

Universität Tübingen
Fachbereich Mathematik

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24.10.24

Masstheoretische Methoden
WS 2024/25
1. Übung

AUFGABE 1:

μ sei ein Maß auf X . Zeigen Sie, daß zu keiner nicht μ -meßbaren Menge $S \subseteq X$ mit $\mu(S) < \infty$ eine μ -meßbare Menge $A \subseteq S$ mit $\mu(S) = \mu(A)$ existiert.
(Hinweis: Zeigen Sie $\mu(S - A) = 0$ für solches A .)

AUFGABE 2:

μ sei ein Maß auf X und $A \in \mathcal{A}_\mu$. Zeigen Sie $\chi_A \mu \geq \mu \lfloor A$ und für reguläres μ ,
dass

$$\chi_A \mu = \mu \lfloor A.$$

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 31.10.24.

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AUFGABE 3:

μ sei ein borelreguläres Maß auf X , $f : X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ sei μ -meßbar und $[f > 0]$ eine σ -endliche Menge bezüglich μ oder f sei borelmeßbar.

Zeigen Sie

$$(f\mu)(S) = \inf_{B \supseteq S \text{ Borelmenge}} \int_B f \, d\mu \quad \forall S \subseteq X,$$

also ist $f\mu$ borelregulär. Insbesondere ist für $A \subseteq X$ meßbar und σ -endlich bezüglich μ oder $A \subseteq X$ eine Borelmenge das Mass $\mu|_A = \chi_A \mu$ borelregulär. (Hinweis: Beachten Sie Aufgabe 2.)

AUFGABE 4:

Es sei μ ein reguläres Maß auf X , und $A_k \subseteq A_{k+1} \subseteq X$. Zeigen Sie

$$\mu(\cup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_k).$$

AUFGABE 5:

Es sei μ ein Borel-Maß oder ein reguläres Maß auf einem metrischen Raum. Zeigen Sie, daß für $\varrho > 0$ die Funktion $\varphi_\varrho : X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ mit

$$\varphi_\varrho(x) := \mu(B_\varrho(x))$$

unterhalbstetig ist, also insbesondere borelmeßbar ist.

*Bearbeiten Sie zwei der drei Aufgaben.
Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 07.11.24.*

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AUFGABE 6:

Let $X := \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{R} = \{(x, i) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, i \in I\}$ be the topological sum of real axes with respect to an index set I , in particular X is a metric space. For $A \subseteq X, i \in I$, we write $A_i := A \cap (\mathbb{R} \times \{i\})$ and define

$$\mu(A) := \sum_{i \in I} \mathcal{L}^1(A_i).$$

Verify that μ is a borelregular measure on X . Show for uncountable I that there is a closed set $A \subseteq X$ with

$$\mu(A) < \inf_{U \supseteq A \text{ offen}} \mu(U).$$

AUFGABE 7: (Vitali's covering theorem, finite version)

Let \mathcal{F} be a finite family of closed, non-degenerate balls in a metric space X . Show that there exists a pairwise disjoint subfamily $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ with

$$\cup_{B \in \mathcal{F}} B \subseteq \cup_{B' \in \mathcal{G}} \tilde{B}',$$

where \tilde{B}' denotes a closed ball with three times the radius and same center as B' .

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 14.11.24.

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AUFGABE 8:

Let \mathcal{F} be a family of closed, non-degenerate balls in \mathbb{R}^n with bounded radii, let A be the center set of \mathcal{F} and μ be a radon measure on \mathbb{R}^n . Show there exists a pairwise disjoint subfamily \mathcal{G} von \mathcal{F} with

$$\mu(A \cap \bigcup \mathcal{G}) \geq c_0 \mu(A),$$

where $c_0 = c_0(n) > 0$ only depends on n .
(Hinweis: Use Besicovitch's covering theorem.)

AUFGABE 9:

Let μ be a Radon measure on \mathbb{R}^n and f be a μ -measurable function on \mathbb{R}^n . The maximal function of f with respect to μ is defined by

$$(M_\mu f)(x) := \sup_{\varrho > 0} \mu(B_\varrho(x))^{-1} \int_{B_\varrho(x)} |f| \, d\mu,$$

and we further put

$$(T_{\mu, \varrho} f)(x) := \mu(B_\varrho(x))^{-1} \int_{B_\varrho(x)} |f - f(x)| \, d\mu,$$
$$(T_\mu f)(x) := \limsup_{\varrho \rightarrow 0} (T_{\mu, \varrho} f)(x)$$

for $x \in \text{spt } \mu$. Show

$$\mu(M_\mu f > t) \leq C_n t^{-1} \|f\|_{L^1(\mu)}.$$

Further show for $h = f - g, g \in C_0^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$, that

$$T_\mu f \leq M_\mu h + |h|$$

and conclude for $f \in L^1(\mu)$ that μ -almost all $x \in X$ are Lebesgue points of f .
(Hinweis: Use Besicovitch's covering theorem and that $C_0^0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in $L^1(\mu)$ is dense.)

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 21.11.24.

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AUFGABE 10:

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Borel measurable and for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\varrho > 0$ let

$$f_{x,\varrho}(y) := f(x + \varrho y).$$

Show for any Borel set $A \subseteq \{x \in B_1(0) \mid \exists 0 < \varrho < 1 : \|f_{x,\varrho}\|_{L^1(B_1(0))} \leq \delta\}$ that

$$\|f\|_{L^1(A)} \leq C_n \delta.$$

(Hinweis: Use Besicovitch's covering theorem.)

AUFGABE 11:

Let $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ and

$$F(x) := \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $\int_0^x = -\int_x^0$ für $x \leq 0$. Show F is differentiable in all Lebesgue points x of f with

$$F'(x) = f(x).$$

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 28.11.24.

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AUFGABE 12:

Let μ, ν be Borel measures on a topological space X with $\mu(X) < \infty$. Show that $\nu \ll \mu$, if and only if

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists \delta > 0 : \forall B \subseteq X \text{ Borel set} : \mu(B) < \delta \implies \nu(B) < \varepsilon.$$

AUFGABE 13:

Let μ be the Radon measure on \mathbb{R}^2 defined by

$$\mu(A) := \mathcal{L}^1(\{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid (t, 0) \in A\}) \quad \text{für } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Calculate $D_\mu \mathcal{L}^2$.

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 05.12.24.

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AUFGABE 14: (Theorem of Lebesgue)

Show that any monotonically non-decreasing function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable almost everywhere with $f' \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ and

$$f(y-) = f(x-) + \int_x^y f'(t) dt + \nu_s([x, y])$$

for $x < y$, where $f(x-) := \lim_{t \uparrow x} f(t)$ is the left hand limit and ν_s is a Radon measure such that ν_s and \mathcal{L}^1 are mutually singular to each other.

Further show that f is the integral of its derivative, that is $\nu_s = 0$, if f is continuous and differentiable outside a countable set.

(Hinweis: Use the differentiation theorem for Radon measures for \mathcal{L}^1 and ν with $\nu([x, y]) = f(y-) - f(x+)$.)

AUFGABE 15:

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Lebesgue measurable and for $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \varrho > 0$ put

$$f_{x_0, \varrho}(y) := f(x_0 + \varrho y) \quad \text{für } y \in B_1(0) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Show that f is approximately continuous in x_0 with respect to \mathcal{L}^n , that is

$$\lim_{\varrho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{L}^n(\{|f - f(x_0)| \geq \varepsilon\} \cap B_\varrho(x_0))}{\mathcal{L}^n(B_\varrho(x_0))} = 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0,$$

if and only if

$$f_{x_0, \varrho} \rightarrow f(x_0) \quad \text{in measure with respect to } \mathcal{L}^n \text{ on } B_1(0),$$

and show further for $f \in L^p_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 \leq p < \infty$ that x_0 is a Lebesgue point of f , if and only if

$$f_{x_0, \varrho} \rightarrow f(x_0) \quad \text{in } L^p(B_1(0)).$$

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 12.12.24.

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AUFGABE 16:

A function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called absolutely continuous on compact intervals, if

$$\forall R, \varepsilon > 0 : \exists \delta > 0 : \forall -R < x_1 < y_1 < x_2 < y_2 < \dots < x_m < y_m < R : \\
 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - x_i) < \delta \implies \sum_{i=1}^m |f(y_i) - f(x_i)| < \varepsilon.$$

Show, a monotonically non-decreasing function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is absolutely continuous on compact intervals, if and only if the Radon measure ν with $\nu(]x, y[) = f(y-) - f(x+)$ in exercise 14 is absolutely continuous with respect to \mathcal{L}^1 .

(Hint: Use the differentiation theorem for Radon measures.)

AUFGABE 17: (Spherical measure)

Let X be a metric space, $0 \leq s < \infty, 0 < \delta \leq \infty$.

1. For $A \subseteq X$ put

$$\mathcal{S}_\delta^s(A) := \inf \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^J \alpha(s) \varrho_j^s \mid A \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^J B_{\varrho_j}(x_j), 0 < \varrho_j \leq \delta, x_j \in X, J \in \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\} \right\},$$

where $\alpha(s) = \pi^{s/2} / \Gamma(\frac{s}{2} + 1)$, with $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx$ and $\alpha(0) = 1$.

2. The s -dimensional spherical measure on X is defined for $A \subseteq X$ by

$$\mathcal{S}^s(A) := \lim_{\delta \downarrow 0} \mathcal{S}_\delta^s(A) = \sup_{\delta > 0} \mathcal{S}_\delta^s(A).$$

Show the following assertions for the spherical measure.

1. \mathcal{S}^s is a borelregular measure.
2. \mathcal{S}^0 ist the counting measure.
3. For the Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}^s , it holds

$$\mathcal{H}^s \leq \mathcal{S}^s \leq 2^s \mathcal{H}^s.$$

4. On \mathbb{R}^n , it holds for all $\delta > 0$ that

$$\mathcal{S}^n = \mathcal{S}_\delta^n = \mathcal{L}^n.$$

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 19.12.24.

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AUFGABE 18:

Let X be a metric space. Show for compact $K \subseteq X$, $0 \leq s < \infty$, $0 < \delta \leq \infty$ that

$$\mathcal{H}_\delta^s(K) < \infty.$$

Conversely give an example of a metric space X , a compact $K \subseteq X$ and $0 < s < \infty$, such that K is not $\mathcal{H}^s - \sigma$ -finite.

AUFGABE 19:

Show for

$$A := [-2, 2] \times \{0\}, B := [-1, 1] \times \{1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

that

$$\mathcal{H}_4^1(A) = 4, \mathcal{H}_4^1(B) = 2 \quad \text{und} \quad \mathcal{H}_4^1(A \cup B) = 4,$$

and conclude that \mathcal{H}_4^1 is not a Borel measure on \mathbb{R}^2 .

(Hint: Use from the lecture that $\mathcal{H}_4^1 = \mathcal{L}^1$ on $\mathbb{R} \times \{t\} \cong \mathbb{R}$.)

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 09.01.25.

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AUFGABE 20:

Let $\emptyset \neq \Omega \subset\subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open. The graph of a function $\varphi : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is given by

$$\text{graph } \varphi := \{(y, \varphi(y)) \mid y \in \Omega\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+m}.$$

Show the following assertions.

(i)

$$\mathcal{H}^n(\text{graph } \varphi) \geq \mathcal{H}^n(\Omega) > 0$$

in particular $\dim_{\mathcal{H}}(\text{graph } \varphi) \geq n$.

(Hinweis: For proving $\mathcal{H}^n(\Omega) > 0$ use Theorem 6.1 as at the beginning of §7 or exercise 17.)

(ii) If φ is Lipschitz with Lipschitz constant $\leq L$, then

$$\mathcal{H}^n(\text{graph } \varphi) \leq (1 + L)^n \mathcal{H}^n(\Omega) < \infty$$

in particular $\dim_{\mathcal{H}}(\text{graph } \varphi) \leq n$.

AUFGABE 21:

Let $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $0 \leq s < n$ and

$$\Lambda_s := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \limsup_{\varrho \downarrow 0} \varrho^{-s} \int_{B_\varrho(x)} |f| \, d\mathcal{L}^n > 0 \right\}.$$

Show

$$\mathcal{H}^s(\Lambda_s) = 0.$$

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 16.01.25.

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AUFGABE 22:

Let μ be a Radon measure on \mathbb{R}^n which satisfies for some $0 < s < \infty$ that

$$0 < \theta^{*s}(\mu) < \infty \quad \text{fast überall bezüglich } \mu.$$

Show $\mu = f\mathcal{H}^s$ for a borelmeasurable function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty[$ with $[f > 0] = [0 < \theta^{*s}(\mu) < \infty]$.

AUFGABE 23:

Let $M \subseteq M_0 \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} N_j \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ be measurable with respect to \mathcal{H}^n and $\mathcal{H}^n(M_0) = 0$, $N_j, j, n \in \mathbb{N}$, embedded C^1 - n -submanifolds in \mathbb{R}^m , and $\mu := \theta\mathcal{H}^n \llcorner M$ for a locally \mathcal{H}^n -integrable θ with $\theta > 0$ on M and $\theta = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^m - M$. Show

$$\theta^n(\mu) = \theta \mathcal{H}^n - \text{almost everywhere in } \mathbb{R}^m.$$

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 23.01.25.

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AUFGABE 24: (Cantor set)

For an interval $[a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}, a < b$, and $0 < \gamma < 1/2$, we put

$$\Phi_{\gamma,-}([a, b]) = [a, a + \gamma(b - a)], \quad \Phi_{\gamma,+}([a, b]) = [b - \gamma(b - a), b].$$

We define recursively

$$I_{0,1} := [0, 1]$$

and for $n \in \mathbb{N}, k = 1, \dots, 2^{n-1}$

$$I_{n,2k-1} := \Phi_{\gamma,-}(I_{n-1,k}), \quad I_{n,2k} := \Phi_{\gamma,+}(I_{n-1,k}).$$

We put $C_n := \cup_{k=1}^{2^n} I_{n,k}$ and the Cantor set

$$C := \cap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n.$$

Show the following assertions.

1. $\mathcal{L}^1(I_{n,k}) = \gamma^n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0, k = 1, \dots, 2^n$.
2. $\mathcal{L}^1(C_n) = 2^n \gamma^n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ und $\mathcal{L}^1(C) = 0$.
3. For $\mu_n := (2\gamma)^{-n} \mathcal{L}^1 \lfloor C_n$, it holds

$$\mu_m(I_{n,k}) = 2^{-n} \quad \text{for } m \geq n, k = 1, \dots, 2^n.$$

4. For an appropriate subsequence, it holds $\mu_{n_i} \rightarrow \mu$ weakly* in $C_0([0, 1])^*$ and $\text{spt } \mu \subseteq C$,

$$\mu(I_{n,k}) = 2^{-n} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}, k = 1, \dots, 2^n.$$

5. $\mu(B_{\gamma^n}(x)) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{-n}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0, x \in [0, 1]$.

6. For $0 < s = -\log 2 / \log \gamma < 1$, it holds

$$\theta^{*s}(\mu, x) \leq 6/\alpha(s) < \infty \quad \text{for all } x \in [0, 1].$$

7. $\mathcal{H}^s(C) \geq \alpha(s)/12 > 0$, hence $\dim_{\mathcal{H}} C \geq s$ and more precisely

$$\dim_{\mathcal{H}} C = s.$$

(Hinweis: Use Theorem 6.1 of the lecture.)

8. Putting $C_\gamma = C$ depending on γ and $C_* := \cup_{k=1}^{\infty} C_{1/2-1/k}$, it holds

$$\dim_{\mathcal{H}} C_* = 1, \quad \mathcal{L}^1(C_*) = 0.$$

AUFGABE 25: (Spherical measure II)

We consider the metric space $l^\infty := \{(x_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}_0} \mid \sup_j |x_j| < \infty\}$ with the norm $\|(x_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}_0}\|_{l^\infty} := \sup_j |x_j|$ and the Shift Operator $T : l^\infty \rightarrow l^\infty$ with $T(x_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}_0} := (0, x_0, x_1, \dots)$ and choose $0 < \gamma < 1/2, 0 < s = -\log 2 / \log \gamma < 1$. For $\varphi : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$, we put $x_\varphi := (\varphi(j)\gamma^j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ and

$$A := \{x_\varphi \mid \varphi : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}\} \subseteq l^\infty$$

and for $\psi : \{0, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$, we put $x_\psi := (\psi(0)\gamma^0, \dots, \psi(n)\gamma^n, 0, \dots)$.

Show the following assertions.

1. For $\varphi \neq \varphi'$, it holds

$$\|x_\varphi - x_{\varphi'}\|_{l^\infty} = 2\gamma^n$$

where $n = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid \varphi(j) \neq \varphi'(j)\}$.

2. It holds

$$A \subseteq \bigcup_{\psi: \{0, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}} \bar{B}_{\gamma^{n+1}}(x_\psi),$$

hence for $\delta > \gamma^{n+1}$

$$\mathcal{S}_\delta^s(A) \leq 2^{n+1} \alpha(s) \gamma^{s(n+1)} = \alpha(s)$$

and $\mathcal{S}^s(A) \leq \alpha(s)$.

3. We consider the map $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with

$$f(x_\varphi) := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(j) + 1) \gamma^j (1 - \gamma),$$

hence in the notion of the preceding exercise $f(x_\varphi) \in I_{0,1} = [0, 1]$ and if $f(x_\varphi) \in I_{n-1,k}, n \in \mathbb{N}, k = 1, \dots, 2^{n-1}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_\varphi) \in I_{n,2k-1} &= \Phi_{\gamma,-}(I_{n-1,k}) \quad \text{for } \varphi(n) = -1, \\ f(x_\varphi) \in I_{n,2k} &= \Phi_{\gamma,+}(I_{n-1,k}) \quad \text{for } \varphi(n) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then it holds $f(A) = C$ and

$$\frac{1-2\gamma}{2} \|x_\varphi - x_{\varphi'}\|_{l^\infty} \leq |f(x_\varphi) - f(x_{\varphi'})| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|x_\varphi - x_{\varphi'}\|_{l^\infty},$$

hence

$$\mathcal{S}^s(A) \geq \mathcal{H}^s(A) \geq 2^s \mathcal{H}^s(C) > 0.$$

(Hint: Use the exercises 17 und 22 and Proposition 4.3 of the lecture.)

4. For $\varphi : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ and $0 < \varrho \leq 2$ with $2\gamma^n < \varrho \leq 2\gamma^{n-1}$ with $n \in \mathbb{N}$, it holds

$$B_{\varrho}(x_{\varphi}) \cap A = \bar{B}_{2\gamma^n}(x_{\varphi}) \cap A = x_{\varphi|\{0, \dots, n-1\}} + \gamma^n T^n(A),$$

hence

$$\mathcal{S}^s(B_{\varrho}(x_{\varphi}) \cap A) = \gamma^{sn} \mathcal{S}^s(A) \leq (\varrho/2)^s \mathcal{S}^s(A),$$

and the estimate holds for all $\varrho > 0$.

5. For $a_k \in A, \varrho_k > 0, K \in \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\}$ with

$$A \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^K B_{\varrho_k}(a_k),$$

it holds

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \varrho_k^s \geq 2^s.$$

6. For the spherical measure \mathcal{S}_A^s on the metric space A , it holds

$$\mathcal{S}_{A, \infty}^s(A) \geq \alpha(s) 2^s,$$

hence $\mathcal{S}_A^s(A) > \mathcal{S}_{i\infty}^s(A)$, and the spherical measure depends on the ambient metric space.

7. For

$$B := A \cup \{x_{\psi} \mid \psi : \{0, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0\},$$

it holds $\mathcal{S}_B^s(B) \leq \alpha(s) < \mathcal{S}_A^s(A)$, hence the map

$$M \mapsto \mathcal{S}_M^s(M) \quad \text{für } M \in \mathcal{P}(l^\infty)$$

is not monotone and in particular, it is not a measure on l^∞ .

(Hint: Observe 2.) and that $\{x_{\psi} \mid \psi : \{0, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ is countable and $s > 0$.)

AUFGABE 26:

Let $\Omega \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and convex. Show a function $u \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ is Lipschitz continuous with

$$\text{Lip } u \leq M,$$

if and only if

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} u D\varphi \right| \leq M \|\varphi\|_{L^1(\Omega)}$$

for all $\varphi \in C_0^1(\Omega)$.

(Hint: Define $u_\varepsilon(x) := \int_{\Omega} \lambda_\varepsilon(x-y) u(y) dy$.)

Bearbeiten Sie zwei der drei Aufgaben.

Abgabetermin ist Donnerstag, 30.01.25.

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30.01.25

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13. Übung

AUFGABE 27:

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be locally Lipschitz. Show that $Df(x) = 0$ for \mathcal{L}^n -almost all $x \in [f = 0]$.

AUFGABE 28:

For $f \in C_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ let

$$R(y, x) := \frac{f(y) - f(x) - Df(x)(y - x)}{|x - y|}$$

and for $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ compact, $\delta > 0$ let

$$\varrho_{K, f, Df}(\delta) := \sup\{|R(y, x)| \mid x, y \in K, 0 < |x - y| \leq \delta\}.$$

Show $\varrho_{K, f, Df}(\delta) \rightarrow 0$ for $\delta \rightarrow 0$, that is the assumptions of Whitney's extension theorem are also necessary.

Keine Abgabe.

