



中国科学技术大学

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· 依测度收敛:

E 为可测集, $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 几乎处处有限 若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0$

则称 f_n 依测度收敛于 f .

Claim 1. 若 $f_n \rightarrow f, f_n \rightarrow \tilde{f}$ in measure, then $f = \tilde{f}$ a.e.

$$p.f. \quad |f(x) - f_n(x)| \geq \varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x) - f_n(x)| + |\tilde{f}(x) - f_n(x)| \geq \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - f_n(x)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \text{ 或 } |\tilde{f}(x) - f_n(x)| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{x \in E \mid |f - f_n| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\} \cup \{x \in E \mid |\tilde{f} - f_n| \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\} \supset \{x \in E \mid |\tilde{f}(x) - f(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}$$

取 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 右端被 0 逼近. 从而 $f = \tilde{f}$ a.e.

回顾: 几乎处处收敛 $m(\{x \in E \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}) = 0$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$.

近一致收敛 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$ 可测集 $E_\varepsilon \subset E$ 且 $m(E \setminus E_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$ 且 f_n 在 E_ε 上一致收敛于 f .

① $m(E) = +\infty$

近一致收敛 \rightarrow a.e. 收敛
近一致收敛 \rightarrow 依测度收敛.

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus [n, n] \\ 0 & x \in [n, n] \end{cases}$$

② $m(E) < +\infty$

近一致收敛 \Leftrightarrow a.e. 收敛

\downarrow
依测度收敛

$$f_n^{(m)}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \frac{m-1}{n} < x < \frac{m}{n} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



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Facts ① a.e.收敛在 $m(E) < \infty$ 时可推出依测度收敛.

② 依测度收敛有近一致收敛(a.e.收敛)子列

③ 依测度收敛 \Leftrightarrow 任一子列有近一致收敛(a.e.收敛)子列.

③. 证明. (\Rightarrow) 显然; (\Leftarrow) 假设 $f_n \rightarrow f$ in measure, 则

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0, \delta > 0, \{f_{n_k}\} \text{ s.t. } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E \mid |f_{n_k} - f| \geq \varepsilon\}) \geq \delta.$$

由是知 $\{f_{n_k}\}$ 有近一致收敛于 f 的 δ 列 $\{f_{n_{k_p}}\}$.

从而 $f_{n_{k_p}} \rightarrow f$ in measure 矛盾.

① 证明. 不收敛点集 $N = \{x \in E \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \neq 0\} = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n \geq k} \{x \in E \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}$.

$$m(N) = 0 \Rightarrow m\left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n \geq k} \{x \in E \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}\right) = 0$$

由于 $m(E) < \infty$, 从而 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m\left(\bigcup_{n \geq k} \{x \in E \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}\right) = 0$, for all m .

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m\left(\{x \in E \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \frac{1}{m}\}\right) = 0, \text{ for all } m.$$

Def $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是依测度 Cauchy 列. 若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} m(\{x \in E \mid |f_m(x) - f_n(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) = 0$.

则称 $\{f_n\}$ 为依测度 Cauchy 列.

Thm. $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是依测度 Cauchy 列, 则 $\exists f$ 为 n 次测度有限可测函数, $f_n \rightarrow f$ in measure.

③ 证明. 只需证若 $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是依测度 Cauchy 列, $\exists f, \{f_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 近一致收敛于 f .

claim. $\exists \{f_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}, m(\{x \mid |f_{n_k}(x) - f_{n_{k+1}}(x)| \geq \frac{1}{2^k}\}) < \frac{1}{2^k}$

因为: 固定 $\varepsilon > 0$, 对 $\forall \delta > 0, \exists N_{\varepsilon, \delta} \in \mathbb{N}^+$, 当 $n, m > N_{\varepsilon, \delta}$ 时 $m(\{x \mid |f_m(x) - f_n(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) < \delta$

取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2^k}, \delta = \frac{1}{2^k}$. 并可取 N_k 递增. 即证.

$E_k = \{x \in E \mid |f_{n_k} - f_{n_{k+1}}| \geq \frac{1}{2^k}\}$, 从而 $\{f_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 在 $F_n = \bigcap_{k=2}^{\infty} E_k^c$ 上近一致收敛

这是因为 $|f_{n_k} - f_{n_{k+1}}| \leq \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}$, 一致收敛. $\exists f_n(x)$ s.t. $f_{n_k}(x) \rightarrow f_n(x), \forall x \in F_n$

而 $m(E \setminus F_n) = m\left(\bigcup_{k=2}^{\infty} E_k\right) \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$.