

$\overline{\mathbb{R}} + \equiv \text{讲}$  (2024.10.21)

Thm  $H$  — Hilbert  $\dot{\equiv}$  10

$a(\cdot, \cdot)$  —  $H$  上 共轭双线性函数.

如  $\dot{\exists} C > 0$  s.t.

$$(*) \quad |a(x, y)| \leq C \|x\| \|y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in H,$$

$\dot{\exists} A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$  s.t.

$$a(x, y) = \langle x, Ay \rangle, \quad x, y \in H.$$

D

$$\|A\| = \sup_{0 \neq x, y \in H} \frac{|a(x, y)|}{\|x\| \|y\|}$$

Pf  $\forall y \in H$ .  $\dot{\exists} \dot{x}$

$$f_y(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a(x, y), \quad x \in H$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow f_y \in H^* \quad \& \quad \|f_y\| \leq C \|y\|$$

Riesz  $\Rightarrow \dot{\exists} ! z \in H$  s.t.

$$f_y(x) = \langle x, z \rangle, \quad x \in H$$

$$\underline{D} \quad \|z\| = \|f_y\|.$$

$$\dot{\exists} \dot{x} \quad A: H \rightarrow H$$

$$y \mapsto z$$

$$\Rightarrow a(x, y) = f_y(x) = \langle x, z \rangle = \langle x, Ay \rangle$$

1°  $A$  is linear

2°  $\forall y \in H$

$$\|Ay\| = \|z\| = \|f_y\| \leq C \|y\|$$

$$\Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{L}(H) \quad \text{且} \quad \|A\| \leq C$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\| \leq \sup_{0 \neq x, y \in H} \frac{|a(x, y)|}{\|x\| \|y\|}$$

由 - 1 得

$$|a(x, y)| = |\langle x, Ay \rangle| \stackrel{C-S}{\leq} \|x\| \|Ay\| \\ \leq \|x\| \|A\| \|y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in H$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{0 \neq x, y \in H} \frac{|a(x, y)|}{\|x\| \|y\|} \leq \|A\|.$$

Radon-Nikodym Thm

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{M}, \mu) \text{ — } \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 上}$$

Given  $0 \leq f \in L^1(\Omega, \mu)$ .  $\hat{=}$

$$\nu(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_A f d\mu, \quad A \in \mathcal{M}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 上}$$

$$\mu(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \nu(A) = 0$$

Def  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M}) \text{ — } \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 上}$

$$\mu, \nu \text{ — } (\Omega, \mathcal{M}) \text{ 上 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 上}$$

如

$$\mu(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \nu(A) = 0$$

则称  $\nu$  关于  $\mu$  绝对连续, 记为  $\nu \ll \mu$

$$\text{例: } \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_A f_j d\mu \Rightarrow \nu \ll \mu.$$

Thm (Radon-Nikodym)

$(\Omega, \mathcal{M})$  — 可测空间

$\mu, \nu$  —  $(\Omega, \mathcal{M})$  上  $\sigma$ -有限测度.

$\nu \ll \mu \Rightarrow \exists! g \in L^1(\mu), g \geq 0$  a.e. s.t.

$$\nu(A) = \int_A g d\mu$$

$g$  称为  $\nu$  关于  $\mu$  的 R-N 导数. 记为  $g = \frac{d\nu}{d\mu}$

Pf 只对  $\sigma$ -有限测度证明. 即假设  $\mu(\Omega) < \infty$   
 $\nu(\Omega) < \infty$

构造测度

$$\rho(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu(A) + \nu(A), \quad A \in \mathcal{M}.$$

$L^2(\Omega, \rho)$  中内积

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\Omega} f \bar{g} d\rho$$

$$\wedge(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{\Omega} f d\mu, \quad f \in L^2(\Omega, \rho)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\wedge(f)| \leq \int_{\Omega} |f| d\mu$$

$$\leq \left( \int_{\Omega} |f|^2 d\mu \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_{\Omega} 1 d\mu \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\leq \|f\|_2 \mu(\Omega)^{1/2}$$

Riesz  
 $\Rightarrow \exists! h \in L^2(\Omega, \rho)$  s.t.

$$(*) \quad \int_{\Omega} f d\mu = \wedge(f) = \int_{\Omega} f \bar{h} d\rho, \quad f \in L^2(\Omega, \rho)$$

Claim 1  $h \in \mathbb{R} \text{ a.e. } \rho$

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{M}, \int_A f = \chi_A$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} \mu(A) = \int_A \bar{h} \, d\rho$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \int_A \operatorname{Im} h \, d\rho$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Im} h = 0 \quad \text{a.e. } \rho$$

Claim 2  $0 < h(x) \leq 1, \text{ a.e. } \mu$

$\swarrow$

$$A_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \Omega : h(x) \leq 0\}$$

$$f = \chi_{A_1} \Rightarrow \int \chi_{A_1} \, d\mu = \int \chi_{A_1} h \, d(\mu + \nu)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(A_1) = \int_{A_1} h \, d(\mu + \nu) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(A_1) = 0$$

$\swarrow$

$$A_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in \Omega : h(x) > 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \chi_{A_2} \, d\mu = \int \chi_{A_2} h \, d(\mu + \nu)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \geq \int_{A_2} (1-h) \, d\mu = \int_{A_2} h \, d\nu \geq \nu(A_2) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{A_2} (1-h) \, d\mu = 0$$

$1-h < 0$  on  $A_2$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(A_2) = 0$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \int f \cdot (1-h) \, d\mu = \int f \, d\nu, \quad \forall f \in L^2(\Omega, \rho)$$

对  $A \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $\zeta$

$$f(x) = \frac{\chi_A}{h(x) + \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \chi_A \frac{1-h}{h+\frac{1}{k}} d\mu = \int \chi_A \frac{h}{h+\frac{1}{k}} d\nu$$

$$\xrightarrow[\zeta, k \rightarrow \infty]{\text{MCT}} \int_A \frac{1-h}{h} d\mu = \int_A d\nu \quad (**)$$

( $\nu \ll \mu \stackrel{\text{D}}{\Leftrightarrow} h > 0 \text{ a.e. } \mu \Rightarrow h > 0 \text{ a.e. } \nu$ )

$$\zeta \quad g = \frac{1-h}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu(A) = \int_A g d\mu$$

(\*\*)'  $\int_A = \int_{\Omega} \Rightarrow g \in L^1(\mu)$

—  
Baire 纲定理 (BCT  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Baire Category Thm}$ )

Def (X, d)

$$E \subset X$$

如  $\bar{E}$  无内点, 则称  $E$  为疏集或无处稠密集

例:  $\mathbb{R}$  中

Cantor 集  $\mathcal{C}$  疏集

$\mathbb{Q}$  不是疏集

Def 第一纲集  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{可数个疏集之并}$  (贫集, 瘦集)

第二纲集  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{非第一纲集}$

剩余集  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{第一纲集的余集}$

例: 实数集是第一纲集

Thm (BCT) 完备度量空间的子集 = 纲的.

Lem (闭球套定理)

设  $(X, d)$  完备. - 列闭球  $\{B_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  s.t.

(i)  $B_{n+1} \subset B_n, n=1, 2, \dots$

(ii)  $\text{diam } B_n \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

?)  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = \{x_0\}$  for some  $x_0 \in X$ .

Prf 设  $B_n = \overline{B}(x_n, r_n)$

$\forall n, m, \exists$  不妨设  $n \geq m$

$\Rightarrow x_n \in B_n \subset B_m$

$\Rightarrow d(x_n, x_m) \leq r_m \rightarrow 0$  as  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$

$\Rightarrow \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  是 Cauchy 列

$X$  完备  $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in X$  s.t.  $d(x_n, x_0) \rightarrow 0$

$B_m$  中  $\Rightarrow x_0 \in B_m, \forall m$ .

$\Rightarrow x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ .

如另  $y \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ . 则

$d(x_0, y) \leq d(x_0, x_n) + d(x_n, y) \leq 2r_n \rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow y = x_0$

Pf of BCT

假设  $X$  完备且  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$  with  $E_n$  闭

选取  $B(x_0, r_0)$

$E_1$  闭

$\Rightarrow \exists B(x_1, r_1) \subset B(x_0, r_0)$ ,  $r_1 < 1$  s.t.

$$\overline{B(x_1, r_1)} \cap \overline{E_1} = \emptyset$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{int}(\overline{E_1}) = \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in B(x_0, r_0) \setminus \overline{E_1} \\ \Rightarrow \text{dist}(x_1, \overline{E_1}) > 0 \\ \hookrightarrow r_1 < \min\{1, \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(x_1, \overline{E_1})\} \end{array} \right]$$

$E_2$  闭

$\Rightarrow \exists B(x_2, r_2) \subset B(x_1, r_1)$ ,  $r_2 < 1/2$  s.t.

$$\overline{B(x_2, r_2)} \cap \overline{E_2} = \emptyset$$

$\vdots$

Lem

$\Rightarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{B(x_n, r_n)} = \{x\}$  for some  $x \in X$

$$\hookrightarrow \overline{B(x_n, r_n)} \cap \overline{E_n} = \emptyset, \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow x \notin \overline{E_n}, \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow x \notin \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{E_n} = X \quad \text{与 } \overline{X} \text{ 矛盾}$$

例:  $\ell^2$  的 Hamel 基不可数

假设  $\ell^2$  的基  $\mathcal{H}$  为 Hamel 基可数. 设  $\mathcal{B} = \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

$$\hookrightarrow X_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{span}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_n \uparrow \quad \ell^2 = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$$

$BCT \Rightarrow \exists n_0$  s.t.  $X_{n_0}$  有内点, 矛盾.

HW 1° 证明: 多项式全体组成的向量空间不是 Banach 空间.  
任何范数均不是 Banach 空间

2° (BCT 2)

设  $(X, d)$  完备, 列开集  $\{U_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

$$\overline{U_n} = X, \forall n \Rightarrow \overline{\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n} = X$$

3° Ex. 2.2.3, 2.2.4