

Lebesgue + 五讲 (2026.4.22)

①

Def 设  $1 \leq p < \infty$ ,  $\mathcal{F} \subset L^p$

如  $\mathcal{F}$  稠密  $\forall f \in L^p, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists g \in \mathcal{F}$

s.t.

$$\|f - g\|_p < \varepsilon$$

则称  $\mathcal{F}$  在  $L^p$  中稠密. 记为  $\mathcal{F} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p$

Thm  $\{\text{可积简单函数}\} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^1$

PF  $\exists$  简单函数列  $\{\varphi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$  s.t.

$$\begin{cases} |\varphi_k| \nearrow |f| \\ \varphi_k \rightarrow f \text{ pointwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f - \varphi_k| \leq |f| + |\varphi_k| \leq 2|f|$$

DCT  $\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int |f - \varphi_k| d\mu = 0$

Thm  $\{\text{阶梯函数}\} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^1$  (2)

Pf 只需证:  $\forall$  简单函数  $\varphi \in L^1$ ,

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$  阶梯函数  $\psi$  s.t.

$$\|\varphi - \psi\|_1 < \varepsilon$$

$$\left( \Rightarrow \|f - \psi\|_1 \leq \|f - \varphi\|_1 + \|\varphi - \psi\|_1 \right)$$

Note:  $\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k \chi_{E_k} \in L^1$

$$\Leftrightarrow m(\{\varphi \neq 0\}) < +\infty$$

故只需证:  $\forall E \in \mathcal{L}$  with  $m(E) < +\infty$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$  阶梯函数  $\psi$  s.t.

$$\|\chi_E - \psi\|_1 < \varepsilon$$

回忆: 第九讲中 Thm:  $\forall$  可积函数  $f$ ,

$\exists$  阶梯函数列  $\{\psi_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$  s.t.  $\psi_k \rightarrow f$  a.e.

证明中:  $\exists R_1, \dots, R_M$  互不相交 s.t.

$$m\left(\chi_E \neq \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{R_j}\right) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\chi_E - \psi\|_1 < \varepsilon \quad \text{with } \psi = \sum_{j=1}^M \chi_{R_j}$$

Def  $C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp}(f) \text{ 紧}\}$

(紧支连续函数全体)

Thm  $C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^1$

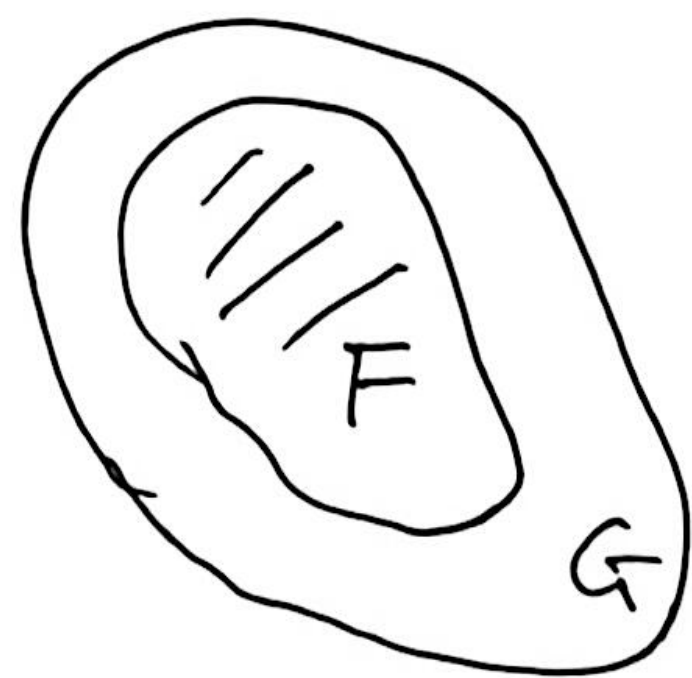
Lem (Urysohn 定理)

设  $\emptyset \neq F \stackrel{\text{closed}}{\subset} \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $G \stackrel{\text{open}}{\subsetneq} \mathbb{R}^n$  s.t.

$$F \subset G$$

(?)  $\exists f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$  s.t.

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq f \leq 1 \\ f \equiv 1 \text{ on } F \\ f \equiv 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G \end{cases}$$



Pf:

$$f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\text{dist}(x, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G)}{\text{dist}(x, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G) + \text{dist}(x, F)}$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(满足条件). (HW)

Pf of Thm

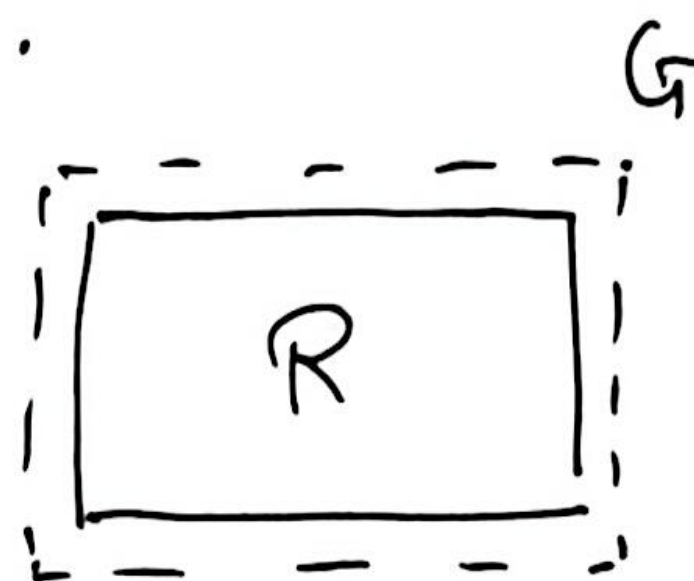
(4)

只需证:  $\forall$  长方体  $R$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$\exists g \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$  s.t.

$$\| \chi_R - g \|_1 < \varepsilon.$$

$\exists$  开的长方体  $G$  s.t.



$$\begin{cases} R \subset G \\ m(G \setminus R) < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

Urysohn

$\Rightarrow \exists g \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$  s.t.

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq g \leq 1 \\ g \equiv 1 \text{ on } R \\ g \equiv 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus G \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow g = \chi_R$  on  $R \cup (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus G)$

$$\Rightarrow \| \chi_R - g \|_1 \leq \int_{G \setminus R} 1 \, dm < \varepsilon$$

Thm 设  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . 则

( 1°  $\{ \text{可积简单函数} \} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p$

2°  $\{ \text{阶梯函数} \} \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p$

3°  $C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} L^p$

PF: (HW)

Prop (平移不变性)

$\forall f \in L^1, \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-h) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx.$$

PF: Step 1 先设  $f = \chi_E$

$\chi_E \in L^1 \iff m(E) < \infty$

$\chi_E(x-h) = \chi_{E+h}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_E(x-h) dx &= m(E+h) \\ &= m(E) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_E(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Step 2  $f$  为简单函数时 ⑥  
或  $\exists$

Step 3  $f$  为非负可积函数时

$\exists$  非负简单函数  $\varphi_k \nearrow f$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_k(\cdot - h) \nearrow f(\cdot - h)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MCT} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_k(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_k(x-h) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-h) dx \end{aligned}$$

Step 4 一般  $f \in L^1$

$$f = f^+ - f^-$$

Thm (平均连续性)  $\forall f \in L^p$  ( $1 \leq p < \infty$ ;

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int |f(x+h) - f(x)|^p dx = 0$$

i.e.  $\|f(\cdot + h) - f\|_p \rightarrow 0$  as  $|h| \rightarrow 0$ .

Pf Step 1 先设  $f \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$

⑦

假设  $\text{supp}(f) \subset \overline{B(0, r)}$ .

$f$  一致连续

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \in (0, 1)$  s.t.

$$|f(x') - f(x'')| < \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{m(B(0, r+1))} \right)^{1/p}$$

$$\forall x', x'' \in \mathbb{R}^n, |x' - x''| < \delta$$

$\Rightarrow \forall |h| < \delta$  有

$$\int |f(x+h) - f(x)|^p dx$$

$$= \int_{B(0, r+1)} |f(x+h) - f(x)|^p dx < \varepsilon$$

Step 2 一致逼近

$\forall f \in L^p, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists g \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$  s.t.

$$\|f - g\|_p < \varepsilon/3$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \int |f(x+h) - g(x+h)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \quad (8)$$

$$= \left( \int |f(x) - g(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} < \varepsilon/3$$

$\stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} \oplus$  Step 1,  $\forall |h| < \delta \Leftrightarrow$

$$\int |g(x+h) - g(x)|^p dx < \varepsilon/3$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f(\cdot+h) - f\|_p$$

$$\leq \|f(\cdot+h) - g(\cdot+h)\|_p + \|g(\cdot+h) - g\|_p$$

$$+ \|g - f\|_p$$

$$< \varepsilon$$

13.1: (Riemann-Lebesgue 3 | 12)

Let  $f \in L^1[a, b], \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos kx dx = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin kx dx = 0$$

PF  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$  非零函数  $g$  s.t.  $\|f - g\|_1 < \varepsilon/2$  (9)

$$\|f - g\|_1 < \varepsilon/2$$

设  $g = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \chi_{(x_{j-1}, x_j]}$

with  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) \cos kx \, dx$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{x_{j-1}}^{x_j} c_j \cos kx \, dx$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \frac{\sin kx_j - \sin kx_{j-1}}{k}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } |k| \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall k \geq N$$

$$\left| \int_a^b g(x) \cos kx \, dx \right| < \varepsilon/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b f(x) \cos kx \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] \cos kx \, dx \right| + \left| \int_a^b g(x) \cos kx \, dx \right|$$

$$< \|f - g\|_1 + \varepsilon/2 < \varepsilon$$

HW: 设  $E \in \mathcal{L}$

$f, f_k \in L^1(E)$ ,  $f_k \rightarrow f$  a.e.

证:

$$f_k \xrightarrow{L^1} f \iff \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|f_k\|_1 = \|f\|_1$$