

第十八讲 (2026.5.6)

①

Fubini-Tonelli Thm

如 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2})$ or $f \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2})$

(i)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1+n_2}} f \, d\mu = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} f(x, y) \, dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} f(x, y) \, dy \right] dx$$

例: 计算 $\int_E y \sin x \cdot e^{-xy} \, dx \, dy$

其中 $E = \{(x, y) : 0 < x < +\infty, 0 < y < 1\}$

Note that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy} \, dx = \frac{1}{1+y^2}$$

(分部积分两次), 并式地

$$\int_E y \sin x e^{-xy} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{\infty} y \sin x e^{-xy} \, dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{y}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

(2)

令 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$?

$$|f(x, y)| \leq y e^{-xy}$$

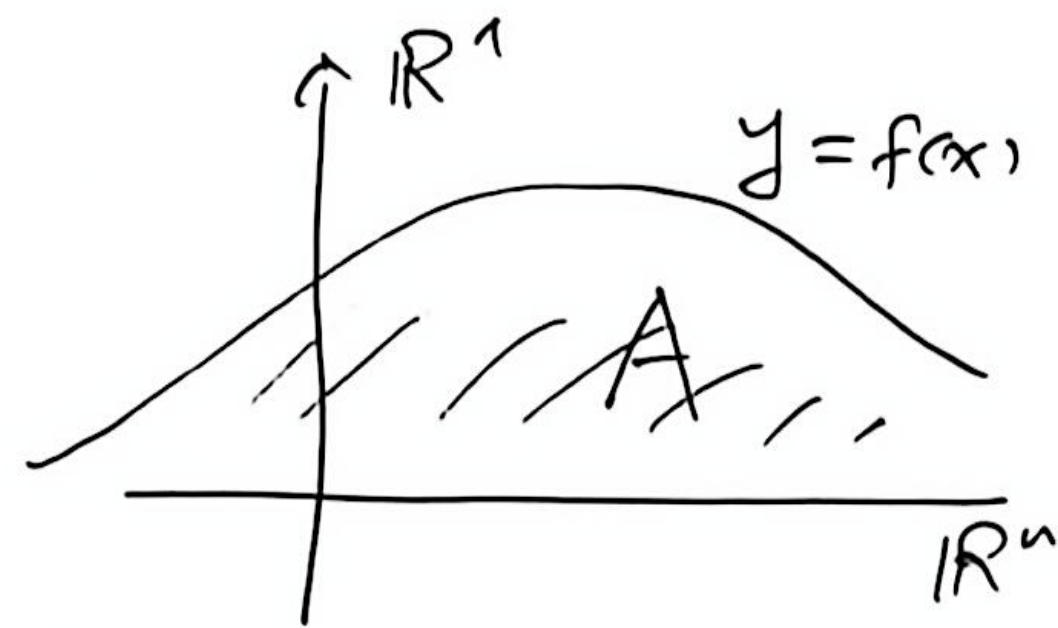
$$\int_E |f(x, y)| dx dy \leq \int_E y e^{-xy} dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Tonelli}}{=} \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^\infty y e^{-xy} dx \right] dy$$

$$= 1$$

从而, 由 Fubini, 可把重积分写为累次积分.

积分的几何意义



Prop 3 设 $f \geq 0$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上非负函数

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : 0 \leq y \leq f(x) \}$$

(i)

$$f \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^n) \iff A \in L \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$(ii) f \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx = m_{n+1}(A)$$

Lem 設 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{\mathcal{D}}$

$$\tilde{f}(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

(?) $\tilde{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{\mathcal{D}}$

Pf $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$E(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) < a\} \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \tilde{f}(x, y) < a\}$$

$$= E(a) \times \mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \quad (\text{by Prop 2})$$

Pf of Prop 3

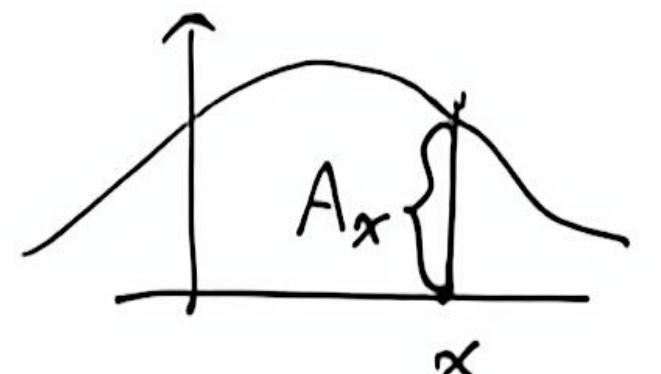
(i) " \Rightarrow "

$$f \in L^+(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Lem $\Rightarrow F(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y - f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{\mathcal{D}}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \{y \geq 0\} \cap \{F \leq 0\} \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}$$

" \Leftarrow " $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$



$$A_x = [0, f(x)] \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{R}^1}$$

(i)

$$x \mapsto \underbrace{m_1(A_x)}_f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$(ii) \quad m_{n+1}(A) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \underbrace{m_1(A_x)}_{f(x)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$$

by Fubini

Prop 4 Let f be \mathbb{R}^n -valued, n -valued

$$(x, y) \mapsto f(x-y)$$

be \mathbb{R}^{2n} -valued.

Pf $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$E(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) > a\} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Then:

$$\tilde{E}(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} : f(x-y) > a\} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$$

$\hat{=}$

$$\Phi: \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto x-y$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{E}(a) = \Phi^{-1}(E(a))$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (x, y) \in \hat{E}(a) \iff f(\Phi(x, y)) > a \\ \iff \Phi(x, y) \in E(a) \\ \iff (x, y) \in \Phi^{-1}(E(a)) \end{array} \right) \quad (5)$$

\Rightarrow 只需证: $\forall E \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{R}^n}, \Phi^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}}$

Step 1 $\forall G \overset{G_\delta}{\subset} \mathbb{R}^n, \Phi^{-1}(G) \overset{G_\delta}{\subset} \mathbb{R}^{2n}$

$$G = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k, \quad G_k \overset{\text{open}}{\subset} \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi^{-1}(G) = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \Phi^{-1}(G_k)$$

with $\Phi^{-1}(G_k) \overset{\text{open}}{\subset} \mathbb{R}^{2n}$

($\because \Phi \in \mathcal{C}(\frac{1}{r})$)

Step 2 $\forall Z \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $m_n(Z) = 0$

$$m_{2n}(\Phi^{-1}(Z)) = 0$$

$\exists G \overset{G_\delta}{\subset} \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t.

$$\begin{cases} m_n(G) = 0 \\ Z \subset G \end{cases} \quad (\text{等} \left[\frac{1}{r} \right] \text{包})$$

$\hat{Z} \overset{\sim}{=} \text{def } \Phi^{-1}(G)$

Step 1
 $\Rightarrow \hat{Z} \overset{G_\delta}{\subset} \mathbb{R}^{2n}$

(ii)

$$m_{2n}(\tilde{G}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \chi_{\tilde{G}} \, dm_{2n}$$

Tonelli:

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\chi_{\tilde{G}})^y \, dx \right] dy$$

(iii)

$$(\chi_{\tilde{G}})^y(x) = 1 \iff \chi_{\tilde{G}}(x \cdot y) = 1$$

$$\iff (x, y) \in \Phi^{-1}(G)$$

$$\iff x - y \in G$$

$$\iff x \in G + y$$

$$\iff \chi_{G+y}(x) = 1.$$

$$\implies m_{2n}(\tilde{G}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{G+y} \, dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m_n(G+y) \, dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m_n(G) \, dy = 0.$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(z) \subset \tilde{G}$$

$$\implies m_{2n}(\Phi^{-1}(z)) = 0.$$

Step 3 $\forall E \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\Phi^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ (7)

$$\exists G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$\exists Z \subset \mathbb{R}^n \text{ with } m_n(Z) = 0$$

s.t.

$$E = G \setminus Z$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi^{-1}(E) = \underbrace{\Phi^{-1}(G)}_{G \text{ 的 } \Phi^{-1}} \setminus \underbrace{\Phi^{-1}(Z)}_{\text{零集}}$$

Def 设 f, g 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上可积

如 f 对 a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y)g(y)dy \text{ 存在}$$

记 \dot{x}

$$(f * g)(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y)g(y)dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

称为 f 和 g 的卷积 (convolution)

Thm $f, g \in L^1 \Rightarrow f * g \in L^1$

$$\|f * g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1$$

(HW: Ex. 21, 22, 24)

微积分基本定理 (FTOC)

1° $f \in C[a, b]$

$\Rightarrow F(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad \wedge t \in [a, b] \perp \text{可微}$

$\perp \quad F'(x) = f(x), \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

2° $\left. \begin{matrix} F \text{ 可微} \\ F' \in R[a, b] \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_a^x F'(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$
(Newton-Leibniz)

Q: 在 1° 中, 条件 $f \in C[a, b]$ 改为 $f \in R[a, b]$, 结论是否仍成立?

回答 (常. 史 Thm 6.3.2)

设 $f \in R[a, b]$ 在 $x_0 \in [a, b]$ 连续

$\Rightarrow F$ 在 x_0 处可微 $\perp F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$

$\Rightarrow f \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow f \wedge t \in [a, b] \perp \text{a.e. 连续}$

故 1° 的结论对 a.e. $x \in [a, b]$ 成立.

Q: 进一步, 条件改为 $f \in L^1[a, b]$, 又如何?

Lebesgue 微分定理

Q: (针对 2°)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F \text{ a.e. 可微} \\ F' \in L^1[a, b] \end{array} \right\} \not\Rightarrow N-L.$$

反例: $F(x) = \begin{cases} A, & x = a \\ 0, & a < x < b \\ B, & x = b \end{cases}$

($A \neq B$)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F \in C[a, b] \text{ a.e. 可微} \\ F' \in L^1[a, b] \end{array} \right\} \not\Rightarrow N-L.$$

反例: Cantor-Lebesgue 函数.

Q: 是否有 $N-L$ 成立的充要条件?

AC (绝对连续函数)