

### § 3.4 可测集族

Thm.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的任何区间可测, 且  $m(I) = |I|$ .

Cor.  $m(\mathbb{R}^n) = +\infty$ .

Lem. 设  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ , 则  $m^*(E) = \inf \{m(G) : E \subseteq G, G \text{ 为开集}\}$

Pf. 由外测度单调性,  $m^*(E) \leq m^*(G) = m(G)$

若  $m^*(E) = +\infty$ , 则  $m^*(G) = +\infty, \forall G$ .

若  $m^*(E) < +\infty$ ,

$$m^*(E) = \inf \left\{ \sum |I_k| : E \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k, I_k \text{ 开区间} \right\} < +\infty$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \{I_k\} \text{ s.t. } m^*(E) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |I_k| < m^*(E) + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{令 } G = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k, E \subseteq G, m(G) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |I_k|$$

$$\text{于是 } m(G) \leq m^*(E) + \varepsilon, \forall \varepsilon$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 有 } m(G) = m^*(E)$$

Cor. 设  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  可测, 则  $\forall \varepsilon$ , 有:

$$\exists \text{ 开集 } G \supset E \text{ s.t. } m(G \setminus E) < \varepsilon, m(G) \leq m(E) + \varepsilon$$

$$\exists \text{ 闭集 } F \subset E \text{ s.t. } m(E \setminus F) < \varepsilon, m(E) \leq m(F) + \varepsilon$$

Thm. 设  $E$  可测,

$$(1) \exists G_\delta \text{ 集 } H \supset E \text{ s.t. } m(H \setminus E) = 0, m(H) = m(E)$$

$$(2) \exists F_\sigma \text{ 集 } K \subset E \text{ s.t. } m(E \setminus K) = 0, m(E) = m(K).$$

$$\text{Pf. (1) 取 } \varepsilon = \frac{1}{k}, \text{ 则 } m\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k \setminus E\right) = 0$$

乘积测度:

Thm.  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^q$  可测, 则  $A \times B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{p+q}$  可测

$$\text{且 } m(A \times B) = m(A) \times m(B).$$

Pf. (1)  $A, B$  为区间时显然成立

$$(2) A, B \text{ 为开集时, } A = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k, B = \bigcup_{p=1}^{\infty} J_p$$

$$A \times B = \bigcup (I_k \times J_p), m(A \times B) = m(A) \times m(B).$$

$$(3) A, B \text{ 为有界 } G_\delta \text{ 集: } A = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k, B = \bigcap_{p=1}^{\infty} B_p$$

$$(\bigcap A_k) \times (\bigcap B_p) = \bigcap (A_k \times B_p) = \bigcap m(A_k) \times m(B_p)$$

(4)  $A, B$  有界可测

(5)  $A, B$  可测.

$$(1): \text{ 设 } A = (a_1, b_1] \times \cdots \times (a_p, b_p]$$

$$B = (a_{p+1}, b_{p+1}] \times \cdots \times (a_{p+q}, b_{p+q}]$$

$$A \times B = (a_1, b_1] \times \cdots \times (a_{p+q}, b_{p+q}]$$

注意  $A \times B$  还是区间, 于是  $m(I) = |I| = \prod_{k=1}^{p+q} (b_k - a_k) = m(A) \times m(B)$

$$(2): \text{ 设 } A = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k, I_k \text{ 互不交}, B = \bigcup_{p=1}^{\infty} J_p, J_p \text{ 互不交}$$

$$A \times B = \left( \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k \right) \times \left( \bigcup_{p=1}^{\infty} J_p \right) = \bigcup_{k,p=1}^{\infty} (I_k \times J_p)$$

$$\text{于是 } m(A \times B) = m\left(\bigcup_{k,p=1}^{\infty} (I_k \times J_p)\right) = \sum_{k,p=1}^{\infty} m(I_k) \times m(J_p)$$

其中  $I_k \times J_p$  互不交, 于是测度的可数可加性成立.

若  $m(A) = 0$ , 则  $A = \emptyset, m(A \times B) = 0$ , 若  $m(A) = +\infty$ , 则发散.

$$\text{有 } \sum_{k,p=1}^{\infty} m(I_k) \times m(J_p) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m(I_k) \times \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} m(J_p) = m(A) \times m(B).$$

(3) 令  $A = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ ,  $B = \bigcap_{p=1}^{\infty} B_p$ , 其中  $A_k, B_p$  为开集单调递减

$$\text{于是 } A \times B = \left( \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \right) \times \left( \bigcap_{p=1}^{\infty} B_p \right) = \bigcap_{k,p=1}^{\infty} (A_k \times B_p)$$

$\forall k, p, A \subseteq A_k, B \subseteq B_p$ , 由  $A, B$  有界,  $A_k, B_p$  有界

$$m(A \times B) = m\left(\bigcap_{k,p=1}^{\infty} (A_k \times B_p)\right) \leq m\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} (A_k \times B_k)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(A_k \times B_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(A_k) \times m(B_k)$$

由  $A_k, B_p$  有界,  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(A_k) \times m(B_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(A_k) \times \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(B_k)$

另外有  $m(A \times B) \leq m(\inf(A_k \times B_p)) = m(A) \times m(B)$ .

(4) 先考虑  $m(A) = 0$  或  $m(B) = 0$ .

一定存在  $G_\delta$  集  $H_A$  s.t.  $H_A \supseteq A$ , 满足  $m(H_A \setminus A) = 0$ .

$H_B$  s.t.  $H_B \supseteq B$ , 满足  $m(H_B \setminus B) = 0$ .

$$H_A \times H_B = (A \times B) \cup ((H_A \setminus A) \times B) \cup (A \times (H_B \setminus B)) \cup ((H_A \setminus A) \times (H_B \setminus B))$$

不妨设  $m(A) = 0$ , 则  $m(H_A) = 0$ , 于是  $m(H_A) \times m(H_B) = 0$ .

$$\text{即 } m(H_A \times H_B) = m(H_A) \times m(H_B).$$

下面考虑一般可测集有界的情形:

同样也应有  $H_A$  和  $H_B$ , 记  $F = H_A \setminus A, E = H_B \setminus B$ , 则:

$$H_A \times H_B = (A \times B) \cup (A \times E) \cup (F \times B) \cup (F \times E)$$

$$\text{由 (3) 有, } m(H_A \times H_B) = m(H_A) \times m(H_B) = m(A) \times m(B)$$

$$\text{又有 } m(H_A \times H_B) = m(A \times B), \text{ 于是 } m(A \times B) = m(A) \times m(B).$$

$$(m(A \times E) = m(F \times B) = m(F \times E) = 0).$$

$$(5) \mathbb{R}^{p+q} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} ((-k, k) \times \dots \times (-k, k))$$

$$\text{于是 } (A \times B) \cap \mathbb{R}^{p+q} = (A \times B) \cap \left( \bigcup I_k \right) = (A \cap \left( \bigcup I_k^A \right)) \times (B \cap \left( \bigcup J_k^B \right))$$

$$= \bigcup (A \cap I_k^A) \times \bigcup (B \cap J_k^B)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m((A \times B) \cap I_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(A \cap I_k^A) \times \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(B \cap J_k^B) = m(A) \times m(B)$$

考虑有限和无限情形都成立.