

第二十一讲 (2026.5.13)

①

Def 如某可测函数族 $\{K_t\}_{t>0}$ s.t.

$$(A1) \quad \int K_t dm = 1$$

$$(A2) \quad \exists C_1 > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$|K_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{t^n}, \quad \forall t \in (0, 1)$$

$$(A3) \quad \exists C_2 > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$|K_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_2 t}{|x|^{n+1}}, \quad \forall t > 0 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

则称之为 A.I.

例: Poisson 核, 热核, Féjer 核

Thm 设 $\{K_t\}_{t>0}$ 是 A.I., 则 $\forall f \in L^1$
 $f * K_t \rightarrow f$ a.e. as $t \rightarrow 0^+$

Thm 设 $\{K_t\}_{t>0}$ 是 A.I., 则 $\forall f \in L^1$
 $\|f * K_t - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$

Lem (积分的平均连续性, 见第 + 五讲) ②

$$\forall f \in L^1$$

$$\|\tau_h f - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0$$

其中

$$(\tau_h f)(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x-h)$$

Pf of Thm

$$\|K_t\|_1 = \left(\int_{|y| \leq t} + \int_{|y| > t} \right) |K_t(y)| dy$$

$$\leq \int_{|y| \leq t} \frac{C_1}{t^n} dy + \int_{|y| > t} \frac{C_2 t}{|y|^{n+1}} dy$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{|y| > t} \frac{C_2 t}{|y|^{n+1}} dy}_{y=tx} = \int_{|x| > 1} \frac{C_2 t \cdot t^n}{t^{n+1} |x|^{n+1}} dx$$

$$\leq C$$

$$\int_{|x| > 1} \frac{dx}{|x|^{n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^k < |x| \leq 2^{k+1}} \frac{dx}{|x|^{n+1}}$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k(n+1)}} V_n \cdot (2^{k+1})^n = 2^n V_n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\| f * K_t - f \|_1$$

$$= \int \left| \int [f(x-y) - f(x)] K_t(y) dy \right| dx$$

Tonelli $\leq \int \left[\int |f(x-y) - f(x)| dx \right] |K_t(y)| dy$

$$= \int \| \tau_y f - f \|_1 |K_t(y)| dy$$

由积分的均匀连续性,

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\| \tau_y f - f \|_1 < \varepsilon, \quad \forall y \in B_\delta(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \| f * K_t - f \|_1$$

$$\leq \int \| \tau_y f - f \|_1 |K_t(y)| dy$$

$|y| < \delta$ $< C\varepsilon$

$$+ \int_{|y| \geq \delta} \| \tau_y f - f \|_1 |K_t(y)| dy$$

$|y| \geq \delta$

$$\leq 2 \| f \|_1 \int_{|y| \geq \delta} |K_t(y)| dy$$

$$\leq \int_{|y| \geq \delta} \frac{C_2 t}{|y|^{n+1}} dy$$

$< \varepsilon$ (4)

$< (C+1)\varepsilon$
(当 t 充分大)

(当 t 充分大)

Def $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp}(f) \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$
 $= \left\{ \text{“紧支光滑函数”} \right\}$

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

Pf $\hat{=}$ $\psi(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{2}{1-|x|^2}}, & \text{if } |x| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ \text{supp}(\psi) \subset \overline{B_1(0)} \\ 0 \leq \psi \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$\hat{=}$ $K(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\psi(x)}{\|\psi\|_1}$
 $K_t(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t^{-n} \psi(t^{-1}x)$

Claim $\{K_t\}_{t>0} \stackrel{y}{\xi} \text{ A.I.}$

$$\int K_t d\mu = 1 \quad \forall t$$

5.

$$|K_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{t^n} \quad \text{with } C_1 = \frac{1}{\|\psi\|_1}$$

$$\text{supp}(K_t) \subset \overline{B_t(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall |x| > t \quad |K_t(x)| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall |x| \leq t \quad |K_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{t^n}$$

$$|K_t(x)| \leq \frac{C_1}{t^n} = \frac{C_1 t}{t^{n+1}} \leq \frac{C_1 t}{|x|^{n+1}}$$

—

$$\forall f \in L^1, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad \exists g \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{s.t.}$$

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

$$\text{supp}(g * K_t) \subset \text{supp}(g) + \text{supp}(K_t)$$

$$\subset \overset{\text{cpt}}{\mathbb{R}^n}$$

$$g * K_t \in C^\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow g * K_t \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\{K_t\}_{t>0} \stackrel{\text{A.I.}}{\text{A.I.}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall t \text{ est 'd' } \downarrow$$

$$\|g * K_t - g\|_1 < \varepsilon/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f - g * K_t\|_1 \leq \|f - g\|_1 + \|g - g * K_t\|_1 < \varepsilon$$

(当 t 充分大)

Q: $N-L$ 成立的充要条件?

$$\int_a^x F'(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F \text{ a.e. 可微} \\ F' \in L^1[a, b] \\ F \text{ 连续} \end{cases}$$

$$|F(x+h) - F(x)| \leq \int_{[x, x+h]} |F'(t)| dt$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0$$

(由积分的绝对连续性)

Q: 何种函数 a.e. 可微?

Def 设 $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 连续
 $t \mapsto (x(t), y(t)) = \gamma(t)$

如果 $\exists M > 0$ s.t. 对 $[a, b]$ 的 ε -划分 P

$$\sum_{k=1}^N |\gamma(t_k) - \gamma(t_{k-1})| \leq M \quad (7)$$

则称 γ 可求长, $\leq \frac{3}{2} \dot{x}$

$$L(\gamma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_P \sum_{k=1}^N |\gamma(t_k) - \gamma(t_{k-1})|$$

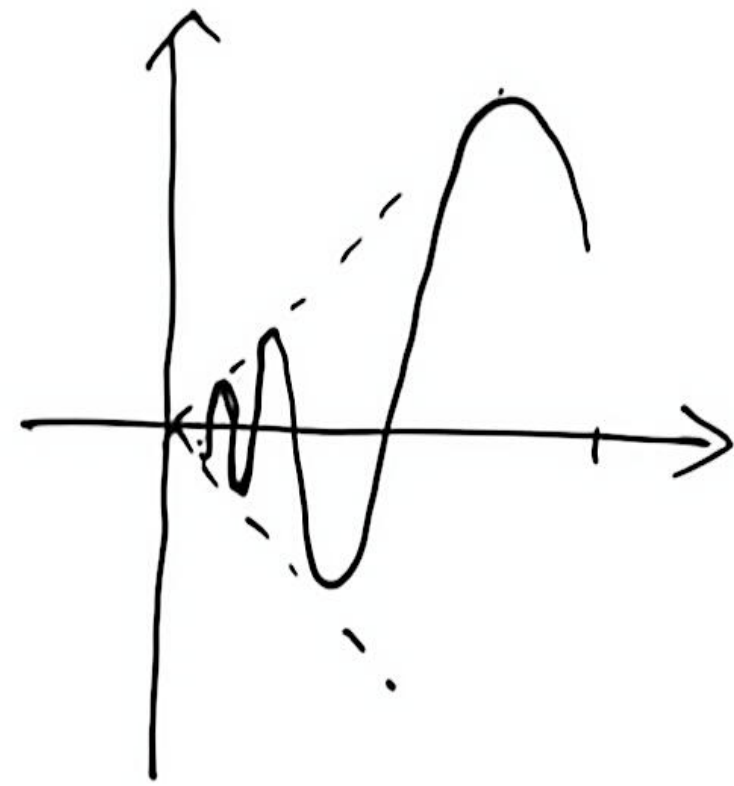
称为 γ 的弧长

例: C^1 曲线可求长

例: (不可求长曲线)

$$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$t \mapsto (t, f(t))$$



$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t \sin \frac{1}{t} & , \quad t \in (0, 1] \\ 0 & \quad t = 0 \end{cases}$$

Def 对 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 和 $[a, b]$ 的分划 P

$$V(f, P) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^N |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})|$$

如 \vec{f}

$$\sup_P V(f, P) < +\infty$$

则称 f 有界变差的

$$V_a^b(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_P V(f, P)$$

称为 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上的全变差.

(8)

• $BV[a, b] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid V_a^b(f) < +\infty \right\}$

例: $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 有界, 单调

$\Rightarrow f \in BV[a, b] \quad \checkmark$

$$V_a^b(f) = |f(b) - f(a)|$$

• Pf 不妨设 $f \nearrow$

$$\Rightarrow V(f, P) = \sum_{k=1}^N |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})|$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N [f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})]$$

$$= f(b) - f(a)$$

• 例: $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 可微 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ f' \text{ 有界} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \in BV[a, b]$

Pf $\hat{=}$

$$M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f'(t)|$$

由微分中值定理

\Rightarrow

$$|f(t) - f(s)| \leq M |t - s|$$

$$\forall t, s \in [a, b]$$

• $\Rightarrow V(f, P) \leq \sum_{k=1}^N M (t_k - t_{k-1}) = M(b-a)$

例. $f(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} t \sin \frac{1}{t}, & t \in (0, 1] \\ 0, & t = 0 \end{cases} \quad (9)$

$\Rightarrow f \notin BV[0, 1]$

PF $\forall N$

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0 \\ t_k = \frac{1}{(N-k + \frac{1}{2})\pi}, & k=1, 2, \dots, N-1 \\ t_N = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow P = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_N\} \stackrel{||}{\sim} [0, 1] \text{ (as } \frac{1}{N} \rightarrow 0 \text{)}$

$$f(t_k) = \frac{(-1)^{N-k}}{(N-k + \frac{1}{2})\pi}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |f(t_k) - f(t_{k-1})| &= \frac{1}{(N-k + \frac{1}{2})\pi} + \frac{1}{(N-k - \frac{1}{2})\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2(N-k)}{(N-k)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \\ &\geq \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{N-k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V(f, P) &\geq \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{N-k} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{k} \\ &\rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

as $N \rightarrow \infty$

Prop 平面曲线 $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ (10)
 $t \mapsto (x(t), y(t))$

γ 可求长 $\Leftrightarrow x, y \in BV[a, b]$

Prop 设 $f \in C[a, b]$

$f \in BV[a, b] \Leftrightarrow f$ 的图像可求长.

Prop $BV[a, b] \stackrel{11}{=} \left(\stackrel{12}{=} \frac{1}{t} \right) \cap \mathbb{R}$.

Prop 设 $f \in BV[a, b]$

(i) $\forall x \in [a, b]$,

$$V_a^b(f) = V_a^x(f) + V_x^b(f)$$

(ii) $x \mapsto V_a^x(f) \stackrel{13}{=} \text{单调增函数}$.