

# 5

## Theory of Riemann–Stieltjes Integrals

## Riemann–Stieltjes 積分理論

The main goal of this chapter is to construct Riemann–Stieltjes integrals, which is a generalization of Riemann integrals. If you have already seen the construction of Riemann integrals, you will notice that most of the steps and properties are similar, but with some subtleties that you have to be careful with. Otherwise, you will see how Riemann–Stieltjes integrals are specialized to Riemann integrals, and that it does not cost much to consider this more general theory.

### 5.1 Functions of bounded variation

In this section, we are going to define functions of bounded variation defined on a segment  $[a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  for  $a < b$ . In Section 5.1.2, we will introduce the notion of *partitions* that will allow us to define the *total variation* of a function. Before closing the section, Theorem 5.1.17 will give us an important and useful characterization of functions with bounded variation.

#### 5.1.1 Reminders on monotonic functions

**Definition 5.1.1** : Let  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be an interval, and  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function. We say that  $f$  is

- (1) non-increasing (非遞增) or decreasing (遞減) if  $f(x) \geq f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in I$  with  $x \leq y$ ;
- (2) non-decreasing (非遞減) or increasing (遞增) if  $f(x) \leq f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in I$  with  $x \leq y$ ;
- (3) monotonic (單調) if one of the above is satisfied.

**Definition 5.1.2** : Let  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be an interval,  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a monotonic function, and  $x \in I$ . We may define the *left limit* (左極限) and the *right limit* (右極限) of  $f$  at  $x$  as below,

$$f(x-) := \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow x \\ y < x}} f(y), \quad \text{and} \quad f(x+) := \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow x \\ y > x}} f(y).$$

The left limit  $f(x-)$  is well defined if  $(x - \varepsilon, x) \cap I$  is nonempty for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Similarly, the right limit  $f(x+)$  is well defined if  $(x, x + \varepsilon) \cap I$  is nonempty for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

這個章節最重要的目標是構造 Riemann–Stieltjes 積分，這會是 Riemann 積分的推廣。如果你已經看過 Riemann 積分的構造了，你會發現大部分的步驟還有性質都非常類似，只有一些細節是不同、需要注意的。如果你不知道 Riemann 積分的構造，你可以把他看作是 Riemann–Stieltjes 積分的特例，而且在這個大框架下的構造並不會比簡化後的 Riemann 積分來得複雜。

### 第一節 有界變差的函數

在這個章節中，對於  $a < b$ ，我們會定義在線段  $[a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  上的有界變差函數。在第 5.1.2 小節中，我們會介紹分割的概念，讓我們能夠定義什麼是函數的總變差。在結束這個章節前，定理 5.1.17 會給我們一個重要且很有用的方式，來刻劃有界變差函數。

#### 第一小節 單調函數的回顧

**定義 5.1.1** : 令  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  為區間，且  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為函數。

- (1) 如果對於所有  $x, y \in I$  滿足  $x \leq y$ ，我們有  $f(x) \geq f(y)$ ，則我們說  $f$  是個非遞增 (non-increasing) 或遞減 (decreasing) 函數；
- (2) 如果對於所有  $x, y \in I$  滿足  $x \leq y$ ，我們有  $f(x) \leq f(y)$ ，則我們說  $f$  是個非遞減 (non-decreasing) 或遞增 (increasing) 函數；
- (3) 如果  $f$  滿足上述其中一個條件，則我們說  $f$  是個單調 (monotonic) 函數。

**定義 5.1.2** : 令  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  為區間， $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為單調函數，以及  $x \in I$ 。我們以下列方式定義  $f$  在  $x$  的左極限 (left limit) 與右極限 (right limit)。

$$f(x-) := \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow x \\ y < x}} f(y), \quad \text{以及} \quad f(x+) := \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow x \\ y > x}} f(y).$$

如果對於所有  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，交集  $(x - \varepsilon, x) \cap I$  非空，那麼左極限  $f(x-)$  是定義良好的。同理，如果對於所有  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，交集  $(x, x + \varepsilon) \cap I$  非空，那麼右極限  $f(x+)$  是定義良好的。

**Proposition 5.1.3 :** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a monotonic function. Then, the set of its discontinuities  $D$  is countable.

**Proof :** We have already shown this in Exercise 1.15. We give a quick sketch of the proof below. Whether  $f$  is continuous or not at  $a$  and  $b$ , the countability of  $D$  does not change. Therefore, it is enough to look at the discontinuities of  $f$  on  $(a, b)$ . Let us define

$$D = \{x \in (a, b) : f(x-) \neq f(x+)\}.$$

Without loss of generality, we may assume that  $f$  is non-decreasing. For every given  $x \in D$ , we have  $f(x-) < f(x+)$ , and the density of  $\mathbb{Q}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  implies the existence of  $q_x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (f(x-), f(x+))$ . Then, the map  $D \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, x \mapsto q_x$  is injective, so  $D$  is countable. (Corollary 1.4.9)  $\square$

## 5.1.2 Partitions and functions of bounded variation

Below, let us consider  $a < b$  and real-valued functions defined on the segment  $[a, b]$ .

**Definition 5.1.4 :** Let  $[a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be a segment.

- A *partition* or a *subdivision* (分割) of the segment  $[a, b]$  is a finite sequence  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}$  satisfying  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ .
- Given a partition  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}$ , its length is denoted by  $n$ , the points  $x_0, \dots, x_n$  are called *subdivision points* of  $P$ , and  $\text{Supp}(P) = \{x_k : 0 \leq k \leq n\}$  is called the *support* (支集) of  $P$ .
- Given a finite subset  $A \subseteq [a, b]$  containing  $a$  and  $b$ , there exists a unique partition  $P$  such that  $\text{Supp}(P) = A$ . It is called the *partition corresponding to  $A$* .
- For  $1 \leq k \leq n$ , the segment  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  is called the  $k$ -th *subinterval* of  $P$ , and we write  $\Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$ .
- The *mesh size* (網格大小) of a partition  $P$  is defined by  $\|P\| := \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (x_k - x_{k-1})$ .
- Given two partitions  $P$  and  $P'$  of  $[a, b]$ .  $P'$  is said to be *finer* than  $P$ , denoted  $P \subseteq P'$  or  $P' \supseteq P$ , if  $\text{Supp}(P) \subseteq \text{Supp}(P')$ . This also implies  $\|P'\| \leq \|P\|$ .
- For two partitions  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  of  $[a, b]$ , we may define their *joint partition* (聯集分割), or *smallest common refinement* (最小共同分割), denoted  $P := P_1 \vee P_2$ , which is the partition corresponding to the support  $\text{Supp}(P_1) \cup \text{Supp}(P_2)$ . Note that  $P$  is finer than both  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .
- We write  $\mathcal{P}([a, b])$  for the collection of all possible partitions of  $[a, b]$ .

**命題 5.1.3 :** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為單調函數。那麼，由他不連續點構成的集合  $D$  是可數的。

**證明 :** 我們已經在習題 1.15 中證明過這件事情，這裡我們給簡單的證明回顧。不管  $f$  在  $a$  與  $b$  是否連續，這並不影響  $D$  的可數性，因此我們只需要關注  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上的不連續點即可。因此，我們定義

$$D = \{x \in (a, b) : f(x-) \neq f(x+)\}.$$

不失一般性，我們可以假設  $f$  是非遞減的。對於每個固定的  $x \in D$ ，我們有  $f(x-) < f(x+)$ ，再根據  $\mathbb{Q}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  中是稠密的性質，我們能找到  $q_x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (f(x-), f(x+))$ 。這樣一來，映射  $D \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, x \mapsto q_x$  是單射的，所以  $D$  是可數的。(系理 1.4.9)  $\square$

## 第二小節 分割與有界變差函數

在下面，我們考慮  $a < b$  以及定義在線段  $[a, b]$  上的實函數。

**定義 5.1.4 :** 令  $[a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  為線段。

- 給定有限序列  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}$ ，若他滿足  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ ，則我們稱他為線段  $[a, b]$  的分割 (partition or subdivision)。
- 給定分割  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}$ ，我們把他的長度記作  $n$ ， $x_0, \dots, x_n$  為  $P$  的分割點，並把  $P$  的支集 (support) 記作  $\text{Supp}(P) = \{x_k : 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ 。
- 給定包含  $a$  與  $b$  的有限子集  $A \subseteq [a, b]$ ，存在唯一的分割  $P$  使得  $\text{Supp}(P) = A$ 。我們把他稱作對應到  $A$  的分割。
- 對於  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ，線段  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  稱作  $P$  的第  $k$  個子區間，並且記  $\Delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1}$ 。
- 分割  $P$  的網格大小 (mesh size) 定義做  $\|P\| := \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (x_k - x_{k-1})$ 。
- 給定兩個  $[a, b]$  的分割  $P$  及  $P'$ ，如果  $\text{Supp}(P) \subseteq \text{Supp}(P')$ ，則我們說分割  $P'$  比分割  $P$  要來得細緻，記作  $P \subseteq P'$  或  $P' \supseteq P$ 。這也蘊含  $\|P'\| \leq \|P\|$ 。
- 給定兩個  $[a, b]$  的分割  $P_1$  及  $P_2$ ，他們的聯集分割 (joint partition) 或最小共同分割 (smallest common refinement) 記作  $P := P_1 \vee P_2$ ，這是會對應到支集  $\text{Supp}(P_1) \cup \text{Supp}(P_2)$  的分割。我們注意到  $P$  比  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  都來得細緻。
- 我們把  $\mathcal{P}([a, b])$  記為由所有  $[a, b]$  分割所構成的集合。

**Remark 5.1.5 :** If  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$  is a partition of  $[a, b]$ , we have  $b - a = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k$ .

**Definition 5.1.6 :** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function on  $[a, b]$ . If  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$  is a partition of  $[a, b]$ , we may write  $\Delta f_k = f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})$  for  $1 \leq k \leq n$  and define

$$V_P(f) := \sum_{k=1}^n |\Delta f_k|.$$

We say that  $f$  is of *bounded variation* (有界變差) on  $[a, b]$  if

$$V_f = V_f([a, b]) := \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(f) < \infty.$$

The quantity  $V_f([a, b])$  is called the *total variation* (總變差) of  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ . And we write  $\mathcal{BV}([a, b], \mathbb{R})$  or  $\mathcal{BV}([a, b])$  for the collection of functions on  $[a, b]$  of bounded variation.

**Example 5.1.7 :** Consider the function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined as follows,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos(\frac{\pi}{x}) & \text{if } x \in (0, 2\pi], \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

For an integer  $n \geq 1$ , let  $P$  be the partition corresponding to the finite set

$$\left\{0, \frac{1}{2n}, \frac{1}{2n-1}, \dots, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right\}.$$

That is,  $x_0 = 0$ , and  $x_k = \frac{1}{2n+1-k}$  for  $1 \leq k \leq 2n$ . Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} V_P(f) &= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} |\Delta f_k| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{2n} - 0 \right| + \sum_{k=2}^{2n} \left| \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2n+1-k} - \frac{(-1)^k}{2n+2-k} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} + \sum_{k=2}^{2n} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1-k} + \frac{1}{2n+2-k} \right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{2n-1} \frac{2}{k} + \frac{1}{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

Due to the harmonic series in the above formula, we know that the sum is not bounded. This allows us to conclude that the above function  $f$  is not of bounded variation.

**Proposition 5.1.8 :** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function on  $[a, b]$  with bounded variation. Then, the following properties hold.

(1) For any partitions  $P \subseteq P'$ , we have  $V_P(f) \leq V_{P'}(f)$ .

**註解 5.1.5 :** 如果  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$  是  $[a, b]$  的分割，我們有  $b - a = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k$ 。

**定義 5.1.6 :** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為在  $[a, b]$  上的函數。如果  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$  是  $[a, b]$  的分割，對於所有  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ，我們記  $\Delta f_k = f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})$  並定義

$$V_P(f) := \sum_{k=1}^n |\Delta f_k|.$$

如果

$$V_f = V_f([a, b]) := \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(f) < \infty,$$

則我們說  $f$  是個在  $[a, b]$  上有界變差 (bounded variation) 的函數。上面所定義出來的  $V_f([a, b])$  稱作  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上的總變差 (total variation)。我們把由所有在  $[a, b]$  上有界變差的函數構成的集合記作  $\mathcal{BV}([a, b], \mathbb{R})$  或  $\mathcal{BV}([a, b])$ 。

**範例 5.1.7 :** 考慮定義如下的函數  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos(\frac{\pi}{x}) & \text{若 } x \in (0, 2\pi], \\ 0 & \text{若 } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

對於整數  $n \geq 1$ ，令  $P$  為對應到下列有限集合的分割：

$$\left\{0, \frac{1}{2n}, \frac{1}{2n-1}, \dots, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right\}.$$

換句話說，我們有  $x_0 = 0$  以及  $x_k = \frac{1}{2n+1-k}$  對於所有  $1 \leq k \leq 2n$ 。那麼，我們得到

$$\begin{aligned} V_P(f) &= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} |\Delta f_k| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{2n} - 0 \right| + \sum_{k=2}^{2n} \left| \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2n+1-k} - \frac{(-1)^k}{2n+2-k} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} + \sum_{k=2}^{2n} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1-k} + \frac{1}{2n+2-k} \right) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{2n-1} \frac{2}{k} + \frac{1}{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

由於上式中我們得到調和級數，我們知道他的和不是有界的。這讓我們可以總結函數  $f$  並不是有界變差函數。

**命題 5.1.8 :** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為在  $[a, b]$  上的有界變差函數。下列性質成立。

(1) 對於任意分割  $P \subseteq P'$ ，我們有  $V_P(f) \leq V_{P'}(f)$ 。

(2) For any  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists a partition  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  such that for any finer partition  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ , the following holds

$$V_P(f) \leq V_f \leq V_P(f) + \varepsilon.$$

**Proof :**

(1) Let  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  be a partition of  $[a, b]$ . By induction, it is sufficient to show the inequality in the case where  $P'$  is a partition with one more subdivision point than  $P$  in the support. Let us assume that  $P'$  is the partition whose support is given by  $\text{Supp}(P) \cup \{c\}$  with  $c \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$  for some  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} V_{P'}(f) &= \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})| + |f(c) - f(x_{i-1})| + |f(x_i) - f(c)| \\ &\geq \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})| + |(f(c) - f(x_{i-1})) + (f(x_i) - f(c))| \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})| = V_P(f). \end{aligned}$$

(2) Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . By the characterization of supremum, we may find a partition  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  such that

$$V_f \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon.$$

Then, for any partition  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ , we find from (1) that

$$V_f \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon \leq V_P(f) + \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

### 5.1.3 Examples of bounded variation functions

Below we are going to discuss some criteria so that a function  $f$  defined on a segment  $[a, b]$  is of bounded variation.

**Proposition 5.1.9 :** If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is monotonic, then  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([a, b])$  and  $V_f = |f(b) - f(a)|$ .

**Proof :** Without loss of generality, by replacing  $f$  with  $-f$ , we may assume that  $f$  is non-decreasing. For any given partition  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ , we have

$$V_P(f) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\Delta f_k| = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta f_k = \sum_{k=1}^n [f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})] = f(b) - f(a). \quad \square$$

(2) 對於任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，存在分割  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  使得對於任意更細緻的分割  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ ，我們有

$$V_P(f) \leq V_f \leq V_P(f) + \varepsilon.$$

**證明 :**

(1) 令  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  為  $[a, b]$  的分割。透過數學歸納法，我們只需要在  $P'$  比  $P$  的支集多一個分割點的情況下，證明這個不等式即可。讓我們考慮  $P'$  是對應到  $\text{Supp}(P) \cup \{c\}$  的分割，其中對於某個  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ，我們有  $c \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$ 。我們有

$$\begin{aligned} V_{P'}(f) &= \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})| + |f(c) - f(x_{i-1})| + |f(x_i) - f(c)| \\ &\geq \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})| + |(f(c) - f(x_{i-1})) + (f(x_i) - f(c))| \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})| = V_P(f). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令  $\varepsilon > 0$ 。根據最小上界的刻劃，我們能找到分割  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  使得

$$V_f \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon.$$

那麼，對於任意分割  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ ，我們可以從 (1) 得到：

$$V_f \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon \leq V_P(f) + \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

### 第三小節 有界變差函數的範例

接著我們會討論能夠讓定義在  $[a, b]$  上的函數  $f$  為有界變差的條件。

**命題 5.1.9 :** 如果  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  是單調的，那麼  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([a, b])$  且  $V_f = |f(b) - f(a)|$ 。

**證明 :** 不失一般性，把  $f$  替換為  $-f$ ，我們能假設  $f$  是非遞減的。對於任意給定的分割  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ ，我們有

$$V_P(f) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\Delta f_k| = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta f_k = \sum_{k=1}^n [f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})] = f(b) - f(a). \quad \square$$

**Proposition 5.1.10** : If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , differentiable on  $(a, b)$  with bounded derivative, then  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([a, b])$ .

**Proof** : Let  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  be a partition of  $[a, b]$ . For  $1 \leq k \leq n$ , we may apply the mean-value theorem (Section 4.1.2) on the  $k$ -th subinterval of  $P$ , and find

$$\Delta f_k = f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1}) = f'(t_k)(x_k - x_{k-1}), \quad \text{where } t_k \in (x_{k-1}, x_k).$$

This implies

$$V_P(f) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\Delta f_k| = \sum_{k=1}^n |f'(t_k)| \Delta x_k \leq \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f'(t)| \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f'(t)| \cdot (b - a). \quad \square$$

**Proposition 5.1.11** : If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a function of bounded variation, then it is also bounded. In other words, the inclusion relation  $\mathcal{BV}([a, b]) \subseteq \mathcal{B}([a, b])$  holds.

**Proof** : Let  $M = V_f([a, b])$ . For a given  $x \in (a, b)$ , we may consider a specific partition given by  $P = (a, x, b)$ . We have

$$|f(x) - f(a)| + |f(b) - f(x)| \leq M,$$

which leads to  $|f(x)| - |f(a)| \leq |f(x) - f(a)| \leq M$ , that is  $|f(x)| \leq M + |f(a)|$ .  $\square$

#### 5.1.4 Properties

**Proposition 5.1.12** : Let  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be functions of bounded variation. Then, the functions  $f + g$ ,  $f - g$  and  $fg$  are also of bounded variation.

**Proof** : For any partition  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ , by the triangular inequality, we have

$$V_P(f \pm g) \leq V_P(f) + V_P(g).$$

Therefore, the total variation of  $f \pm g$  satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} V_{f \pm g} &= \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(f \pm g) \leq \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} [V_P(f) + V_P(g)] \\ &\leq \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(f) + \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(g) = V_f + V_g. \end{aligned}$$

For the product  $h := fg$ , let us be given a partition  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ . For  $1 \leq k \leq n$ , we

**命題 5.1.10** : 如果  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  在  $[a, b]$  上連續，在  $(a, b)$  上可微，且微分有界，那麼  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([a, b])$ 。

**證明** : 令  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  為  $[a, b]$  的分割。對於  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ，我們可以對  $P$  第  $k$  個子區間使用均值定理 (第 4.1.2 小節)，並且得到

$$\Delta f_k = f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1}) = f'(t_k)(x_k - x_{k-1}), \quad \text{其中 } t_k \in (x_{k-1}, x_k).$$

這蘊含

$$V_P(f) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\Delta f_k| = \sum_{k=1}^n |f'(t_k)| \Delta x_k \leq \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f'(t)| \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k = \sup_{t \in [a, b]} |f'(t)| \cdot (b - a). \quad \square$$

**命題 5.1.11** : 如果  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  是個有界變差函數，那麼他也是有界的。換句話說，我們有包含關係  $\mathcal{BV}([a, b]) \subseteq \mathcal{B}([a, b])$ 。

**證明** : 令  $M = V_f([a, b])$ 。對於給定的  $x \in (a, b)$ ，我們可以考慮下面這個分割  $P = (a, x, b)$ 。我們有

$$|f(x) - f(a)| + |f(b) - f(x)| \leq M,$$

這讓我們得到  $|f(x)| - |f(a)| \leq |f(x) - f(a)| \leq M$ ，也就是說  $|f(x)| \leq M + |f(a)|$ 。  $\square$

#### 第四小節 性質

**命題 5.1.12** : 令  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為有界變差函數。那麼函數  $f + g$ ,  $f - g$  以及  $fg$  也都是有界變差函數。

**證明** : 對於任意分割  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ ，透過三角不等式，我們有

$$V_P(f \pm g) \leq V_P(f) + V_P(g).$$

因此， $f \pm g$  的總變差會滿足

$$\begin{aligned} V_{f \pm g} &= \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(f \pm g) \leq \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} [V_P(f) + V_P(g)] \\ &\leq \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(f) + \sup_{P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])} V_P(g) = V_f + V_g. \end{aligned}$$

have

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta h_k| &= |f(x_k)g(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})g(x_{k-1})| \\ &\leq |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})||g(x_k)| + |g(x_k) - g(x_{k-1})||f(x_{k-1})| \\ &\leq |\Delta f_k| \cdot \sup |g| + |\Delta g_k| \cdot \sup |f|. \end{aligned}$$

By summing the above inequality over  $k$ , we find

$$V_P(h) \leq V_P(f) \cdot \sup |g| + V_P(g) \cdot \sup |f|.$$

Therefore, the total variation  $V_h = V_{fg}$  satisfies

$$V_{fg} \leq V_f \cdot \sup |g| + V_g \cdot \sup |f|. \quad \square$$

**Proposition 5.1.13:** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function of bounded variation such that  $|f| \geq m$  for some constant  $m > 0$ . Then,  $g = \frac{1}{f}$  is also a function of bounded variation.

**Proof:** For any partition  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ , we have

$$|\Delta g_k| = \left| \frac{1}{f(x_k)} - \frac{1}{f(x_{k-1})} \right| = \left| \frac{\Delta f_k}{f(x_k)f(x_{k-1})} \right| \leq \frac{|\Delta f_k|}{m^2}.$$

Then, it follows that

$$V_g \leq \frac{V_f}{m^2}. \quad \square$$

**Proposition 5.1.14:** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function of bounded variation and  $c \in (a, b)$ . Then,  $f$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, c]$  and on  $[c, b]$ , and we have

$$V_f([a, b]) = V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]).$$

**Proof:** First, let us show that  $V_f([a, c])$  and  $V_f([c, b])$  are well defined, that is  $f$  is of bounded variation on both  $[a, c]$  and  $[c, b]$ . Let  $P_1 = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  and  $P_2 = (y_0, \dots, y_m) \in \mathcal{P}([c, b])$  be partitions. Then,  $P = P_1 \vee P_2 = (x_0, \dots, x_n = y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m)$  is a partition of  $[a, b]$ . And it follows that

$$V_{P_1}(f) + V_{P_2}(f) = V_P(f) \leq V_f([a, b]). \quad (5.1)$$

The above relation shows that  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([a, c])$  and  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([c, b])$ .

Next, by taking the suprema  $P_1 \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  and  $P_2 \in \mathcal{P}([c, b])$  in Eq. (5.1), we find

$$V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]) \leq V_f([a, b]).$$

再來考慮積函數  $h := fg$ 。我們給定分割  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ 。對於  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ，我們有

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta h_k| &= |f(x_k)g(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})g(x_{k-1})| \\ &\leq |f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})||g(x_k)| + |g(x_k) - g(x_{k-1})||f(x_{k-1})| \\ &\leq |\Delta f_k| \cdot \sup |g| + |\Delta g_k| \cdot \sup |f|. \end{aligned}$$

把上面不等式對  $k$  取和，我們得到

$$V_P(h) \leq V_P(f) \cdot \sup |g| + V_P(g) \cdot \sup |f|.$$

因此，總變差  $V_h = V_{fg}$  滿足

$$V_{fg} \leq V_f \cdot \sup |g| + V_g \cdot \sup |f|. \quad \square$$

**命題 5.1.13:** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為有界變差函數，且存在常數  $m > 0$  使得  $|f| \geq m$ 。那麼  $g = \frac{1}{f}$  也是個有界變差函數。

**證明:** 對於任意分割  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ ，我們有

$$|\Delta g_k| = \left| \frac{1}{f(x_k)} - \frac{1}{f(x_{k-1})} \right| = \left| \frac{\Delta f_k}{f(x_k)f(x_{k-1})} \right| \leq \frac{|\Delta f_k|}{m^2}.$$

這能讓我們得到

$$V_g \leq \frac{V_f}{m^2}. \quad \square$$

**命題 5.1.14:** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為有界變差函數，且  $c \in (a, b)$ 。那麼  $f$  在  $[a, c]$  上還有  $[c, b]$  上也是有界變差函數，且我們有

$$V_f([a, b]) = V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]).$$

**證明:** 首先，我們證明  $V_f([a, c])$  和  $V_f([c, b])$  都是定義良好的，也就是說  $f$  在  $[a, c]$  和  $[c, b]$  上都是有界變差的。令  $P_1 = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  及  $P_2 = (y_0, \dots, y_m) \in \mathcal{P}([c, b])$  為分割。那麼  $P = P_1 \vee P_2 = (x_0, \dots, x_n = y_0, y_1, \dots, y_m)$  會是  $[a, b]$  的分割。這告訴我們

$$V_{P_1}(f) + V_{P_2}(f) = V_P(f) \leq V_f([a, b]). \quad (5.1)$$

從上式我們可以推得  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([a, c])$  還有  $f \in \mathcal{BV}([c, b])$ 。

接著，在式 (5.1) 中，藉由對  $P_1 \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  還有  $P_2 \in \mathcal{P}([c, b])$  取最小上界，我們得到

$$V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]) \leq V_f([a, b]).$$

Next, let us show the reverse inequality. We are given a partition  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ , and want to construct another partition  $P' \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  from  $P$ , so that  $c$  is a subdivision point of  $P'$ . If  $c \in P$ , we take  $P' = P$ ; otherwise, there exists a unique  $m$  such that  $c \in (x_{m-1}, x_m)$ , and we define  $P' = (y_0, \dots, y_{n+1})$  as below

$$y_k = \begin{cases} x_k & \text{if } k \leq m-1, \\ c & \text{if } k = m, \\ x_{k-1} & \text{if } k \geq m+1. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, we may divide  $P'$  into two partitions  $P_1 = (x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}, c) \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  and  $P_2 = (c, x_m, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([c, b])$ . We also note that  $|f(x_m) - f(x_{m-1})| \leq |f(x_m) - f(c)| + |f(c) - f(x_{m-1})|$ , so

$$V_P(f) \leq V_{P'}(f) = V_{P_1}(f) + V_{P_2}(f) \leq V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]).$$

By taking the supremum over  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ , we find

$$V_f([a, b]) \leq V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]). \quad \square$$

**Definition 5.1.15 :** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function of bounded variation. We define its *variation function*  $V : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  as follows,

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} V_f([a, x]) & \text{if } x \in (a, b], \\ 0 & \text{if } x = a. \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

**Lemma 5.1.16 :** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function of bounded variation and  $V$  be its variation function defined in Eq. (5.2). Then, both  $V$  and  $V - f$  are non-decreasing functions on  $[a, b]$ .

**Proof :** For  $x > a$ , we clearly have  $V(x) \geq 0 = V(a)$ . For  $x, y$  such that  $b \geq y > x > a$ , we have

$$V(y) - V(x) = V_f([a, y]) - V_f([a, x]) = V_f([x, y]) \geq 0.$$

So we can conclude that  $V$  is a non-decreasing function on  $[a, b]$ .

Let  $D := V - f$ . For  $x, y$  such that  $b \geq y > x \geq a$ , we have

$$D(y) - D(x) = V_f([x, y]) - [f(y) - f(x)].$$

By considering the trivial partition  $P = (x, y) \in \mathcal{P}[x, y]$ , we see that  $|f(y) - f(x)| \leq V_f([x, y])$ . Therefore,  $D(y) - D(x) \geq 0$ .  $\square$

再來證明反過來不等式。我們給定分割  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ 。我們想要從  $P$  構造另一個分割  $P' \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  使得  $c$  會是  $P'$  的一個分割點。如果  $c \in P$ ，我們取  $P' = P$ ；不然，會存在唯一的  $m$  使得  $c \in (x_{m-1}, x_m)$ ，接著我們以下列方式定義  $P' = (y_0, \dots, y_{n+1})$ ：

$$y_k = \begin{cases} x_k & \text{若 } k \leq m-1, \\ c & \text{若 } k = m, \\ x_{k-1} & \text{若 } k \geq m+1. \end{cases}$$

這樣一來，我們可以把  $P'$  分成兩個分割  $P_1 = (x_0, \dots, x_{m-1}, c) \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  和  $P_2 = (c, x_m, \dots, x_n) \in \mathcal{P}([c, b])$ 。我們也注意到，我們有  $|f(x_m) - f(x_{m-1})| \leq |f(x_m) - f(c)| + |f(c) - f(x_{m-1})|$ ，所以

$$V_P(f) \leq V_{P'}(f) = V_{P_1}(f) + V_{P_2}(f) \leq V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]).$$

對  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  取最小上界，我們得到

$$V_f([a, b]) \leq V_f([a, c]) + V_f([c, b]). \quad \square$$

**定義 5.1.15 :** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為有界變差函數。我們定義他的變差函數  $V : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  如下：

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} V_f([a, x]) & \text{若 } x \in (a, b], \\ 0 & \text{若 } x = a. \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

**引理 5.1.16 :** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為有界變差函數，且  $V$  是他的變差函數，如同定義於式 (5.2) 中。那麼  $V$  和  $V - f$  兩者都是  $[a, b]$  上的非遞減函數。

**證明 :** 對於  $x > a$ ，我們顯然有  $V(x) \geq 0 = V(a)$ 。對於  $x, y$  滿足  $b \geq y > x > a$ ，我們有

$$V(y) - V(x) = V_f([a, y]) - V_f([a, x]) = V_f([x, y]) \geq 0.$$

所以我們總結  $V$  在  $[a, b]$  上是非遞減的。

令  $D := V - f$ 。對於  $x, y$  滿足  $b \geq y > x \geq a$ ，我們有

$$D(y) - D(x) = V_f([x, y]) - [f(y) - f(x)].$$

考慮  $P = (x, y) \in \mathcal{P}[x, y]$ ，我們會有  $|f(y) - f(x)| \leq V_f([x, y])$ 。因此  $D(y) - D(x) \geq 0$ 。  $\square$

The following decomposition theorem gives us a characterization of functions of bounded variation.

**Theorem 5.1.17** : Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function. Then, the following two properties are equivalent.

- (a)  $f$  is of bounded variation.
- (b) There exist two non-decreasing functions  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  so that  $f = g_1 - g_2$ .

**Proof :**

- (b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a). It follows from Proposition 5.1.9 that monotonic functions are of bounded variation, then it follows from Proposition 5.1.12 that so is their difference.
- (a)  $\Rightarrow$  (b). We use the variation function  $V$  as defined in Eq. (5.2). We know that  $V$  and  $V - f$  are non-decreasing, so we may conclude by writing  $f = V - (V - f)$ .  $\square$

**Remark 5.1.18** : We note that in Theorem 5.1.17, there is no uniqueness in (b). If  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  are non-decreasing functions such that  $f = g_1 - g_2$ , then by taking an arbitrary non-decreasing function  $h$ , we also have the decomposition  $f = (g_1 + h) - (g_2 + h)$ .

**Proposition 5.1.19** : Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ . For  $x \in [a, b]$ , the function  $f$  is continuous at  $x$  if and only if  $V$  is continuous at  $x$ .

**Proof :** By Definition 5.1.2, we know that for any monotonic function  $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , its left limit  $g(x-)$  at every  $x \in (a, b]$  exists; similarly, its right limit  $g(x+)$  at every  $x \in [a, b)$  also exists. Moreover, thanks to Theorem 5.1.17, we know that both  $f(x-)$  and  $V(x-)$  are well defined for  $x \in (a, b]$ ; and both  $f(x+)$  and  $V(x+)$  are well defined for  $x \in [a, b)$ .

- Let  $x \in [a, b)$  and suppose that  $V$  is right continuous at  $x$ . We want to show that  $f$  is right continuous at  $x$ . For any  $y \in (x, b]$ , we have

$$0 \leq |f(y) - f(x)| \leq V_f([x, y]) = V(y) - V(x),$$

where the last equality comes from Proposition 5.1.14. By taking  $y \rightarrow x+$ , we find

$$0 \leq |f(x+) - f(x)| \leq V(x+) - V(x),$$

so the right continuity of  $V$  at  $x$  implies that of  $f$ . The same also holds for the left continuity in the case that  $x \in (a, b]$ .

- Let  $x \in [a, b)$  and suppose that  $f$  is right continuous at  $x$ . Given  $\varepsilon > 0$ , take  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$\forall y \in [x, x + \delta), \quad |f(y) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon. \quad (5.3)$$

下面這個分解定理給我們刻劃有界變差函數的方式。

**定理 5.1.17** : 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為函數。則下面兩個性質等價。

- (a)  $f$  是有界變差函數。
- (b) 存在兩個非遞減函數  $g_1$  和  $g_2$  使得  $f = g_1 - g_2$ 。

**證明 :**

- (b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a). 從命題 5.1.9 我們得知單調函數是有界變差函數，再從命題 5.1.12 我們得知，他們的差也會是有界變差函數。
- (a)  $\Rightarrow$  (b). 我們使用式 (5.2) 當中所定義的變差函數  $V$ 。我們知道  $V$  和  $V - f$  都是非遞減的，所以等式  $f = V - (V - f)$  可以讓我們得到結論。  $\square$

**註解 5.1.18** : 我們注意到在定理 5.1.17 中，(b) 的敘述並沒有唯一性。如果  $g_1$  和  $g_2$  都是非遞減函數滿足  $f = g_1 - g_2$ ，那麼對任意非遞減函數  $h$ ，我們也會有分解式  $f = (g_1 + h) - (g_2 + h)$ 。

**命題 5.1.19** : 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為在  $[a, b]$  上的有界變差函數。對於  $x \in [a, b]$ ，函數  $f$  在  $x$  連續，若且唯若  $V$  在  $x$  連續。

**證明 :** 根據定義 5.1.2，我們知道對於任何單調函數  $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  來說，他在每個  $x \in (a, b]$  的左極限  $g(x-)$  存在；同理，他在每個  $x \in [a, b)$  的右極限  $g(x+)$  也存在。此外，定理 5.1.17 告訴我們，對於  $x \in (a, b]$ ， $f(x-)$  與  $V(x-)$  皆定義良好；對於  $x \in [a, b)$ ， $f(x+)$  與  $V(x+)$  皆定義良好。

- 令  $x \in [a, b)$  並假設  $V$  在  $x$  右連續。我們想要證明  $f$  在  $x$  也是右連續的。對於任意  $y \in (x, b]$ ，我們有

$$0 \leq |f(y) - f(x)| \leq V_f([x, y]) = V(y) - V(x),$$

其中最後一個等式來自命題 5.1.14。取  $y \rightarrow x+$ ，我們得到

$$0 \leq |f(x+) - f(x)| \leq V(x+) - V(x),$$

所以  $V$  在  $x$  的右連續性會蘊含  $f$  在相同點的右連續性。當  $x \in (a, b]$  時，相似的證明可以讓我們處理左連續性。



Moreover, it follows from Proposition 5.1.8 that we may find a partition  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([x, b])$  such that

$$V_f([x, b]) \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon, \quad (5.4)$$

for any partition  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ . We may take a partition  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n} \supseteq P_\varepsilon$  such that  $x_1 \in [x, x + \delta)$ , so that Eq. (5.3) is satisfied. This means that  $|\Delta f_1| \leq \varepsilon$ . Then, Eq. (5.4) rewrites as below,

$$V_f([x, b]) \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon \leq 2\varepsilon + \sum_{k=2}^n |\Delta f_k| \leq 2\varepsilon + V_f([x_1, b]),$$

where the last equality comes from the fact that  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is a partition of  $[x_1, b]$ . Thus, we find

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq V(x_1) - V(x) &= V_f([a, x_1]) - V_f([a, x]) = V_f([x, x_1]) \\ &= V_f([x, b]) - V_f([x_1, b]) \leq 2\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$\forall y \in [x, x + \delta), \quad 0 \leq V(y) - V(x) \leq 2\varepsilon.$$

Since  $\varepsilon > 0$  can be arbitrarily small, we conclude that  $V(x+) = V(x)$ , that is  $V$  is continuous from the right at  $x$ . The proof is similar for the left continuity, so we omit here.  $\square$

**Theorem 5.1.20 :** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function. Then, the following two properties are equivalent.

- (a)  $f$  is of bounded variation.
- (b) There exist two non-decreasing continuous functions  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  so that  $f = g_1 - g_2$ .

**Proof :** This theorem is a direct consequence of the decomposition theorem (Theorem 5.1.17) and the fact that the function  $f$  and its variation function  $V$  share the same continuities (Proposition 5.1.19).  $\square$

## 5.2 Riemann–Stieltjes integrals

• 令  $x \in [a, b)$  並假設  $f$  在  $x$  右連續。給定  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，取  $\delta > 0$  使得

$$\forall y \in [x, x + \delta), \quad |f(y) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon. \quad (5.3)$$

此外，從命題 5.1.8，我們能夠找到分割  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([x, b])$  使得

$$V_f([x, b]) \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon, \quad (5.4)$$

對於任意分割  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ 。我們能取分割  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n} \supseteq P_\varepsilon$  滿足  $x_1 \in [x, x + \delta)$ ，所以式 (5.3) 會成立。這代表著  $|\Delta f_1| \leq \varepsilon$ 。接著，我們可以把式 (5.4) 改寫為

$$V_f([x, b]) \leq V_{P_\varepsilon}(f) + \varepsilon \leq 2\varepsilon + \sum_{k=2}^n |\Delta f_k| \leq 2\varepsilon + V_f([x_1, b]),$$

其中最後一個等式成立是因為  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  是個  $[x_1, b]$  的分割。因此，我們得到

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq V(x_1) - V(x) &= V_f([a, x_1]) - V_f([a, x]) = V_f([x, x_1]) \\ &= V_f([x, b]) - V_f([x_1, b]) \leq 2\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

這證明了

$$\forall y \in [x, x + \delta), \quad 0 \leq V(y) - V(x) \leq 2\varepsilon.$$

由於  $\varepsilon > 0$  可以任意小，我們總結  $V(x+) = V(x)$ ，換句話說， $V$  在  $x$  是右連續的。對於左連續性來說，證明也是非常類似的，我們這裡省略。  $\square$

**定理 5.1.20 :** 令  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為連續函數。那麼下面兩個性質是等價的。

- (a)  $f$  是有界變差函數。
- (b) 存在兩個非遞減連續函數  $g_1$  和  $g_2$  使得  $f = g_1 - g_2$ 。

**證明 :** 這個定理是分解定理 (定理 5.1.17) 的直接應用，當中我們還需要使用到  $f$  和  $V$  有相同連續點的性質 (命題 5.1.19)。  $\square$

## 第二節 Riemann–Stieltjes 積分

In this section, we will discuss the theory of Riemann–Stieltjes integrals. We first construct such integrals using Riemann–Stieltjes sums, which generalize the notion of Riemann sums, see Definition 5.2.1. In the rest of Section 5.2.1, we talk about useful properties of Riemann–Stieltjes integrals, which share many similarities with Riemann integrals. In Section 5.2.2, we look at the special case of step functions as integrators, which can be related to discrete sums, see Corollary 5.2.21 and Corollary 5.2.23. In Section 5.3, we define the notion of Darboux summations for Riemann–Stieltjes integrals, which allow us to have a better characterization for the existence of such integrals. This is known as Riemann’s condition, see Definition 5.3.8 and Theorem 5.3.10.

### 5.2.1 Definition and properties

Below, let us take  $a < b$  and consider the segment  $[a, b]$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ . The functions  $f, g, \alpha, \beta$  that we are going to consider are all bounded real-valued functions defined on  $[a, b]$ . In other words,  $f, g, \alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ .

**Definition 5.2.1 :** Let  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$  be a partition of  $[a, b]$ . For  $1 \leq k \leq n$ , let  $t_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ , and write  $t = (t_1, \dots, t_n)$ , called *tagged points*. The pair  $(P, t)$  is called a *tagged partition*. We define the following *Riemann–Stieltjes sum* of  $f$  with respect to  $\alpha$ ,

$$S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k. \quad (5.5)$$

We say that  $f$  is *Riemann–Stieltjes integrable*, or simply *integrable*, with respect to  $\alpha$  on  $[a, b]$ , if the following property is satisfied.

(RS) There exists  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  such that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists a partition  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ , such that for every  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  with  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ , and every choice of tagged points  $t$ , we have

$$|S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - L| \leq \varepsilon.$$

If  $f$  is Riemann–Stieltjes integrable with respect to  $\alpha$  on  $[a, b]$ , we write  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$  or  $f \in R(\alpha)$  if the dependency on the segment  $[a, b]$  is clear from the context.

#### Remark 5.2.2 :

- (1) If  $f$  is Riemann–Stieltjes integrable with respect to  $\alpha$  on  $[a, b]$ , then the constant  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  in the property (RS) is unique.
- (2) The unique value of  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  satisfying (RS) is denoted by

$$\int_a^b f d\alpha \quad \text{or} \quad \int_a^b f(x) d\alpha(x). \quad (5.6)$$

It is called the Riemann–Stieltjes integral.

- (3) The function  $f$  is called *integrand* (被積分函數) and  $\alpha$  called *integrator* (積分函數).
- (4) If  $\alpha(x) = x$ , then the integral in Eq. (5.6) is called Riemann integral. The set of Riemann-integrable functions is denoted by  $R(x; a, b)$  or  $R(x)$ .
- (5) In Definition 5.1.4, a partition  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}$  needs to satisfy  $x_{k-1} < x_k$  for all  $1 \leq k \leq n$ . In fact, this condition can be relaxed to  $x_{k-1} \leq x_k$  because if there exists some  $k$  with  $x_{k-1} = x_k$ , the

在這個章節中，我們會討論 Riemann–Stieltjes 積分的理論。我們會推廣 Riemann 和的概念，使用 Riemann–Stieltjes 和來構造這樣的積分，見定義 5.2.1。接著，在第 5.2.1 小節剩下的部份，我們會討論關於 Riemann–Stieltjes 積分有用的性質，當中不少是與 Riemann 積分類似的。在第 5.2.2 小節中，我們會考慮積分函數是個階躍函數的情況，這與離散和有關係，見系理 5.2.21 和系理 5.2.23。在第 5.3 節中，我們在 Riemann–Stieltjes 積分的框架中，定義 Darboux 和的概念，這可以讓我們有更好的方式來刻劃這些積分的存在性。這稱作 Riemann 條件，參見定義 5.3.8 和定理 5.3.10。

### 第一小節 定義及性質

在下面，我們取  $a < b$  並考慮在  $\mathbb{R}$  中的線段  $[a, b]$ 。我們下面會考慮的函數  $f, g, \alpha, \beta$  都會是定義在  $[a, b]$  上，並且是有界變差的實數函數。換句話說，我們假設  $f, g, \alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{B}([a, b], \mathbb{R})$ 。

**定義 5.2.1 :** 令  $P = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$  為  $[a, b]$  的分割。對於  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ，令  $t_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$  並記  $t = (t_1, \dots, t_n)$ ，稱作標記點。我們把數對  $(P, t)$  稱作標記分割。我們定義下面這個和，稱作  $f$  對  $\alpha$  的 *Riemann–Stieltjes 和*：

$$S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k. \quad (5.5)$$

如果下面的性質成立，則我們說  $f$  對  $\alpha$  在  $[a, b]$  上是 *Riemann–Stieltjes 可積的*，或簡稱可積：

(RS) 存在  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  使得對於每個  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，存在分割  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  使得對於所有  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  且  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$  以及所有標記點  $t$ ，我們會有

$$|S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - L| \leq \varepsilon.$$

如果  $f$  對  $\alpha$  在  $[a, b]$  上是 Riemann–Stieltjes 可積的，我們記作  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$ ；如果根據上下文，線段  $[a, b]$  省略也不會造成混淆，我們也可以記作  $f \in R(\alpha)$ 。

#### 註解 5.2.2 :

- (1) 如果  $f$  對  $\alpha$  在  $[a, b]$  上是 Riemann–Stieltjes 可積的，那麼在 (RS) 性質當中提到的  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  會是唯一的。
- (2) 我們可以把滿足 (RS) 的唯一  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  記作

$$\int_a^b f d\alpha \quad \text{或} \quad \int_a^b f(x) d\alpha(x). \quad (5.6)$$

這稱作 Riemann–Stieltjes 積分。

- (3) 函數  $f$  稱作被積分函數 (integrand)，函數  $\alpha$  稱作積分函數 (integrator)。
- (4) 如果  $\alpha(x) = x$ ，那麼在式 (5.6) 裡面的積分稱作 Riemann 積分。我們把 Riemann 可積函數所構成的集合記作  $R(x; a, b)$  或  $R(x)$ 。

corresponding term in the Riemann–Stieltjes sum Eq. (5.5) does not have any contribution. This allows us to have redundant points in a partition. As a consequence, the above notions can also be defined in the case when the domain of the functions is reduced to a singleton  $[a, a] = \{a\}$ .

- (6) If the integrand  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow V$  takes values in a finite-dimensional vector space  $V$ , by considering a basis  $(e_1, \dots, e_d)$  of  $V$ , we may rewrite  $f$  as  $f = \sum_{i=1}^d f_i e_i$ , where  $f_i : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a real-valued function. Then, we may define the Riemann–Stieltjes integral of  $f$  with respect to  $\alpha$  coordinate-wise, that is

$$\int_a^b f \, d\alpha := \sum_{i=1}^d \left( \int_a^b f_i \, d\alpha \right) e_i,$$

provided that each of the Riemann–Stieltjes integral  $\int_a^b f_i \, d\alpha$  is well defined. This is the reason why we may generalize everything easily to  $\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R}^2$  or  $\mathbb{R}^d$  for any  $d \geq 1$ .

### Example 5.2.3 :

- (1) If  $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a constant function, then for any bounded function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , any partition  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  and any tagged points  $t$ , the Riemann–Stieltjes sum always satisfies  $S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = 0$ . Therefore, we have  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$  and  $\int_a^b f \, d\alpha = 0$ .
- (2) In the case of the Riemann integral, we know from the first-year calculus that for any continuous function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , we have  $f \in R(x)$ . This is also a consequence of Theorem 5.3.21.
- (3) Let  $\alpha : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $\alpha(x) = \mathbb{1}_{x \geq 0}$  and  $f = \alpha$ . Consider a partition  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  such that  $x_k = 0 \in P$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and tagged points  $t$ , so the corresponding Riemann–Stieltjes sum writes

$$S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = f(t_k)[\alpha(0) - \alpha(x_{k-1})] = f(t_k),$$

where  $x_{k-1} \leq t_k \leq x_k = 0$ . This sum depends on the choice of the tagged point  $t_k$ ,

$$f(t_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t_k = x_k = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

so cannot satisfy (RS).

**Lemma 5.2.4 :** We follow the notations in Definition 5.2.1. Let us define the following condition.

(RS') There exists  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  such that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that for any partition  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  with  $\|P\| < \delta$ , and every choice of tagged points  $t$ , we have

$$|S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - L| \leq \varepsilon.$$

If  $f$  satisfies (RS'), then  $f$  also satisfies (RS).

- (5) In Definition 5.1.4, a partition  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n}$  needs to satisfy  $x_{k-1} < x_k$  for all  $1 \leq k \leq n$ . In fact, this condition can be weakened to  $x_{k-1} \leq x_k$ , because even if there exists  $k$  such that  $x_{k-1} = x_k$ , it does not contribute to the Riemann–Stieltjes sum in (5.5). This allows us to have repeated points in a partition. In such a case, the above notion can be generalized to the case when the function is defined on a singleton  $[a, a] = \{a\}$ .

- (6) If the integrand  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow V$  takes values in a finite-dimensional vector space  $V$ , by considering a basis  $(e_1, \dots, e_d)$  of  $V$ , we may rewrite  $f$  as  $f = \sum_{i=1}^d f_i e_i$ , where  $f_i : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a real-valued function. Then, we may define the Riemann–Stieltjes integral of  $f$  with respect to  $\alpha$  coordinate-wise, that is

$$\int_a^b f \, d\alpha := \sum_{i=1}^d \left( \int_a^b f_i \, d\alpha \right) e_i,$$

This is the reason why we may generalize everything easily to  $\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R}^2$  or  $\mathbb{R}^d$  for any  $d \geq 1$ .

### 範例 5.2.3 :

- (1) If  $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a constant function, then for any bounded function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , any partition  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  and any tagged points  $t$ , the Riemann–Stieltjes sum always satisfies  $S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = 0$ . Therefore, we have  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$  and  $\int_a^b f \, d\alpha = 0$ .
- (2) In the case of the Riemann integral, we know from the first-year calculus that for any continuous function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , we have  $f \in R(x)$ . This is also a consequence of Theorem 5.3.21.
- (3) Let  $\alpha : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $\alpha(x) = \mathbb{1}_{x \geq 0}$  and  $f = \alpha$ . Consider a partition  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  such that  $x_k = 0 \in P$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and tagged points  $t$ , so the corresponding Riemann–Stieltjes sum writes

$$S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = f(t_k)[\alpha(0) - \alpha(x_{k-1})] = f(t_k),$$

where  $x_{k-1} \leq t_k \leq x_k = 0$ . This sum depends on the choice of the tagged point  $t_k$ ,

$$f(t_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t_k = x_k = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

so cannot satisfy (RS).

**引理 5.2.4 :** 我們繼續使用定義 5.2.1 中的記號。我們考慮下列條件：

(RS') 存在  $L \in \mathbb{R}$  使得對於每個  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$  使得對於任意分割  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  滿足  $\|P\| < \delta$ , 以及任意選擇的標記點  $t$ , 我們會有

$$|S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - L| \leq \varepsilon.$$

**Proof :** Suppose that  $f$  and  $\alpha$  are such that (RS') holds. Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ , we take  $\delta > 0$  such that (RS') is satisfied for any  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  with  $\|P\| < \delta$  and any choice of tagged points  $t$ . Then, let  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  be any partition such that  $\|P_\varepsilon\| < \delta$ . It is clear that (RS) is satisfied for this choice of  $P_\varepsilon$ , because any finer partition  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$  also satisfies  $\|P\| < \delta$ .  $\square$

**Remark 5.2.5 :** Note that the converse of Lemma 5.2.4 is false in general. Let us consider the following functions  $f, \alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , defined by

$$\alpha(x) = \mathbb{1}_{x \geq \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{x > \frac{1}{2}}.$$

- (RS) is satisfied, see Exercise 5.14 or Theorem 5.2.20.
- (RS') is not satisfied. Indeed, for any given  $\delta \in (0, 1)$ , we may consider a partition  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n} \in \mathcal{P}([0, 1])$ , defined by

$$x_0 = 0, x_n = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x_{k-1} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \delta), x_k = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \delta) \text{ for some } 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

Then, for any tagged points  $t$ , we have

$$S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = f(t_k)[\alpha(x_k) - \alpha(x_{k-1})] = f(t_k) = \mathbb{1}_{t_k > \frac{1}{2}},$$

whose value depends on whether  $t_k \in [x_{k-1}, \frac{1}{2}]$  or  $t_k \in (\frac{1}{2}, x_k]$ .

**Remark 5.2.6 :** We are able to show that in the case of Riemann-integrability, that is when  $\alpha(x) = x$ , (RS) implies (RS'). It is a direct consequence of Theorem 5.3.10, see Exercise 5.29.

**Proposition 5.2.7 :** Let  $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a bounded function and  $f, g \in R(\alpha)$ . Then, for any constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ , we have  $f + cg \in R(\alpha)$  and

$$\int_a^b (f + cg) d\alpha = \int_a^b f d\alpha + c \int_a^b g d\alpha.$$

In other words,  $R(\alpha)$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ , and the integral operator  $f \mapsto \int_a^b f d\alpha$  is a linear form on  $R(\alpha)$ , that is an element of  $\mathcal{L}(R(\alpha), \mathbb{R})$ .

如果  $f$  滿足 (RS')，那麼  $f$  也會滿足 (RS)。

**證明 :** 選擇  $f$  和  $\alpha$  使得 (RS') 成立。令  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，我們取  $\delta > 0$  使得對於任意  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ ，且  $\|P\| < \delta$  以及任意標記點  $t$ ，(RS') 會成立。那麼，令  $P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  為任意滿足  $\|P_\varepsilon\| < \delta$  的分割。顯然地，這個  $P_\varepsilon$  的選擇能夠滿足 (RS) 條件，因為對於任意更細緻的分割  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$  來說，他也會滿足  $\|P\| < \delta$ 。  $\square$

**註解 5.2.5 :** 我們注意到，引理 5.2.4 的逆命題一般來說是錯的。我們考慮函數  $f, \alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ，定義做：

$$\alpha(x) = \mathbb{1}_{x \geq \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{以及} \quad f(x) = \mathbb{1}_{x > \frac{1}{2}}.$$

- (RS) 會成立，見習題 5.14 和定理 5.2.20。
- (RS') 不會成立，我們可以這樣來檢查。對於任意給定的  $\delta \in (0, 1)$ ，我們可以考慮分割  $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq n} \in \mathcal{P}([0, 1])$ ，定義做：

$$x_0 = 0, x_n = 1 \quad \text{以及} \quad x_{k-1} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \delta), x_k = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \delta) \text{ 對於選定的 } 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

那麼，對於任意標記點  $t$ ，我們有

$$S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) = f(t_k)[\alpha(x_k) - \alpha(x_{k-1})] = f(t_k) = \mathbb{1}_{t_k > \frac{1}{2}},$$

而他的值會取決於  $t_k \in [x_{k-1}, \frac{1}{2}]$  還是  $t_k \in (\frac{1}{2}, x_k]$ 。

**註解 5.2.6 :** 在 Riemann 積分的情況，也就是當  $\alpha(x) = x$  時，我們能夠證明 (RS) 蘊含 (RS')。這可以看作是定理 5.3.10 的直接結果之一，參見習題 5.29。

**命題 5.2.7 :** 令  $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為有界函數，以及  $f, g \in R(\alpha)$ 。那麼對於任意常數  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ，我們有  $f + cg \in R(\alpha)$  以及

$$\int_a^b (f + cg) d\alpha = \int_a^b f d\alpha + c \int_a^b g d\alpha.$$

換句話說， $R(\alpha)$  是個在  $\mathbb{R}$  上的向量空間，而且積分算子  $f \mapsto \int_a^b f d\alpha$  是個在  $R(\alpha)$  上的線性泛函，所以是個  $\mathcal{L}(R(\alpha), \mathbb{R})$  中的元素。

**Proof :** Let  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $h = f + cg$ . For any partition  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  and tagged points  $t$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_{P,t}(h, \alpha) &= \sum_{k=1}^n h(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k = \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k + c \sum_{k=1}^n g(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k \\ &= S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) + c S_{P,t}(g, \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $f \in R(\alpha)$ , we may find a partition  $P'_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  such that for every partition  $P \supseteq P'_\varepsilon$  and tagged points  $t$ , we have

$$\left| S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Similarly, we may find a partition  $P''_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  such that for every partition  $P \supseteq P''_\varepsilon$  and tagged points  $t$ , we have

$$\left| S_{P,t}(g, \alpha) - \int_a^b g \, d\alpha \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

To conclude, we define  $P_\varepsilon := P'_\varepsilon \vee P''_\varepsilon$ , then for any  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ , it follows from the inequalities above that

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| S_{P,t}(h, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha - c \int_a^b g \, d\alpha \right| \\ &\leq \left| S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha \right| + |c| \left| S_{P,t}(g, \alpha) - \int_a^b g \, d\alpha \right| \\ &\leq (1 + |c|)\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

□

**Proposition 5.2.8 :** Let  $\alpha, \beta : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two bounded functions and  $f \in R(\alpha) \cap R(\beta)$ . Then, for any  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ , we have  $f \in R(\alpha + c\beta)$  and

$$\int_a^b f \, d(\alpha + c\beta) = \int_a^b f \, d\alpha + c \int_a^b f \, d\beta.$$

**Proof :** You may follow similar steps as in the proof of Proposition 5.2.7. See Exercise 5.17. □

**Definition 5.2.9 :** For  $a < b$ , any bounded function  $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$ , we may define

$$\int_b^a f \, d\alpha = \int_b^a f(x) \, d\alpha(x) := - \int_a^b f(x) \, d\alpha(x), \quad (5.7)$$

and we write  $R(\alpha; b, a) = R(\alpha; a, b)$ . We also define  $\int_a^a f \, d\alpha = 0$  for any function  $f$  defined at  $a$ .

**Proposition 5.2.10 :** Let  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  be a segment and  $a, b, c \in I$ . Let  $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a bounded function and

**證明 :** 令  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  以及  $h = f + cg$ 。對於任意分割  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  以及標記點  $t$ ，我們有

$$\begin{aligned} S_{P,t}(h, \alpha) &= \sum_{k=1}^n h(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k = \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k + c \sum_{k=1}^n g(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k \\ &= S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) + c S_{P,t}(g, \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

令  $\varepsilon > 0$ 。由於  $f \in R(\alpha)$ ，我們能夠找到分割  $P'_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  使得對於任意分割  $P \supseteq P'_\varepsilon$  以及標記點  $t$ ，我們有

$$\left| S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

相似地，我們能找到分割  $P''_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  使得對於任意分割  $P \supseteq P''_\varepsilon$  以及標記點  $t$ ，我們有

$$\left| S_{P,t}(g, \alpha) - \int_a^b g \, d\alpha \right| \leq \varepsilon.$$

因此，我們可以取  $P_\varepsilon := P'_\varepsilon \vee P''_\varepsilon$  來總結，因為對於任意  $P \supseteq P_\varepsilon$ ，從上面的不等式我們能推得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| S_{P,t}(h, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha - c \int_a^b g \, d\alpha \right| \\ &\leq \left| S_{P,t}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha \right| + |c| \left| S_{P,t}(g, \alpha) - \int_a^b g \, d\alpha \right| \\ &\leq (1 + |c|)\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

□

**命題 5.2.8 :** 令  $\alpha, \beta : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為兩個有界函數，且  $f \in R(\alpha) \cap R(\beta)$ 。那麼對於任意  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ，我們有  $f \in R(\alpha + c\beta)$  以及

$$\int_a^b f \, d(\alpha + c\beta) = \int_a^b f \, d\alpha + c \int_a^b f \, d\beta.$$

**證明 :** 你可以嘗試仿效命題 5.2.7 中證明的步驟。見習題 5.17。 □

**定義 5.2.9 :** 對於  $a < b$ 、任意有界函數  $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  以及  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$ ，我們定義

$$\int_b^a f \, d\alpha = \int_b^a f(x) \, d\alpha(x) := - \int_a^b f(x) \, d\alpha(x), \quad (5.7)$$

並記  $R(\alpha; b, a) = R(\alpha; a, b)$ 。對於任意定義在  $a$  的函數  $f$ ，我們也定義  $\int_a^a f \, d\alpha = 0$ 。

**命題 5.2.10 :** 令  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  為線段，以及  $a, b, c \in I$ 。令  $\alpha : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  為有界函數且  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b) \cap$

$f \in R(\alpha; a, b) \cap R(\alpha; b, c)$ . Then,  $f \in R(\alpha; a, c)$  and we have

$$\int_a^b f \, d\alpha + \int_b^c f \, d\alpha + \int_c^a f \, d\alpha = 0$$

**Proof:** Without loss of generality, we may assume that  $a < b < c$ . Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$ , we may find a partition  $P_\varepsilon^{(1)} \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  such that for any finer partition  $P^{(1)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(1)}$  with tagged points  $t^{(1)}$ , we have

$$\left| S_{P^{(1)}, t^{(1)}}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (5.8)$$

Similarly, we may also find a partition  $P_\varepsilon^{(2)} \in \mathcal{P}([b, c])$  such that for any finer partition  $P^{(2)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(2)}$  with tagged points  $t^{(2)}$ , we have

$$\left| S_{P^{(2)}, t^{(2)}}(f, \alpha) - \int_b^c f \, d\alpha \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (5.9)$$

Let us set  $P_\varepsilon := P_\varepsilon^{(1)} \vee P_\varepsilon^{(2)}$ .

Let  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  be a partition of  $[a, c]$  that is finer than  $P_\varepsilon$ , and  $t$  be tagged points. Let

$$P^{(1)} = P \cap [a, b] \quad \text{and} \quad P^{(2)} = P \cap [b, c]$$

denote the corresponding restricted partitions on  $[a, b]$  and  $[b, c]$ , so that we also have  $P^{(1)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(1)}$  and  $P^{(2)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(2)}$ . We also denote  $t^{(1)}$  and  $t^{(2)}$  to be the corresponding restricted tagged points. Then, we have the following relation between the Riemann–Stieltjes sums,

$$S_{P, t}(f, \alpha) = S_{P^{(1)}, t^{(1)}}(f, \alpha) + S_{P^{(2)}, t^{(2)}}(f, \alpha). \quad (5.10)$$

It follows from Eq. (5.8), Eq. (5.9), Eq. (5.10) and the triangle inequality that

$$\left| S_{P, t}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha - \int_b^c f \, d\alpha \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

This implies that  $f \in R(\alpha; a, c)$  and

$$\int_a^b f \, d\alpha + \int_b^c f \, d\alpha = \int_a^c f \, d\alpha$$

To conclude, we use the notation from Eq. (5.7).  $\square$

$R(\alpha; b, c)$ 。那麼  $f \in R(\alpha; a, c)$ ，而且我們有

$$\int_a^b f \, d\alpha + \int_b^c f \, d\alpha + \int_c^a f \, d\alpha = 0$$

**證明：**不失一般性，我們能假設  $a < b < c$ 。令  $\varepsilon > 0$ 。由於  $f \in R(\alpha; a, b)$ ，我們能找到分割  $P_\varepsilon^{(1)} \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$  使得對於任意更細緻的分割  $P^{(1)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(1)}$  以及他的標記點  $t^{(1)}$ ，我們有

$$\left| S_{P^{(1)}, t^{(1)}}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (5.8)$$

同理，我們也能找到分割  $P_\varepsilon^{(2)} \in \mathcal{P}([b, c])$  使得對於任意更細緻的分割  $P^{(2)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(2)}$  以及他的標記點  $t^{(2)}$ ，我們有

$$\left| S_{P^{(2)}, t^{(2)}}(f, \alpha) - \int_b^c f \, d\alpha \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (5.9)$$

我們設  $P_\varepsilon := P_\varepsilon^{(1)} \vee P_\varepsilon^{(2)}$ 。

令  $P \in \mathcal{P}([a, c])$  為  $[a, c]$  的分割，且比  $P_\varepsilon$  細緻，考慮  $t$  為他的標記點。令

$$P^{(1)} = P \cap [a, b] \quad \text{以及} \quad P^{(2)} = P \cap [b, c]$$

為相對應限制在  $[a, b]$  和  $[b, c]$  上的分割，所以我們有  $P^{(1)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(1)}$  以及  $P^{(2)} \supseteq P_\varepsilon^{(2)}$ 。我們也把  $t^{(1)}$  和  $t^{(2)}$  記為相對應的標記點。那麼，下列 Riemann–Stieltjes 和的關係是成立：

$$S_{P, t}(f, \alpha) = S_{P^{(1)}, t^{(1)}}(f, \alpha) + S_{P^{(2)}, t^{(2)}}(f, \alpha). \quad (5.10)$$

從式 (5.8)、式 (5.9)、式 (5.10) 以及三角不等式，我們得到

$$\left| S_{P, t}(f, \alpha) - \int_a^b f \, d\alpha - \int_b^c f \, d\alpha \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

這告訴我們  $f \in R(\alpha; a, c)$ ，而且

$$\int_a^b f \, d\alpha + \int_b^c f \, d\alpha = \int_a^c f \, d\alpha$$

最後，我們使用式 (5.7) 當中的記號來總結。  $\square$