f(x)| dx = 0$.

证毕.

故对于 E 中任意可测子集 e , $\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_{e} |f_k(x)-f(x)| dx = 0$;

即有:
$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\int_e f_k(x)dx = \int_e f(x)dx$$
.

40. 设{ $f_k(x)$ }是[0,1]上的可测函数列,则(i)与(ii)等价:

- (i) 存在[0,1] 上几乎处处收敛于0的子列{ $f_{nk}(x)$ };
- (ii) 存在数列 $\{t_n\}$: $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |t_n| = \infty$, 使 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |t_n| = \infty$, 证明:

$$(i) \Rightarrow (ii)$$

存在[0,1]上几乎处处收敛于0的子列 $\{f_{nk}(x)\}$,为方便记号,不妨就认为 $\{f_k(x)\}$ 几乎处处收敛于0.

 $\therefore f_n(x)$ 在[0,1]上依测度收敛于0;

对于1,
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\exists N \stackrel{.}{=} n > N$ 时:

$$mE_n^{(1)} < \frac{1}{2}$$
, $E_n^{(1)} = \{x \in [0,1], |f_n(x)| > 1\}$.

取
$$n_1 > N$$
 及 E_{n1} 在 E_{n1} 上 $|f_{n1}(x)| > 1$, $mE_{n1} < \frac{1}{2}$;

 $:: f_{n}(x)$ 在 E_{n1} 上依测度收敛于0,

:: 在
$$E_{n1}$$
中有 E_{n2} 使 $|f_{n2}(x)| > \frac{1}{2^2}$, $mE_{n2} < \frac{1}{2^2}$;

依次:
$$n_1 < n_2 < \cdots < n_k < \cdots$$
, $E_{n1} \supset E_{n2} \supset E_{n3} \supset \cdots$.

$$f_{nk}(x) \not\in E_{nk} \perp |f_{nk}(x)| > \frac{1}{k^2}, \quad mE_{nk} < \frac{1}{2^k}.$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m \mathbf{E}_{nk} < +\infty \quad \therefore \ m(\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k=i}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}_{nk}) = 0 \ \therefore \ m(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=i}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}_{nk}^{c}) = 1 \ .$$

在
$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty}\bigcap_{k=i}^{\infty} E_{nk}^{c}$$
上考虑 $E_{n1}^{c} \subset E_{n2}^{c} \subset \cdots \subset E_{nk}^{c} \cdots x_{0} \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty}\bigcap_{k=i}^{\infty} E_{nk}^{c})$

$$\therefore \exists \ N \stackrel{\omega}{=} i > N \ \text{时} \,, \quad x_0 \in \mathbf{E}^c_{ni} \quad \therefore \ x_0 \not\in \mathbf{E}_{ni} \quad \ i = N+1 \cdots \quad \ ;$$

$$\therefore$$
 自 $f_{ni}(x)$ 起, $i = N+1$, $|f_{ni}(x_0)| < \frac{1}{i^2}$

 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f_{ni}(x_0)|$ 收敛, $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f_{ni}(x_0)|$ 在[0,1]上几乎处处收敛. 取 $t_{ni}=1$,其余为0.

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n| = +\infty$$
, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n f_n(x)|$ 在[0,1]上几乎处处收敛.

 $(ii) \Rightarrow (i)$

$$\Leftrightarrow g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n f_n(x)|,$$

$$E_k = \{x \in [0,1], |g(x)| \le k\} \qquad \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_k = E \qquad mE = 1,$$

在E_m上
$$\int_{E_m} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n| |f_n(x)| dx = \int_{E_m} g(x) dx < +\infty$$
.

$$\therefore \int_{\mathbb{E}_m} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n| |f_n(x)| dx < +\infty \quad , \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n| \int_{\mathbb{E}_m} f(x) |dx < +\infty$$

$$:: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |t_n| = +\infty :. 必有 \int_{\mathbb{E}_m} |f_n(x)| dx 的子列 \int_{\mathbb{E}_m} |f_{nk}(x)| dx \to 0.$$

 $:: E_m \bot, f_{nk}(x)$ 依测度收敛于 $0, :: f_{nk}(x)$ 有子列 $f_{nkv}(x)$ 几乎在 $E_m \bot$ 收敛于0.为方便记号,记在 E_1 上找到该子列为 $f_{nk}^{(1)}$,同样对*式考虑 $f_{nk}^{(1)}$ (在 E_2 上)3子列 $f_{nk}^{(2)}$ 在 E_2 上几乎处处收敛于0. 依次作下去:有

$$E_1 f_{n1}^{(1)} f_{n2}^{(1)} \dots f_{nk}^{(1)} \dots$$

$$E_2 \quad f_{n1}^{(2)} \quad f_{n2}^{(2)} \ \dots f_{nk}^{(2)} \dots$$
 利用对角线法找到子列 $f_{nk}(x)$,

$$E_3$$
 $f_{n1}^{(3)}$ $f_{n2}^{(3)}$... $f_{nk}^{(3)}$ $f_{nk}(x)$ 在E上几乎处处收敛于 0

$$E_k \quad f_{n1}^{(k)} \quad f_{n2}^{(k)} \quad \dots \quad f_{nk}^{(k)} \quad \dots$$

 $f_{nk}(x)$ 在[0,1]上几乎处处收敛于0.

证毕

41. 设
$$1 , $f_n \in L^p(R^1)$, $\|f_n\|_p \le M_1(n=1,2,3,...)$, $f \in L^p(R^1)$, 且有:$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^x f_n(t)dt = \int_0^x f(t)dt \quad x\in R^1$$

则对任意的 $g \in L^q(R^1)$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ 有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{R^1} f_n(t)g(t)dt = \int_{R^1} f(t)g(t)dt$.

证明:对任意的 $g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^1)$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists M > 0$, 在 $\mathbb{R}^1 - [-M, M]$ 上:

$$\left(\int_{R^{1}-\left[-M,M\right]}\left|g\left(t\right)\right|^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}<\frac{\varepsilon}{2\left[2M_{1}+2M_{0}\right]};$$

(这里
$$M_0 = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^1} \left| f(t) \right|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$
)

考虑:
$$\int_{R^{1}-[-M,M]} |f_{n}(t)-f(t)| |g(t)| dt \leq \left(\int_{R^{1}} |f_{n}(t)-f(t)|^{p} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{R^{1}-[-M,M]} |g(t)|^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\leq \left[2\left(\int_{R^{1}} |f(t)|^{p} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + 2\left(\int_{R^{1}} |f_{n}(t)|^{p} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\right] \left(\int_{R^{1}-[-M,M]} |g(t)|^{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2[2M_{1}+2M_{0}]} \left(2M_{1}+2M_{0}\right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

在
$$\left(-M,M\right)$$
上
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{-M}^{M}f_n(t)dt = \int_{-M}^{M}f(t)dt$$

所以对任意的阶梯函数 $\varphi(t)$, 有 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{-M}^{M}f_n(t)\varphi(t)dt = \int_{-M}^{M}f(t)\varphi(t)dt$

由于 $L^q(R^1)$ 的可分性,存在阶梯函数 $\varphi_0(t)$,使得 $\|g-\varphi_0\|_q \le \frac{\varepsilon}{6(M_0+M_1)}$

所以:

$$\begin{split} & \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)g(t)dt - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)g(t)dt \right| \\ \leq & \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)g(t)dt - \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)\varphi_{0}(t)dt \right| + \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)\varphi_{0}(t)d - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)\varphi_{0}(t)dt \right| \\ & + \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)\varphi_{0}(t)dt - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)g(t)dt \right| \\ \leq & \left\| f_{n}(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)\varphi_{0}(t)d - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)\varphi_{0}(t)dt \right| \\ \leq & \left\| f_{n}(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)\varphi_{0}(t)d - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)\varphi_{0}(t)dt \right| \\ \leq & \left\| f_{n}(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)\varphi_{0}(t)dt - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)\varphi_{0}(t)dt \right| \\ \leq & \left\| f_{n}(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{q} +$$

所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \exists n \geq N$ 时:

$$\left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_n(t) \varphi_0(t) d - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t) \varphi_0(t) dt \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{6}$$

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0,$ 当 $n \ge N$ 时:

$$\begin{split} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}} f_{n}(t)g(t)dt - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}} f(t)g(t)dt \right| \leq \left| \int_{-M}^{M} f_{n}(t)g(t)dt - \int_{-M}^{M} f(t)g(t)dt \right| + \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}-[-M,M]} \left| f_{n}(t) - f(t) \right| \left| g(t) \right| dt \\ & \leq \left\| f_{n}(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \left\| f(t) \right\|_{p} \left\| g - \varphi_{0} \right\|_{q} + \frac{\varepsilon}{6} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \varepsilon \\ & \text{ If } \bigcup_{n \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}} f_{n}(t)g(t)dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{1}} f(t)g(t)dt \;. \end{split}$$

42.设{ $f_k(x)$ }是[0,1]上非负可积函数列,且有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\int_0^1 f_n(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{2}} < +\infty$.试证明:

对于 $a.e.x \in [0,1]$, 存在 N , 使得 $f_n(x) \le (\int_0^1 f_n(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $n \ge N$;

证明: 考虑 $E_n = \{ x \in [0,1] : f_n(x) > (\int_0^1 f_n(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{2}} \};$

有:
$$\left(\int_0^1 f_n(x)dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot mE_n < \int_{E_n} f_n(x)dx$$
.

$$x \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}_{k}^{c}$$
 , 说明: 对于 $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}_{k}^{c}$ 中的 x 存在 N , 使 $n \ge N$ 时 , $x \in \mathbf{E}_{n}^{c}$, 即: $f_{n}(x) \le \left(\int_{0}^{1} f_{n}(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 证毕

43. 设 $m(E) < +\infty$, $f_n(x)$,n = 1,2,3.....都是E上几乎处处有限的. 且:

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = 0 \quad x \in E; \quad 则存在子列 \{f_{n_i}\}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_{ni}(x) 使得在 E 上几乎处处绝对收敛.$

证明: $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = 0$ $m(E) < +\infty$;

∴
$$f_n(\mathbf{x}) \Rightarrow 0$$
 对于 $\frac{1}{i^2}$, $i = 1,2,3...$ $\exists n_i \notin mE_i = m\{x \in E : |f_{ni}(x)| > \frac{1}{i^2}\} < \frac{1}{i^2}$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m \mathbf{E}_i < +\infty$$

$$\therefore m(\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty}\bigcup_{k=i}^{\infty}\mathbf{E}_{i})=0 \qquad \qquad \therefore m(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty}\bigcap_{k=i}^{\infty}\mathbf{E}_{i}^{c})=1$$

$$\diamondsuit F = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=i}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}_{k}^{c} :$$

$$\exists \mathbb{I} \mid f_{ni}(x_0) \mid < \frac{1}{i^2} \qquad \therefore \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mid f_{ni}(x_0) \mid < +\infty$$

故
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_{ni}(x)$$
在E上几乎处处绝对收敛. 证毕

44. $\ensuremath{\stackrel{\sim}{\not\sim}} f \in L(R^1), \quad p > 0. \quad \text{M} \lim_{n \to \infty} n^{-p} f(nx) = 0 \quad a.e. x \in R^1.$

证明:
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| n^{-p} f(nx) \right|$$
:

$$\int_{R^1} F(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{R^1} \left| n^{-p} f(nx) \right| dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+1}} \int_{R^1} \left| f(x) \right| dx < +\infty.$$

所以F(x)是可积的, $F(x) < \infty$ $a.e.x \in R^1$.

由级数的性质
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^{-p} f(nx) = 0$$
 a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^1$.

45. 设 f(x) 是[0,1] 上正值可积函数,令 $0 < q \le 1$,设 $\Gamma = \{E \subset [0,1] : m(E) \ge q\}$

证毕.

則
$$\inf_{E\in\Gamma}\left\{\int_{E}f(x)dx\right\}>0$$
.

证明:

若
$$\inf_{E\in\Gamma}\left\{\int_{E}f(x)dx\right\}=0$$
,则存在一列 $\left\{E_{n}\right\}$,使得 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{E_{n}}f(x)dx=0$.

由法都引理, $\int_{[0,1]} \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x) \chi_{E_n} dx = 0$, 所以存在子列使得:

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} f(x) \chi_{E_{n_k}}(x) = 0, a.e. x \in [0,1];$$

不妨就设其为 $f(x)\chi_{E_n}(x)$.

所以 $\lim_{k\to\infty} f(x)\chi_{E_n}(x) = 0$, $a.e.x \in [0,1]$.

设收敛的点组成的集合为A:

由叶果洛夫定理: 取 $\delta = \frac{q}{3}$, 在可测集B, 使得 $m(A-B) < \frac{q}{3}$;

在 $B \perp f(x)\chi_{E_n}(x)$ 一致收敛于 0;

在B上,对于 $\frac{q}{3}$,存在可测集C, $C \subset B$, $m(B-C) < \frac{q}{3}$,

存在正数 k_0 , 使得在 C 上, 有 $\frac{1}{k_0} < f(x) < k_0$, $f(x) \chi_{E_n}(x)$ 一致收敛于 0.

♦ F = [0,1] - C:

显然 $m(F) < \frac{2q}{3}$, 因为 $m(E_n) \ge q$, 所以 $C \cap E_n \ne \emptyset$ (n = 1, 2, 3...). *

但是由于在C上,有 $\frac{1}{k_0} < f(x) < k_0$, $f(x) \chi_{E_n}(x)$ 一致收敛于 0,

所以对于 $\frac{1}{2k_0}$,存在N > 0, 当 $n \ge N$, $f(x)\chi_{E_n}(x) < \frac{1}{2k_0}$.

故存在N > 0, 当 $n \ge N$ 时: $\chi_{E_n}(x) = 0$.

这说明 $C \cap E_n = \emptyset (n \ge N)$;

这与*矛盾,所以 $\inf_{E \in \Gamma} \left\{ \int_{E} f(x) dx \right\} > 0$. 证毕.

46.设 $f \in L((0,+\infty))$.则函数 $g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{x+t} dt$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上连续.

证明: 对于 $\forall x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$, $g(x_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{x_0 + t} dt$;

对于t>0, $\frac{f(t)}{x_0+t}<\frac{f(t)}{x_0}$, 因为 $f\in L\big((0,+\infty)\big)$, 所以 $g(x_0)<\infty$;

对于任意收敛于 0 的数列 $h_n\left(\left|h_n\right| \leq \frac{x_0}{2}\right)$:

$$g(x_0 + h_n) - g(x_0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{x_0 + h_n + t} - \frac{f(t)}{x_0 + t} dt.$$

考虑
$$\left| \frac{f(t)}{x_0 + h_n + t} \right| \le \frac{\left| f(t) \right|}{\left| x_0 + t \right| - \left| h_n \right|} \le \frac{\left| f(t) \right|}{\left| \frac{x_0}{2} + t \right|} :$$

由题意 $\frac{|f(t)|}{\left|\frac{x_0}{2}+t\right|}$ 是可积函数,显然:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{f(t)}{x_0+h_n+t}=\frac{f(t)}{x_0+t}.$$

由控制收敛定理:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} g(x_0+h_n)-g(x_0)=\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{x_0+h_n+t}-\frac{f(t)}{x_0+t}dt=0$$

所以函数
$$g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{x+t} dt$$
 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上连续. 证毕

47 设 $E \subset [a,b]$,(a,b)可以是无限大,并且是勒贝格可测集.则(关于m)几乎所有 E中的点是 E的全密点.(相关概念见夏道行书 145 页)证明:

- 1、m(E) = 0时,即使E中没有全密点,由于m(E) = 0,
- :也可以说(关于m)几乎所有E中的点是E的全密点.
- 2、考虑 m(E) > 0 的情形, 令 $F(x) = m((a, x) \cap E)$:
 - $\therefore F(x)$ 是单调递增函数.
 - $\therefore F(x)$ 几乎处处可微且F(x) 可积.
 - $\therefore [a,b]$ 中对于F(x)来说不可微点的测度为0.
 - : E中对于F(x)来说不可微点的测度为0.
 - $:: E 中 关于 m 几乎处处有密度,对于有密度的点记为 <math>E_0$, $m(E_0) > 0$.

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{E}_0$$
, $0 \le F'(x) \le 1$,

假设题设不对,则存在 E_0 (在 E_0 上, $0 \le F(x) < 1$), $m(E_0) > 0$.

由于F'(x)可积:

$$\therefore F'(x)$$
 可测 $\therefore E_n$ 可测 (Lebesgue) $\therefore E_0' = \bigcup_{n=2}^{\infty} E_n$.

由于 $m(E_0) > 0$, $\therefore \exists N$, 使 $m(E_N) > 0$.

在
$$E_N$$
上, $F'(x) < 1 - \frac{1}{N}$.

$$\forall x, \lim_{(a,b)\to x} \frac{m((a,b)\cap E_N)}{b-a} < 1 - \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\therefore \exists (c.d) \subset [a,b] \quad (d-c)(1-\frac{1}{N-1}) \le m((c,d) \cap E_N) < (d-c)(1-\frac{1}{N})$$

 $\therefore m(E_N) > 0$ 且对于(c,d)中任意 I (I为开区间):

有
$$|I|(1-\frac{1}{N-1}) < m(I \cap E_N) < |I|(1-\frac{1}{N})$$
 (*)

但由 $m((c,d)\cap E_N)>0$ ⇒ (由周民强书 98 页定理 2.15)

对于
$$1-\frac{1}{N}$$
 : $\exists I_0 \subset (c,d), , 使 m(I_0 \cap E_N) > (1-\frac{1}{N}) \mid I_0 \mid > 0.$

与(*)矛盾:
$$m(E_0)=0$$
.

证毕

- 48. 设 $f_n \in L([0,1])$, (n=1,2...), $F \in L([0,1])$, 若有:
- $(i) \mid f_n(x) \mid \leq F(x);$
- (*ii*) 对任意的 $g(x) \in C[0,1]$, $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{[0,1]} f_n(x) g(x) dx = 0$;

则对于任意可测集 $\mathbf{E} \subset [0,1]$,有 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{\mathbf{E}} f_n(x) dx = 0$.

证明:

对于任意可测集E, $0 \le X_{\rm E}(x) \le 1$,

:.对于事先给定的 δ , \exists [0,1]上一个连续函数 $g_E(x)$.

$$\mid g_{\scriptscriptstyle E}(x) \mid \leq 1 \stackrel{\square}{=} m(\{x \in [0,1] : X_{\scriptscriptstyle E}(x) \neq g_{\scriptscriptstyle E}(x)\}) < \delta.$$

这里不妨设 $g_{\rm E}(x) = g_{\rm E}^{\delta}(x)$:

 $\because F \in L([0,1]) \;, \; \therefore \mid F(x) \mid \in L([0,1]) \;;$

∴
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists \delta_0$, $\notin mE < \delta_0$ $\forall \varepsilon : \int_E |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$.

对于
$$\delta_0$$
可找到 $g_E^{\delta_0}(x) = G(x)$, $|G(x)| \le 1$. $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) G(x) dx = 0$

$$\therefore \ \forall \, \varepsilon > 0 \, , \quad \exists N > 0 \, , \quad \stackrel{\omega}{\to} n > N \ \text{时} \colon \ | \int_0^1 f_n(x) G(x) dx | < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \, ,$$

所以 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N > 0$,当n > N时:

$$\left| \int_{\mathbf{E}} f_n(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f_n(x) X_{\mathbf{E}}(x) dx \right|$$

$$\leq |\int_{0}^{1} f_{n}(x)(X_{E}(x) - G(x))dx| + |\int_{0}^{1} f_{n}(x)G(x)dx|$$

$$<\int_0^1 F(x) | X_{\mathrm{E}}(x) - G(x) | dx + \frac{\varepsilon}{2};$$

 $\stackrel{\triangle}{\bowtie} E_1 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \{ x \in [0,1] : X_E \neq G(x) \}, \quad m(E_1) < \delta_0,$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 F(x) | X_{\rm E}(x) - G(x) | dx$$

$$= \int_{E_1} F(x) | X_E(x) - G(x) | dx < 2 \int_{E_1} F(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists N > 0$, $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n > N$ 时: $|\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n(x) dx| < \varepsilon$

:. 对于任意可测集
$$E \subset [0,1]$$
,有 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{E} f_n(x) dx = 0$.

49.设 $\{f_n\}$ 是测度空间 (X,R,μ) 的集E上的可测函数列,如果(i)存在E上的可积函数F,使 $|f_n| \overset{\bullet}{\underset{\mu}{\subseteq}} F(n=1,2...)$. (ii) $\{f_n\}$ 在E上几乎处处收敛于可测函数f,那么必有 $f_n \overset{\rightarrow}{\Longrightarrow} f$.

证毕

证明:由极限的性质:

 $: |f| \stackrel{\bullet}{\underset{\mu}{\leq}} F$ 不妨设处处小于 F , $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 考虑:

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x \in \mathcal{E} : |f_n(x) - f(x)| \ge \varepsilon\} \subset \{x \in \mathcal{E} : |F(x)| \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\},$$

:: F 是E上的可积函数,于是:

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\mu(\{x\in \mathcal{E}: \mid F(x)\mid\geq\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\})\leq \int_{\{x\in\mathcal{E}: \mid F(x)\mid\geq\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}}F(x)d\mu\leq \int_{\mathcal{E}}F(x)d\mu<+\infty$$

$$\therefore \mu(\{x \in E : F(x) \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\}) < +\infty.$$

$$:: f_n \xrightarrow{\iota} f$$
, 对于 $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$\mu(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty}\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty}\{x\in \mathrm{E}:|f_{n}(x)-f(x)|>\varepsilon\})=0$$
. 注意到:

$$\mu(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| \ge \varepsilon\}) < +\infty,$$

$$\therefore \mu(\bigcup_{n=k}^{\infty} \{x \in \mathcal{E} : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}) \to 0, \quad k \to +\infty$$

$$\therefore \mu(\{x \in E : |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}) \to 0.$$

$$\therefore f_n \underset{\mu}{\Rightarrow} f$$
 证毕

50. 设 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 是支集含于(a,b)的连续可微函数. 且满足:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} |f_{n}(x) - f(x)| dx = 0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} |f_{n}(x) - F(x)| dx$$

则 F(x) = f'(x) a.e. $x \in (a,b)$ 其中 $f, F \in L([a,b])$.

证明: $f_n(x)$ 连续可微.

又由
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_a^b \left| f_n(x) - F(x) \right| dx = 0$$
. 于是:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b F(x) dx. \qquad F \in L([a,b])$$

所以 $f_n(x) \in L([a,b])$.由周民强书 P259 例 1:

$$f_n(x) = \int_a^x f_n(t)dt + f_n(a)$$

因为: $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_a^b |f_n(x)-f(x)|dx=0$,

所以存在子列 $f_{n_i}(x)$, 使得 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f_{n_i}(x) = f(x)$ a.e. $x \in (a,b)$.

故:
$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\int_a^x f_{n_i}(t)dt = \int_a^x F(t)dt$$

因为
$$f_{n_i}(x) = \int_a^x f_{n_i}(t)dt + f_{n_i}(a)$$
, $\lim_{i \to \infty} f_{n_i}(x) = f(x)$. $a.e.x \in (a,b)$.

所以
$$\lim_{i \to \infty} f_{n_i}(x) = \lim_{i \to \infty} \int_a^x f_{n_i}(t) dt + \lim_{i \to \infty} f_{n_i}(a) = \int_a^x F(t) dt + f(a) = f(x)$$
.

即:
$$F(x) = f'(x)$$
 a.e. $x \in (a,b)$ 证毕

Measure Theory In Locally Compact Spaces

Sec51

(3) The σ -ring generated by the class of all bounded open sets, or equivalently, the σ -ring generated by **U**, coincides with **S**.

Proof. For every compact set C, there exists a bounded open set U such that $C \subset U$.

Since $U - C = U \cap (C)^c$ and C is a closed set, then U - C is a bounded open.

Let **D** be the class of all bounded open set.

Since
$$C = U - (U - C) \in S(\mathbf{D})$$
, then $\mathbf{S} \subset S(\mathbf{D})$.

Since all σ -bounded open set belong to **S**, then $\mathbf{D} \subset \mathbf{S}$, then $\mathbf{S} \supset \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D})$. It imply that $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D})$.

Since all Borel set are σ -bounded, if $U \in \mathbb{U}$, then $U \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k$. Here C_k is compact

set, and there exists a bounded open set U_k such that $C_k \subset U_k$.

Then
$$U \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k$$
 and $U = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} (U_k \cap U)$.

It implies that $U \subset S(\mathbf{D})$, and $S(U) \subset S(\mathbf{D})$.

It is easy to verify that $S(U) \supset S(D)$. then we have S(U) = S(D) = S.

(5) The σ -ring generated by the class of all bounded open Baire sets, or equivalently, the σ -ring generated by \mathbf{U}_0 , coincides with \mathbf{S}_0 .

Proof. Let \mathbf{D}_0 be the class of all bounded open Baire set.

From the proof of Theorem D, we have C_0 is a Baire compact set, U_0 is a open Baire set.

Since U is a bounded set. There exists a set $D \in \mathbf{D}_0$, such that $C \subset D \subset U$.

For every compact set C in \mathbb{C}_0 , $C = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n$, here U_n is open set.

Then there exists a set D_n , such that $C \subset D_n \subset U_n$. Then we have $C = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n$.

It implies $\mathbf{C}_0 \subset \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D}_0)$, so $\mathbf{S}_0 \subset \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D}_0)$.

It is obvious that $\mathbf{D}_0 \subset \mathbf{S}_0$, then $\mathbf{S}_0 \supset \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D}_0)$. We have $\mathbf{S}_0 = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D}_0)$.

Since $\mathbf{D}_0 \subset \mathbf{U}_0$, then $S(\mathbf{D}_0) \subset S(\mathbf{U}_0)$.

Every set in \mathbf{U}_0 is σ -bounded, then $\mathbf{U}_0 \subset \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D}_0)$. So we obtain $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{D}_0) = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U}_0)$.

Sec 52

(5) Suppose that X is compact and x^* is a point such that $\{x^*\}$ is not a G_{δ} ; if, for every E in S, $\mu(E) = \chi_E(x^*)$, then μ is a regular Borel measure which is not completion regular.

Proof. For every compact set C and open set U such that $C \subset U$.

If
$$x^* \in C$$
, then $x^* \in U$, then $\mu(C) = \mu(U) = 1$.

If $x^* \notin C$ and $x^* \in U$, we can study the set $U - \{x^*\}$.

The set $U - \{x^*\}$ is also a open set, and $x^* \notin U - \{x^*\}, C \subset U - \{x^*\} = D$.

Then $\mu(C) = \mu(D) = 0$.

Then μ is a regular Borel measure.

If μ is completion regular, then for every subset E, there exist sets A and B, such that $A \subset E \subset B$, $\mu_0(B-A)=0$. Here A and B are Baire set.

We write $E = \{x^*\}$, here E is not a Baire set.

So we have $A = \emptyset$, and $\mu_0(B - A) = 1$.

It conflicts with the assumption.

(6) If μ_1, μ_2 , and μ are Borel measures such that $\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$, then the regularity of any two of them implies that of the third.

Proof. (I) If μ_1, μ_2 are regular. We consider the compact set C, for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

there exist open set U_1 and U_2 , such that $C \subset U_1$, $C \subset U_2$ and

$$\mu_1(U_1) \le \mu_1(C) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \mu_2(U_2) \le \mu_2(C) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

We write $U = U_1 \cap U_2$, then $\mu_1(U) \le \mu_1(U_1)$, $\mu_2(U) \le \mu_2(U_2)$

We obtain that $\mu(U) = \mu_1(U) + \mu_2(U) \le \mu_1(U_1) + \mu_2(U_2)$

$$\leq \mu_1(C) + \mu_2(C) + \varepsilon = \mu(C) + \varepsilon$$
.

Then μ is regular.

- (II) Since $\mu_i \ll \mu$, if μ is regular, then we can obtain that μ_i is regular. (i = 1,2) This result follows from (9).
- (8) If μ is a regular Borel measure, then, for every σ bounded set E,

$$\mu^*(E) = \inf\{\mu(U) : E \subset U \in \mathbf{U}\}$$
 and $\mu_*(E) = \sup\{\mu(C) : E \supset C \in \mathbf{C}\}$.

Proof. We only prove the first result, for we can imitate it when we prove the second assertion.

Since $\mu^*(E) = \inf{\{\mu(F) : E \subset F \in \mathbf{S}\}} \le \inf{\{\mu(U) : E \subset U \in \mathbf{U}\}}$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

there exists a set F in S, such that $E \subset F$ and $\mu(F) < \mu^*(E) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

Since μ is a regular Borel measure, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a open set U in U,

such that
$$F \subset U$$
, $\mu(U) < \mu(F) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

Then we obtain $\mu(U) < \mu(F) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \mu^*(E) + \varepsilon$.

In other words,
$$\mu^*(E) = \inf{\{\mu(U) : E \subset U \in \mathbf{U}\}}$$

(9) If μ and v are Borel measures such that μ is regular and $v \ll \mu$, then v is regular.

Proof. If v is not a regular measure, then there exists a bounded open set U such that U is not inner regular.(It follows from Theorem F in P228). Then we obtain that

$$v(U) > \sup\{v(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\}$$
, and $v(U) < \infty$.

It follows that, for every compact set C in \mathbb{C} such that $U \supset C$, there exists a positive integer $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that $v(U) > v(C) + \varepsilon_0$. Then we have $v(U - C) > \varepsilon_0$.

Since μ is regular, for $\frac{\varepsilon_0}{i} > 0$, there exists a compact set C_i in \mathbb{C} such that

$$U\supset C_i, \, \mu(U-C_i)<\frac{\varepsilon_0}{i}.$$

We can assume that $C_i \subset C_{i+1}$, for we can let $C_i \cup \hat{C}_{i+1} = C_{i+1}$.

Then $\{U - C_i\}$ is a decreasing sequence, and $\infty > v(U - C_i) > \varepsilon_0$.

Since $\lim_{i\to\infty} (U-C_i) = E$, then $\mu(E) = 0$.

The relation $v \ll \mu$ follows that v(E) = 0. But we can obtain that

$$\lim_{i \to \infty} v(U - C_i) = v(E) \ge \varepsilon_0 > 0.$$

Then we obtain that v is regular.

Sec 53

(2) If λ and $\hat{\lambda}$ are two contents inducing the outer measures μ^* and $\hat{\mu}^*$ respectively, and if, for every C in \mathbb{C} , $\lambda(C) \leq \hat{\lambda}(C) \leq \mu^*(C)$, then $\mu^* = \hat{\mu}^*$.

Proof. Since $\mu^*(U) = \lambda_*(U)$, $\mu^*(E) = \inf\{\lambda_*(U) : E \subset U \in \mathbf{U}\}$, it is enough to prove $\mu^*(U) = \hat{\mu}^*(U)$.

Since $\mu^*(U) = \lambda_*(U) = \sup\{\lambda(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\}$, the relation $\lambda(C) \le \hat{\lambda}(C)$ implies that $\mu^*(U) \le \hat{\mu}^*(U)$.

Since the regularity of the measure μ , the relations

$$\mu^*(U) = \mu(U) = \sup\{\mu^*(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

$$\hat{\mu}^*(U) = \hat{\lambda}_*(U) = \sup\{\hat{\lambda}(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\} \text{ imply } \mu^*(U) \ge \hat{\mu}^*(U).$$

It follows that $\mu^*(U) = \hat{\mu}^*(U)$.

(3) The result of (2) may be strengthened to the following converse of Theorem C. If λ and $\hat{\lambda}$ are two contents, inducing the outer measures μ^* and $\hat{\mu}^*$ respectively, and if, for every C in C, $\mu^*(C^0) \le \hat{\lambda}(C) \le \mu^*(C)$, then $\mu^* = \hat{\mu}^*$.

Proof. From the proof of (2), it is enough to prove $\mu^*(U) = \hat{\mu}^*(U)$,

and we have $\mu^*(U) \ge \hat{\mu}^*(U)$.

It is enough to prove $\mu^*(U) \le \hat{\mu}^*(U)$ from the relation $\mu^*(C^0) \le \hat{\lambda}(C)$.

 $\mu^*(U) \ge \hat{\mu}^*(U) = \hat{\lambda}_*(U) = \sup{\{\hat{\lambda}(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\}}$ implies that it is sufficient to

prove $\mu^*(U) = \sup{\{\hat{\lambda}(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\}}$.

For every open set U in U, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a compact set D such that

$$D \subset U$$
, $\mu(U) < \mu(D) + \varepsilon$.

It is easy to verify that there exists a compact set C such that

$$D \subset C^0 \subset C \subset U$$
.

It implies that

$$\mu(U) < \mu(D) + \varepsilon < \mu^*(C^0) + \varepsilon \le \hat{\lambda}(C) + \varepsilon$$
.

The relation $\mu(U) < \mu(D) + \varepsilon < \mu^*(C^0) + \varepsilon \le \hat{\lambda}(C) + \varepsilon$ implies that

$$\mu^*(U) = \sup{\{\hat{\lambda}(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbf{C}\}}$$
.

(4) If μ is the Borel measure induced by a content λ , and if $\lambda(C) > 0$ whenever

 $C^0 \neq \emptyset$, then $\mu(U) > 0$ for every non empty U in U.

Proof. Since for every non empty U in U,

$$\mu(U) = \lambda_*(U) = \sup\{\lambda(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\}$$
.

Write $x_0 \in U$, then $\{x_0\}$ is a compact set in \mathbb{C} .

There exists a compact set E such that $\{x_0\} \subset E^0 \subset E \subset U$.

$$E^0 \neq \emptyset$$
 implies that $\lambda(E) > 0$, then $\mu(U) > \lambda(E) > 0$.

Sec 54

(3) If μ is a Borel measure and if for every C in \mathbb{C} , $\lambda(C) = \sup\{\mu(C_0):$

 $C\supset C_0\in \mathbf{C}_0$ }, then μ is completion regular if and only if λ is a regular content; Proof. \Rightarrow

If μ is completion regular, it is easy to understand that

$$\mu(C) = \mu_*(C) = \sup \{ \mu(C_0) : C \supset C_0 \in \mathbb{C}_0 \}.$$

In fact, the result above can be obtained from the relations

$$\mu_*(E) = \sup \{ \mu(S_0) : E \supset S_0 \in \mathbf{S}_0 \}$$
 and regularity of the Baire measure.

So we have $\mu(C) = \lambda(C)$, then λ is a regular content;

 \Leftarrow Let v be the Baire contraction of μ .

If λ is a regular content, it is implies that $\mu(C) = \lambda(C)$,

and
$$\mu(C) = \sup \{ \mu(C_0) = \nu(C_0) : C \supset C_0 \in \mathbb{C}_0 \}.$$

This relation implies that, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a set C_0 in \mathbb{C}_0 such that

$$\mu(C) < \mu(C_0) + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \mu(C - C_0) < \varepsilon$$
.

Write $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{n}$, there exists a set C_n in \mathbb{C}_0 such that

$$\mu(C) < \mu(C_n) + \frac{1}{n} \Leftrightarrow \mu(C - C_n) < \frac{1}{n}.$$

It implies that $\mu(C - \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n) = 0$, then $v^*(C - \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n) = 0$.

So C is a v^* - measurable set, then μ is completion regular.

(4) A content λ is inner regular if, for every C in \mathbb{C} , $\lambda(C) = \sup{\{\lambda(D) : \}}$

 $C^0 \supset D \in \mathbb{C}$ }. The following analogs of Theorems A and B are true.

(4a) If μ is the Borel measure induced by an inner regular content λ , then $\mu(C^0) = \lambda(C) \text{ for every } C \text{ in } \mathbf{C}.$

Proof. Since the inner regularity of the content λ , for every C in \mathbb{C} , for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a compact set D in \mathbb{C} such that

$$C^0 \supset D$$
, $\lambda(C) < \lambda(D) + \varepsilon$.

It follows from 53C that

$$\mu(C^0) \le \lambda(C) < \lambda(D) + \varepsilon < \lambda_*(C^0) + \varepsilon = \mu(C^0) + \varepsilon$$
;

the desire result follows from the arbitrariness of ε .

(4b) If μ is a regular Borel measure and if, for every C in \mathbb{C} , $\mu(C^0) = \lambda(C)$, then λ is an inner regular content and the Borel measure induced by λ coincides with μ .

Proof. It is clear that λ is a content. The regularity of μ implies that, for C^0 and for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a compact set D such that

$$C^0 \supset D$$
, $\mu(C^0) < \mu(D) + \varepsilon$.

It is easy to verify that there exists a compact set E such that

$$D \subset E^0 \subset E \subset C^0$$
.

It implies that

$$\lambda(C) = \mu(C^{0}) < \mu(D) + \varepsilon < \mu(E^{0}) + \varepsilon = \lambda(E) + \varepsilon.$$

So λ is an inner regular content.

Let $\hat{\mu}$ be the Borel measure induced by λ , the proof above follows that

$$\mu(C^0) = \lambda(C) = \hat{\mu}(C^0).$$

For every compact set C in \mathbb{C} , and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a open set U such that

$$C \subset U$$
, $\mu(U) < \mu(C) + \varepsilon$

It is easy to verify that there exists a compact set D such that

$$C \subset D^0 \subset D \subset U$$
.

It is implies that $\mu(D^0) < \mu(C) + \varepsilon$ and $\mu(C) = \inf{\{\mu(D^0) : C \subset D^0 \subset D \in \mathbb{C}\}}$

We have $\mu(C) = \hat{\mu}(C)$ for every compact set C in \mathbb{C} , it is implies that $\mu = \hat{\mu}$. Sec 56

(1) If x_0 is a point of X and $\Lambda(f) = f(x_0)$ for every f in L, and if $\mu(E)$

 $=\chi_E(x_0)$ for every Borel set E, then $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\mu$.

Proof. It is easy to verify that Λ is a positive linear functional.

Write $\lambda(C) = \inf\{\Lambda(f) : C \subset f \in L_+\}$, and $\hat{\mu}$ is the Borel measure induced by λ ,

then λ is a regular content., and $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\hat{\mu}$.

If $x_0 \in C$, then $\lambda(C) = 1$; if $x_0 \notin C$, then $\lambda(C) = 0$. Here C is a compact set.

It implies that $\lambda(C) = \hat{\mu}(C) = \mu(C)$ for every compact set C.

Then $\hat{\mu}(E) = \mu(E)$ for every Borel set E. We obtain that $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\mu$.

(2) If μ_0 is a Baire measure and $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\mu_0$ for every f in L, and if

 μ is a Borel measure such that $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\mu$, then $\mu(E) = \mu_0(E)$ for every Baire set E.

Proof. For every Baire compact set C, write $\lambda(C) = \inf\{\Lambda(f) : C \subset f \in L_+\}$.

Here it is obvious that Λ is a positive linear functional. Let $\hat{\mu}$ be the Borel measure induced by λ .

Then $\lambda(C) = \hat{\mu}(C) = \mu(C) = \hat{\mu}(C)$.

It follows that $\mu(E) = \mu_0(E)$ for every Baire set E.

(3) If μ_0 is a Baire measure and $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\mu_0$ for every f in L, write

$$\lambda_*(U) = \sup\{\Lambda(f): U \supset f \in L_\perp\}$$

for every U in \mathbf{U} , and

$$\mu^*(E) = \inf\{\lambda_*(U) : E \subset U \in \mathbf{U}\}\$$

for every σ – bounded set E; then $\mu^*(E) = \mu_0(E)$ for every Baire set E.

Proof. It is obvious that Λ is a positive linear functional on L, then there exists a Borel measure μ such that $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\mu$.

From the result of above , $\mu(E) = \mu_0(E)$ for every Baire set E.

Write
$$\hat{\lambda}(C) = \inf\{\Lambda(f) : C \subset f \in L_+\}, \hat{\lambda}_*(U) = \sup\{\hat{\lambda}(C) : U \supset C \in \mathbb{C}\}.$$

For every $\varepsilon > 0$, and a fixed open set U in U, there exists a compact set C such that $\hat{\lambda}_*(U) < \hat{\lambda}(C) + \varepsilon$, $C \subset U$.

Let F = X - U, here F is a closed set, and $C \cap F = \emptyset$.

Then there exists a function f in L, such that $C \subset f \subset U$.

Here $\hat{\lambda}(C) < \Lambda(f) < \hat{\lambda}_*(U)$. We have $\hat{\lambda}_*(U) < \Lambda(f) + \varepsilon$, and

$$\hat{\lambda}_*(U) = \sup\{\Lambda(f): U \supset f \in L_{_+}\}.$$

Then we obtain $\hat{\lambda}_*(U) = \lambda_*(U)$.

Let $\hat{\mu}$ is the Borel measure induced by the content $\hat{\lambda}$, then we obtain that

$$\mu(D) = \hat{\mu}(D)$$
 for every set D in S;

and $\mu^*(E) = \hat{\mu}(E)$ for every σ – bounded set E.

It is follows that $\mu^*(E) = \hat{\mu}(E) = \mu(E) = \mu_0(E)$ for every Baire set E.

(5) A linear functional Λ on L is bounded if there exists a constant k such that $|\Lambda(f)| \le k \sup\{|f(x)| : x \in X\}$ for every f in L. Every bounded (but not necessarily positive) linear functional is the difference of two bounded positive linear functionals. Hint. This result can follow from a result in Rudin's book.

(6) If X is compact, then every positive linear functional on L is bounded. Proof. Let Λ be a positive linear functional on L, then exists a regular Borel measure μ such that $\Lambda(f) = \int f d\mu$ for every for every f in L.

Since X is compact, then $X \in \mathbb{C}$, and $\mu(X) < \infty$.

So $|\Lambda(f)| \le \int |f| d\mu \le \sup\{|f(x)| : x \in X\} \cdot \mu(X)$, here $\mu(X)$ is a constant.

Then Λ is bounded.