

§4 可测函数

§4.1 广义实函数

Def. $f: A \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ 称为广义实函数

例. $\delta(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x=0 \\ 0, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ $m: M \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$ $m(E)$: 测度
 $m^*: 2^{\mathbb{R}^n} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}$

考虑 $f_n \rightarrow f$:

$\forall M, \exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n \geq N$ 有 $f_n(x) \geq M$, $f_n(x) \rightarrow +\infty = f(x)$
一致收敛:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n \geq N$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall x$

广义实函数的有界与有限:

$\forall x \in D$, 有 $|f(x)| \leq M$: 有界 (局部有界)

$\forall x \in D$, 有 $f(x) < +\infty$: 有限

Def. $f^+(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & f(x) \geq 0 \\ 0, & f(x) < 0 \end{cases}$, $f^-(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x), & f(x) \leq 0 \\ 0, & f(x) > 0 \end{cases}$

$f^+(x)$ 和 $f^-(x)$ 为非负函数且 $f(x) = f^+(x) - f^-(x)$.

Prop. $f^+(x) = \max\{f(x), 0\}$, $f^-(x) = \max\{0, -f(x)\} = -\min\{0, f(x)\}$
 $|f(x)| = f^+(x) + f^-(x)$.

Def. 特征函数 $\chi_E(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in E \\ 0, & x \notin E \end{cases}$

Prop. $\chi_{E \cap F}(x) = \chi_E(x) \cdot \chi_F(x)$

$\chi_{E \cup F}(x) = \chi_E(x) + \chi_F(x) - \chi_{E \cap F}(x)$

Def. $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 可测, $E = \bigcup_{i=1}^N E_i$; 可测且互不交, 记

$$\varphi = \lambda_1 \chi_{E_1} + \cdots + \lambda_N \chi_{E_N}, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

则称 φ 为简单函数.

例 $E = \mathbb{R}$, $\varphi = \chi_Q + 3\chi_{Q^c}$

Def. 当简单函数的 E_i 均为区间时, φ 是阶梯函数.

Thm. $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 可测集上的简单函数在四则运算下封闭

Pf. 首先知道简单函数有界且可测.

Def.

~~Thm.~~ $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$, $E[f > a] = \{x \in E : f(x) > a\} \subseteq E$, 若 $E[f > a]$ 均可测, 则 f 为可测函数.

例 $f(x) = (3\chi_E + 4\chi_F)(x)$, E, F 可测互不交

$$(E \cup F)[f > a] = \begin{cases} E \cap F, & a < 3 \\ F, & 3 \leq a < 4 \\ \emptyset, & a \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n[f > a] = \begin{cases} \mathbb{R}^n, & a < 0 \\ E \cup F, & 0 \leq a < 3 \\ F, & 3 \leq a < 4 \\ \emptyset, & a \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

Def. 设 f 在 E 上有限, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_{(x_0, \varepsilon)} > 0$ s.t. $\rho(x, x_0) < \delta$ 时 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$, 则称 f 在 x_0 点连续.

若: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_{(\varepsilon)} > 0$, s.t. $\forall \rho(x, x_0) < \delta$ 时有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$, $\forall x_0 \in E$, 则称 f 在 E 上一致连续.

例 χ_Q 在 Q 上连续, Q^c 上连续, 但在 \mathbb{R}^n 上处处不连续.

Thm. 若 E, F 为闭集, $f \in C(E)$, $g \in C(F)$, 则 $f \in C(E \cup F)$.

- Pf. (1) $\exists_0 \in E \cap F$: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$ s.t. $\exists \in E$ 时 $\rho(\exists, \exists_0) < \delta_1$
 有 $|f(\exists) - f(\exists_0)| < \varepsilon$; $\exists \delta_2 > 0$ s.t. $\exists \in F$...
 取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, $\forall \exists \in E \cup F, \rho(\exists, \exists_0) < \delta$ 时
 有 $|f(\exists) - f(\exists_0)| < \varepsilon$.
- (2) $\exists_0 \in E \setminus F$: 则 $\exists_0 \notin F$, $\exists \delta_3 > 0$ s.t. $O(\exists_0, \delta_3) \subseteq F^c$ (F 闭集)
 取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_3\}$, $\forall \exists \in E \setminus F, \rho(\exists, \exists_0) < \delta$ 时
 有 $\exists \in E \setminus F$ 且 $\rho(\exists, \exists_0) < \delta_1, |f(\exists) - f(\exists_0)| < \varepsilon$.
- (3) $\exists_0 \in F \setminus E$: 类似也有.

Thm. 设 E 为 \mathbb{R}^n 中有界闭集 (紧集), $f \in C(E)$, 则:

- (1) f 在 E 上有界
- (2) f 在 E 上有最值
- (3) f 在 E 上一致连续
- (4) 若 E 是连通的, 则有介值性

- Pf. (1) 取 $\varepsilon = 1, \forall \exists \in E, \exists \delta_\exists > 0$ s.t. $\exists \in E \cap O(\exists, \delta_\exists)$ 有 $|f(\exists) - f(\exists)| < \varepsilon$
 即 $|f(\exists)| \leq |f(\exists)| + 1$, 在 $E \cap O(\exists, \delta_\exists)$ 上 f 有界.
 事实上 $E \subseteq \bigcup_{\exists \in E} O(\exists, \delta_\exists)$, 于是 $\exists \{x_k\}_{k=1}^N$ s.t. $E \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^N O(x_k, \delta_k)$
 取 $M = \max\{|f(x_k) + 1|\}$, 则 $|f(\exists)| \leq M, \forall \exists \in E$.
- (2) 令 $M = \sup \{f(\exists) : \exists \in E\} < +\infty$
 $\exists \exists_n \in E$ s.t. $M - \frac{1}{n} < f(\exists_n) \leq M, n \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\{x_n\}$ 有界, $\exists \{x_{n_k}\}$ s.t. $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x_0 \in E$
 由 f 连续, $f(x_0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_{n_k}) = M$.

- (3) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall \exists, \exists \delta_\exists > 0$ s.t. $\forall \exists \in E \cap O(\exists, \delta_\exists)$ 有 $|f(\exists) - f(\exists)| < \varepsilon$
 于是 $\exists \{x_k\}_{k=1}^N$ s.t. $E \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^N O(x_k, \delta_k)$

取 $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{\delta_1}{3}, \dots, \frac{\delta_N}{3} \right\}$, 当 $x, y \in E$, $P(x, y) < \delta$ 时,

由 $x \in E \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^N O(x_k, \frac{\delta_k}{3})$, $\exists k_0$ s.t. $P(x, x_{k_0}) < \frac{\delta_{k_0}}{3} < \delta_{k_0}$.

又有 $P(x, y) < \delta < \frac{\delta_{k_0}}{3}$, $P(y, x_{k_0}) < \frac{2\delta_{k_0}}{3} < \delta_{k_0}$.

于是 $|f(y) - f(x_{k_0})| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$, $|f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{2\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon$.

(4) $c \in [m, M]$, 由 E 连通, \exists 连续函数 $r: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$r(0) = x_0$, $r(1) = y_0$.

令 $g = f(r(t))$, $t \in [0, 1]$, $\forall c \in [m, M]$, $\exists t_0 \in [0, 1]$ s.t. $g(t_0) = c$.

令 $z_0 = r(t_0) \in E$, $f(z_0) = g(t_0) = c$.