

① Vitali set.

$p, q \in [0, 1], p \sim q \Leftrightarrow |p - q| \in \mathbb{Q}$ .  
They each cross a rational

$\Rightarrow$  set  $V$ , by Vitali's

p.f.] ~~is~~  $\mathbb{Q} \cap [-1, 1] = \{q_k\}$

$V + q_k = V + q_k$

$\Rightarrow [0, 1] \subseteq \bigcup_k V + q_k \subseteq [-1, 2]$

$\Rightarrow \left| \leq m^*(\bigcup_k V + q_k) \leq \right|$

若  $m^*V = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_k m^*(V + q_k) = 0$

若  $m^*V > 0 \Rightarrow \sum_k m^*(V + q_k) = \infty$

② 平移开集. (wlog 设  $\mathbb{R}^1$  上)

若  $E$  为正则开集, 则  $E$  包含开球

证明. Lemma.  $F$  闭,  $U$  开,  $F \subseteq U$

则  $\exists$  开球  $V$  使  $V + F \subseteq U$

p.f.  $\forall x \in F, \exists \epsilon > 0$ , s.t.  $(x - \frac{\epsilon}{2}, x + \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \subseteq U$

设  $V_x = (-\frac{\epsilon}{2}, \frac{\epsilon}{2})$

$F \subseteq \bigcup_{x \in F} (x + V_x)$

$F$  闭  $\Rightarrow \exists x_1, \dots, x_n \in F$

$\Rightarrow F \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n (x_i + V_{x_i})$

设  $V = \bigcup_{i=1}^n V_{x_i}$

$\Rightarrow V + F \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n (V + x_i + V_{x_i})$

$\subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n (x_i + V_{x_i} + V_{x_i})$

$\subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n (x_i - \epsilon_i, x_i + \epsilon_i) \subseteq U$

Back to def.  $mE > 0$ ,

$\exists$  open  $F \subseteq E, mF > 0$

So wlog we let  $E = F$ .

$mE < \infty \Rightarrow \exists U$  open s.t.  $F \subseteq U$

$m(U) < 2m(E)$

Use lemma  $\Rightarrow \exists V$  open of 0

s.t.  $V + Z \subseteq U$

Claim.  $V \subseteq E - E$

若  $v \in V$ , we need to prove

$(v + E) \cap E \neq \emptyset$

若 not,  $(v + E) \cap E = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow mU \geq m(v + E) + m(E) \geq 2m(E)$

证明. ~~这个证明在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中直接!~~

Lemma.  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$

则  $f * g$  连续.

p.f.  $(f * g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y)g(x-y)dy$

$\leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_\infty$

取  $f_0 \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$  使  $\|f - f_0\|_1 < \epsilon$

$f_0 \in \text{supp}(f_0)$  上一致连续.

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$  s.t.  $|f_0(z) - f_0(z+h)| < \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(z) - f(z+h)| dz$

$\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(z) - f_0(z)| dz + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f_0(z) - f_0(z+h)| dz$

$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f_0(z+h) - f_0(z)| dz < (\epsilon + m(\text{supp}(f_0)))\epsilon$

$\Rightarrow |(f * g)(x+h) - (f * g)(x)| < (\epsilon + m(\text{supp}(f_0))) \|g\|_\infty \epsilon$

Back 1.4.

$$\begin{aligned} m(E \cap (E+z)) &= \int_E \mathbb{1}_E(x+z) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{1}_E(x) \mathbb{1}_E(x+z) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathbb{1}_{-E}(-x) \mathbb{1}_E(x+z) dx \\ &= \mathbb{1}_E * \mathbb{1}_{-E}(z) := h(z). \end{aligned}$$

$h(0) = m(E) > 0$ ,  $\textcircled{1}$   $\exists \delta > 0 \Rightarrow h(z) > 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \text{开集 } U \ni 0$  s.t.  $h|_U > 0$ .

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta, \forall |z| < \delta, m(E \cap (E+z)) > 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow z \in E - E$ .

$\forall mE = \infty$ ,  $E \cap B(0, N) \neq \emptyset$ .  $\square$

$\textcircled{3}$  证明存在不可测集. ( $\mathbb{R}^1$ 上)

p-f,  $m(E) > 0$ ,  $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \exists \delta$  s.t.  $(-\delta, \delta) \subseteq E - E$

$\bar{V}$  为  $\mathbb{Q}$  中 Vitali set.

$$\text{设 } V_r = V + r \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} = \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} V_r$$

$$E = \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Q}} E \cap V_r$$

$$\Rightarrow m^*(E) \leq \sum_r m^*(E \cap V_r)$$

$\forall E \cap V_r$  可测,  $\textcircled{2}$

$\Rightarrow$  矛盾,  $\Rightarrow$  不可测.  $\square$   $m^*(E) > 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists r'$  s.t.  $m^*(E \cap V_{r'}) > 0$

$\Rightarrow E \cap V_{r'}$  不可测!  $\square$

$\textcircled{4} mE < \infty, p' > p \Rightarrow L^{p'}(E) \subseteq L^p(E)$

$mE = \infty$ ,  $\textcircled{4}$  不成立!

$\Gamma \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $\tilde{f} = \max(1, f)$ ,  $\forall f \in L^{p'}$

$$\Rightarrow \int_E |f|^{p'} \leq \int_E |\tilde{f}|^{p'}$$

$$\leq \int_E |\tilde{f}|^{p'} = \int_{E \cap \{f > 1\}} |f|^{p'} + mE \int_{E \cap \{f \leq 1\}} 1 < \infty. \checkmark$$

$mE = \infty \Rightarrow \dots \checkmark \dots$

$\textcircled{5} f \in L^p(E) \cap L^q(E), 1 \leq p < r \leq q$ .

$\textcircled{1} f \in L^r(E)$ .

$$\Gamma \text{p.f. } \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{p} + \frac{1-a}{q}, \text{ at } (0,1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_E |f|^r &= \int_E |f|^{ar} |f|^{(1-a)r} \\ &\leq \left( \int_E |f|^p \right)^{\frac{ar}{p}} \cdot \left( \int_E |f|^q \right)^{\frac{(1-a)r}{q}} \end{aligned}$$

$(q < \infty)$ .

if  $q = \infty \Rightarrow p = ar$

$$\Rightarrow \int_E |f|^r \leq \|f\|_{\infty}^{r-p} \int_E |f|^p \checkmark$$