

J. J. Duistermaat, J. A. C. Kolk

# Multidimensional Real Analysis II

## Integration

多维实分析 第2卷

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# MULTIDIMENSIONAL REAL ANALYSIS II: INTEGRATION

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## Preface

*I prefer the open landscape under a clear sky with its depth of perspective, where the wealth of sharply defined nearby details gradually fades away towards the horizon.*

This book, which is in two parts, provides an introduction to the theory of vector-valued functions on Euclidean space. We focus on four main objects of study and in addition consider the interactions between these. Volume I is devoted to differentiation. Differentiable functions on  $\mathbf{R}^n$  come first, in Chapters 1 through 3. Next, differentiable manifolds embedded in  $\mathbf{R}^n$  are discussed, in Chapters 4 and 5. In Volume II we take up integration. Chapter 6 deals with the theory of  $n$ -dimensional integration over  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . Finally, in Chapters 7 and 8 lower-dimensional integration over submanifolds of  $\mathbf{R}^n$  is developed; particular attention is paid to vector analysis and the theory of differential forms, which are treated independently from each other. Generally speaking, the emphasis is on geometric aspects of analysis rather than on matters belonging to functional analysis.

In presenting the material we have been intentionally concrete, aiming at a thorough understanding of Euclidean space. Once this case is properly understood, it becomes easier to move on to abstract metric spaces or manifolds and to infinite-dimensional function spaces. If the general theory is introduced too soon, the reader might get confused about its relevance and lose motivation. Yet we have tried to organize the book as economically as we could, for instance by making use of linear algebra whenever possible and minimizing the number of  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  arguments, always without sacrificing rigor. In many cases, a fresh look at old problems, by ourselves and others, led to results or proofs in a form not found in current analysis textbooks. Quite often, similar techniques apply in different parts of mathematics; on the other hand, different techniques may be used to prove the same result. We offer ample illustration of these two principles, in the theory as well as the exercises.

A working knowledge of analysis in one real variable and linear algebra is a prerequisite; furthermore, familiarity with differentiable mappings and submanifolds of  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , as discussed in volume I, for instance. The main parts of the theory can be used as a text for an introductory course of one semester, as we have been doing for second-year students in Utrecht during the last decade. Sections at the end of many chapters usually contain applications that can be omitted in case of time constraints.

This volume contains 234 exercises, out of a total of 568, offering variations and applications of the main theory, as well as special cases and openings toward applications beyond the scope of this book. Next to routine exercises we tried also to include exercises that represent some mathematical idea. The exercises are independent from each other unless indicated otherwise, and therefore results are

sometimes repeated. We have run student seminars based on a selection of the more challenging exercises.

In our experience, interest may be stimulated if from the beginning the student can perceive analysis as a subject intimately connected with many other parts of mathematics and physics: algebra, electromagnetism, geometry, including differential geometry, and topology, Lie groups, mechanics, number theory, partial differential equations, probability, special functions, to name the most important examples. In order to emphasize these relations, many exercises show the way in which results from the aforementioned fields fit in with the present theory; prior knowledge of these subjects is not assumed, however. We hope in this fashion to have created a landscape as preferred by Weyl,<sup>1</sup> thereby contributing to motivation, and facilitating the transition to more advanced treatments and topics.

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<sup>1</sup>Weyl, H.: *The Classical Groups*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1939, p. viii.

## Acknowledgments

Since a text like this is deeply rooted in the literature, we have refrained from giving references. Yet we are deeply obliged to many mathematicians for publishing the results that we use freely. Many of our colleagues and friends have made important contributions: E. P. van den Ban, F. Beukers, R. H. Cushman, J. P. Hogendijk, W. L. J. van der Kallen, H. Keers, E. J. N. Looijenga, T. A. Springer, J. Stienstra, and in particular D. Zagier. We were also fortunate to have had the moral support of our special friend V. S. Varadarajan. Numerous small errors and stylistic points were picked up by students who attended our courses; we thank them all.

With regard to the manuscript's technical realization, the help of A. J. de Meijer and F. A. M. van de Wiel has been indispensable, with further contributions coming from K. Barendregt and J. Jaspers. We have to thank R. P. Buitelaar for assistance in preparing some of the illustrations. Without  $\text{\LaTeX}$ ,  $\text{\Y&Y TeX}$  and Mathematica this work would never have taken on its present form.

J. P. van Braam Houckgeest translated the manuscript from Dutch into English. We are sincerely grateful to him for his painstaking attention to detail as well as his many suggestions for improvement.

We are indebted to S. J. van Strien to whose encouragement the English version is due; and furthermore to R. Astley and J. Walthoe, our editors, and to F. H. Nex, our copy-editor, for the pleasant collaboration; and to Cambridge University Press for making this work available to a larger audience.

Of course, errors still are bound to occur and we would be grateful to be told of them, at the e-mail address [kolk@math.uu.nl](mailto:kolk@math.uu.nl). A listing of corrections will be made accessible through <http://www.math.uu.nl/people/kolk>.

## Introduction

**Motivation.** Analysis came to life in the number space  $\mathbf{R}^n$  of dimension  $n$  and its complex analog  $\mathbf{C}^n$ . Developments ever since have consistently shown that further progress and better understanding can be achieved by generalizing the notion of space, for instance to that of a manifold, of a topological vector space, or of a scheme, an algebraic or complex space having infinitesimal neighborhoods, each of these being defined over a field of characteristic which is 0 or positive. The search for unification by continuously reworking old results and blending these with new ones, which is so characteristic of mathematics, nowadays tends to be carried out more and more in these newer contexts, thus bypassing  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . As a result of this the uninitiated, for whom  $\mathbf{R}^n$  is still a difficult object, runs the risk of learning analysis in several real variables in a suboptimal manner. Nevertheless, to quote F. and R. Nevanlinna: "The elimination of coordinates signifies a gain not only in a formal sense. It leads to a greater unity and simplicity in the theory of functions of arbitrarily many variables, the algebraic structure of analysis is clarified, and at the same time the geometric aspects of linear algebra become more prominent, which simplifies one's ability to comprehend the overall structures and promotes the formation of new ideas and methods".<sup>2</sup>

In this text we have tried to strike a balance between the concrete and the abstract: a treatment of integral calculus in the traditional  $\mathbf{R}^n$  by efficient methods and using contemporary terminology, providing solid background and adequate preparation for reading more advanced works. The exercises are tightly coordinated with the theory, and most of them have been tried out during practice sessions or exams. Illustrative examples and exercises are offered in order to support and strengthen the reader's intuition.

**Organization.** This is the second volume, devoted to integration, of a book in two parts; the first volume treats differentiation. The volume at hand uses results from the preceding one, but it should be accessible to the reader who has acquired a working knowledge of differentiable mappings and submanifolds of  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . Only some of the exercises might require special results from Volume I.

In a subject like this with its many interrelations, the arrangement of the material is more or less determined by the proofs one prefers to or is able to give. Other ways of organizing are possible, but it is our experience that it is not such a simple matter to avoid confusing the reader. In particular, because the Change of Variables Theorem in the present volume is about diffeomorphisms, it is necessary to introduce these initially, in Volume I; a subsequent discussion of the Inverse Function Theorems then is a plausible inference. Next, applications in geometry, to the theory of differentiable manifolds, are natural. This geometry in its turn is indispensable for the description of the boundaries of the open sets that occur in this volume, in the Theorem on Integration of a Total Derivative in  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , the generalization to  $\mathbf{R}^n$  of the

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<sup>2</sup>Nevanlinna, F., Nevanlinna, R.: *Absolute Analysis*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin 1973, p. 1.

Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus on  $\mathbf{R}$ . This is why differentiation is treated in the first volume and integration in this second. Moreover, most known proofs of the Change of Variables Theorem require an Inverse Function, or the Implicit Function Theorem, as does our first proof. However, for the benefit of those readers who prefer a discussion of integration at an early stage, we have included a second proof of the Change of Variables Theorem by elementary means.

We have stuck to the (admittedly, old-fashioned) theory of Riemann integration. In our department students take a separate course on Lebesgue integration, where its essential role in establishing completeness in many function spaces is carefully discussed. For the topics in this book, however, the Lebesgue integral is not needed and introducing it would cause an overload. In the applications considered, Arzelà's Dominated Convergence Theorem, for which we give a short proof, is an effective alternative for Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem.

**On some technical points.** We have tried hard to reduce the number of  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  arguments, while maintaining a uniform and high level of rigor.

Even for linear coordinate transformations the Change of Variables Theorem is nontrivial, in contrast to the corresponding result in linear algebra. This stems from the fact that in linear algebra the behavior of volume under invertible linear transformations is usually part of the definition of volume. In analysis the notion of volume relies on the Riemann integral, and for the latter only invariance under translations is an immediate consequence of the definition.

The  $d$ -dimensional density on a  $d$ -dimensional submanifold in  $\mathbf{R}^n$  is considered from two complementary points of view. On the one hand, the tangent space of the manifold can be mapped onto  $\mathbf{R}^d \simeq \mathbf{R}^d \times \{0_{\mathbf{R}^{n-d}}\} \subset \mathbf{R}^n$  by means of a suitable orthogonal transformation; pulling back the  $d$ -volume on  $\mathbf{R}^d$  under this mapping one then finds a  $d$ -density on the manifold. On the other hand, one can supplement the basis  $B_d$  for the tangent space by a set of mutually perpendicular unit vectors all of which are perpendicular to the tangent space, to form a basis  $B_n$  for  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . Next one defines the  $d$ -volume of the span of  $B_d$  to be the  $n$ -volume of the span of  $B_n$  (in other words, area equals volume divided by length). Both ways of thinking lead to the same formalism, which unifies the many different formulae that are in use.

Vector analysis should look familiar to students in physics: therefore we have chosen to center on the notion of vector field initially and on that of differential form only later on. Leitmotiv in our treatment of vector analysis is the generalization of the Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus on  $\mathbf{R}$  to a theorem on  $\mathbf{R}^n$ . There are two aspects to the Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus on  $\mathbf{R}$ : the existence of an antiderivative for a continuous function; and the equality of the integral of a derivative of a function over an open set with the integral of the function itself over the boundary of that set. By generalizing the former aspect one arrives at the infinitesimal notions in vector analysis, like grad, curl, div; and at Poincaré's Lemma, and its relation with homotopy. Likewise, the latter aspect leads to the global notions, like the integral theorems, and their relations to homology.

This generalization to  $\mathbf{R}^n$  begins with the Theorem on Integration of a Total

Derivative, for which an easy proof is offered, by means of a local substitution of variables that flattens the boundary. All other global theorems are reduced to this theorem.

The existence of an antiderivative (or potential) for a vector field on  $\mathbf{R}^n$  with  $n > 1$  requires integrability conditions to be satisfied. That is, one needs the vanishing of an obstruction against integrability, viz. of  $Af$ , twice the anti-adjoint part of the total derivative  $Df$  of the vector field  $f$ . In  $\mathbf{R}^2$  and  $\mathbf{R}^3$ ,  $Af$  essentially is the curl of  $f$ . Furthermore,  $Af$  approximately equals the sum of the values of  $f$  at the vertices of a parallelogram, and that sum in turn is a Riemann sum for a line integral of  $f$  along that parallelogram. Globalization of this argument leads to a rudimentary form of Stokes' Integral Theorem: a relation between the circulation of  $f$  and a surface integral of  $Af$ , i.e. an integral of the obstruction.

Vector analysis in  $\mathbf{R}^n$  is not a study of partial derivatives of components of vector-valued functions, leading to a coordinate-dependent formulation and a "débauche d'indices". Rather, it is an investigation of these functions and of their total derivatives in their entirety, which is greatly facilitated by linear algebra, especially by the decomposition of the derivative into self-adjoint and anti-adjoint parts using adjoint linear operators.

The definition of positive orientation of a curve is an infinitesimal one. In concrete examples it is often easy to verify whether it is satisfied without an appeal to geometric intuition. The global definition, which is current in many elementary texts, is less rigorous and may lead to cumbersome formulations and/or proofs, of Green's and Stokes' Integral Theorems in particular.

Although formally the theory of differential forms receives an independent treatment, the stage for it is in fact set by much of the preceding material. The main result in the theory is Stokes' Theorem, and the whole discussion aims at proving that theorem at the earliest possible moment. Therefore we have adopted a definition of exterior derivative whereby we achieve this, and the proof of Stokes' Theorem itself is then presented as a direct generalization of the proof of the rudimentary form mentioned previously. The amount of multilinear algebra required for this has been reduced to a minimum. In particular, the general differential  $k$ -form is introduced by means of determinants instead of exterior multiplication of forms of lower order, which usually requires a laborious definition.

**Exercises.** Quite a few of the exercises are used to develop secondary but interesting themes omitted from the main course of lectures for reasons of time, but which often form the transition to more advanced theories. In many cases, exercises are strung together as projects which, step by easy step, lead the reader to important results. In order to set forth the interdependencies that inevitably arise, we begin an exercise by listing the other ones which (in total or in part only) are prerequisites as well as those exercises that use results from the one under discussion. The reader should not feel obliged to completely cover the preliminaries before setting out to work on subsequent exercises; quite often, only some terminology or minor results are required.

**Notational conventions.** Our notation is fairly standard, yet we mention the following conventions. Although it will often be convenient to write column vectors as row vectors, the reader should remember that all vectors are in fact column vectors, unless specified otherwise. Mappings always have precisely defined domains and images, thus  $f : \text{dom}(f) \rightarrow \text{im}(f)$ , but if we are unable, or do not wish, to specify the domain we write  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightrightarrows \mathbf{R}^p$  for a mapping that is well-defined on some subset of  $\mathbf{R}^n$  and takes values in  $\mathbf{R}^p$ . We write  $\mathbf{N}_0$  for  $\{0\} \cup \mathbf{N}$ ,  $\mathbf{N}_\infty$  for  $\mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ , and  $\mathbf{R}_+$  for  $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x > 0\}$ . The open interval  $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid a < x < b\}$  in  $\mathbf{R}$  is denoted by  $]a, b[$  and not by  $(a, b)$ , in order to avoid confusion with the element  $(a, b) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ .

Making the notation consistent and transparent is difficult; in particular, every way of designating partial derivatives has its flaws. Whenever possible, we write  $D_j f$  for the  $j$ -th column in a matrix representation of the total derivative  $Df$  of a mapping  $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^p$ . This leads to expressions like  $D_j f_i$  instead of Jacobi's classical  $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}$ , etc. The convention just mentioned has not been applied dogmatically; in the case of special coordinate systems like spherical coordinates, Jacobi's notation is the one of preference. As a further complication,  $D_j$  is used by many authors, especially in Fourier theory, for the momentum operator  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$ .

We use the following dictionary of symbols to indicate the ends of various items:

- Proof
- Definition
- ☆ Example

# Contents

## Volume II

|                                                                    |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <i>Preface</i> . . . . .                                           | xi         |
| <i>Acknowledgments</i> . . . . .                                   | xiii       |
| <i>Introduction</i> . . . . .                                      | xv         |
| <b>6 Integration</b>                                               | <b>423</b> |
| 6.1 Rectangles . . . . .                                           | 423        |
| 6.2 Riemann integrability . . . . .                                | 425        |
| 6.3 Jordan measurability . . . . .                                 | 429        |
| 6.4 Successive integration . . . . .                               | 435        |
| 6.5 Examples of successive integration . . . . .                   | 439        |
| 6.6 Change of Variables Theorem: formulation and examples . . . .  | 444        |
| 6.7 Partitions of unity . . . . .                                  | 452        |
| 6.8 Approximation of Riemann integrable functions . . . . .        | 455        |
| 6.9 Proof of Change of Variables Theorem . . . . .                 | 457        |
| 6.10 Absolute Riemann integrability . . . . .                      | 461        |
| 6.11 Application of integration: Fourier transformation . . . . .  | 466        |
| 6.12 Dominated convergence . . . . .                               | 471        |
| 6.13 Appendix: two other proofs of Change of Variables Theorem . . | 477        |
| <b>7 Integration over Submanifolds</b>                             | <b>487</b> |
| 7.1 Densities and integration with respect to density . . . . .    | 487        |
| 7.2 Absolute Riemann integrability with respect to density . . . . | 492        |
| 7.3 Euclidean $d$ -dimensional density . . . . .                   | 495        |
| 7.4 Examples of Euclidean densities . . . . .                      | 498        |
| 7.5 Open sets at one side of their boundary . . . . .              | 511        |
| 7.6 Integration of a total derivative . . . . .                    | 518        |
| 7.7 Generalizations of the preceding theorem . . . . .             | 522        |
| 7.8 Gauss' Divergence Theorem . . . . .                            | 527        |
| 7.9 Applications of Gauss' Divergence Theorem . . . . .            | 530        |
| <b>8 Oriented Integration</b>                                      | <b>537</b> |
| 8.1 Line integrals and properties of vector fields . . . . .       | 537        |
| 8.2 Antidifferentiation . . . . .                                  | 546        |
| 8.3 Green's and Cauchy's Integral Theorems . . . . .               | 551        |

|                  |                                                              |            |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 8.4              | Stokes' Integral Theorem . . . . .                           | 557        |
| 8.5              | Applications of Stokes' Integral Theorem . . . . .           | 561        |
| 8.6              | Apotheosis: differential forms and Stokes' Theorem . . . . . | 567        |
| 8.7              | Properties of differential forms . . . . .                   | 576        |
| 8.8              | Applications of differential forms . . . . .                 | 581        |
| 8.9              | Homotopy Lemma . . . . .                                     | 585        |
| 8.10             | Poincaré's Lemma . . . . .                                   | 589        |
| 8.11             | Degree of mapping . . . . .                                  | 591        |
| <b>Exercises</b> |                                                              | <b>599</b> |
|                  | Exercises for Chapter 6 . . . . .                            | 599        |
|                  | Exercises for Chapter 7 . . . . .                            | 677        |
|                  | Exercises for Chapter 8 . . . . .                            | 729        |
|                  | Notation . . . . .                                           | 779        |
|                  | Index . . . . .                                              | 783        |

## Volume I

|          |                                               |           |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|
|          | <i>Preface</i> . . . . .                      | xi        |
|          | <i>Acknowledgments</i> . . . . .              | xiii      |
|          | <i>Introduction</i> . . . . .                 | xv        |
| <b>1</b> | <b>Continuity</b>                             | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1      | Inner product and norm . . . . .              | 1         |
| 1.2      | Open and closed sets . . . . .                | 6         |
| 1.3      | Limits and continuous mappings . . . . .      | 11        |
| 1.4      | Composition of mappings . . . . .             | 17        |
| 1.5      | Homeomorphisms . . . . .                      | 19        |
| 1.6      | Completeness . . . . .                        | 20        |
| 1.7      | Contractions . . . . .                        | 23        |
| 1.8      | Compactness and uniform continuity . . . . .  | 24        |
| 1.9      | Connectedness . . . . .                       | 33        |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Differentiation</b>                        | <b>37</b> |
| 2.1      | Linear mappings . . . . .                     | 37        |
| 2.2      | Differentiable mappings . . . . .             | 42        |
| 2.3      | Directional and partial derivatives . . . . . | 47        |
| 2.4      | Chain rule . . . . .                          | 51        |
| 2.5      | Mean Value Theorem . . . . .                  | 56        |
| 2.6      | Gradient . . . . .                            | 58        |
| 2.7      | Higher-order derivatives . . . . .            | 61        |
| 2.8      | Taylor's formula . . . . .                    | 66        |
| 2.9      | Critical points . . . . .                     | 70        |
| 2.10     | Commuting limit operations . . . . .          | 76        |

|          |                                                                  |            |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>3</b> | <b>Inverse Function and Implicit Function Theorems</b>           | <b>87</b>  |
| 3.1      | Diffeomorphisms . . . . .                                        | 87         |
| 3.2      | Inverse Function Theorems . . . . .                              | 89         |
| 3.3      | Applications of Inverse Function Theorems . . . . .              | 94         |
| 3.4      | Implicitly defined mappings . . . . .                            | 96         |
| 3.5      | Implicit Function Theorem . . . . .                              | 100        |
| 3.6      | Applications of the Implicit Function Theorem . . . . .          | 101        |
| 3.7      | Implicit and Inverse Function Theorems on $\mathbf{C}$ . . . . . | 105        |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Manifolds</b>                                                 | <b>107</b> |
| 4.1      | Introductory remarks . . . . .                                   | 107        |
| 4.2      | Manifolds . . . . .                                              | 109        |
| 4.3      | Immersion Theorem . . . . .                                      | 114        |
| 4.4      | Examples of immersions . . . . .                                 | 118        |
| 4.5      | Submersion Theorem . . . . .                                     | 120        |
| 4.6      | Examples of submersions . . . . .                                | 124        |
| 4.7      | Equivalent definitions of manifold . . . . .                     | 126        |
| 4.8      | Morse's Lemma . . . . .                                          | 128        |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Tangent Spaces</b>                                            | <b>133</b> |
| 5.1      | Definition of tangent space . . . . .                            | 133        |
| 5.2      | Tangent mapping . . . . .                                        | 137        |
| 5.3      | Examples of tangent spaces . . . . .                             | 137        |
| 5.4      | Method of Lagrange multipliers . . . . .                         | 149        |
| 5.5      | Applications of the method of multipliers . . . . .              | 151        |
| 5.6      | Closer investigation of critical points . . . . .                | 154        |
| 5.7      | Gaussian curvature of surface . . . . .                          | 156        |
| 5.8      | Curvature and torsion of curve in $\mathbf{R}^3$ . . . . .       | 159        |
| 5.9      | One-parameter groups and infinitesimal generators . . . . .      | 162        |
| 5.10     | Linear Lie groups and their Lie algebras . . . . .               | 166        |
| 5.11     | Transversality . . . . .                                         | 172        |
|          | <b>Exercises</b>                                                 | <b>175</b> |
|          | Review Exercises . . . . .                                       | 175        |
|          | Exercises for Chapter 1 . . . . .                                | 201        |
|          | Exercises for Chapter 2 . . . . .                                | 217        |
|          | Exercises for Chapter 3 . . . . .                                | 259        |
|          | Exercises for Chapter 4 . . . . .                                | 293        |
|          | Exercises for Chapter 5 . . . . .                                | 317        |
|          | Notation . . . . .                                               | 411        |
|          | Index . . . . .                                                  | 412        |

# Chapter 6

## Integration

*In this chapter we extend to  $\mathbf{R}^n$  the theory of the Riemann integral from the calculus in one real variable. Principal results are a reduction of  $n$ -dimensional integration to successive one-dimensional integrations, and the Change of Variables Theorem. For this fundamental theorem we give three proofs: one in the main text and two in the appendix to this chapter. Important technical tools are the theorems from Chapter 3 and partitions of unity over compact sets. As applications we treat Fourier transformation, i.e. the decomposition of arbitrary functions into periodic ones; and dominated convergence, being a sufficient condition for the interchange of limits and integration.*

### 6.1 Rectangles

**Definition 6.1.1.** An  $n$ -dimensional rectangle  $B$ , parallel to the coordinate axes, is a subset of  $\mathbf{R}^n$  of the form

$$B = \{ x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid a_j \leq x_j \leq b_j \ (1 \leq j \leq n) \}, \quad (6.1)$$

where it is assumed that  $a_j, b_j \in \mathbf{R}$  and  $a_j \leq b_j$ , for  $1 \leq j \leq n$ , compare with Definition 1.8.18.

The  $n$ -dimensional volume of  $B$ , notation  $\text{vol}_n(B)$ , is defined as

$$\text{vol}_n(B) = \prod_{1 \leq j \leq n} (b_j - a_j).$$

Note that  $\text{vol}_n(B) = 0$  if there exists a  $j$  with  $a_j = b_j$ , that is, if  $B$  is contained in an  $(n - 1)$ -dimensional hyperplane in  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , of the form  $\{ x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid x_j = a_j \}$ .

A *partition* of a rectangle  $B$  is a finite collection  $\mathcal{B} = \{B_i \mid i \in I\}$  (here  $I$  is called the *index set* of  $\mathcal{B}$ ) of  $n$ -dimensional rectangles  $B_i$  such that

$$B = \bigcup_{i \in I} B_i; \quad B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset \quad \text{or} \quad \text{vol}_n(B_i \cap B_j) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad i \neq j. \quad (6.2)$$

Let  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\mathcal{B}'$  be partitions of a rectangle  $B$ , then  $\mathcal{B}'$  is said to be a *refinement* of  $\mathcal{B}$  if for every  $B_i \in \mathcal{B}$  the  $B'_j \in \mathcal{B}'$  with  $B'_j \subset B_i$  form a partition of  $B_i$ .  $\circ$

**Proposition 6.1.2.** Assume  $\{B_i \mid i \in I\}$  is a partition of a rectangle  $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ . Then

$$\text{vol}_n(B) = \sum_{i \in I} \text{vol}_n(B_i).$$

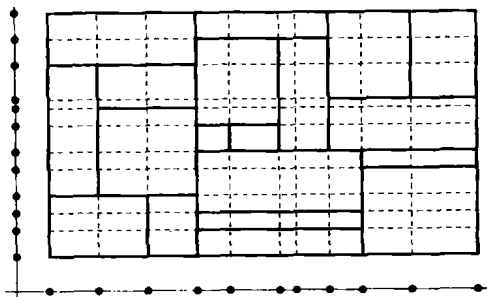


Illustration for the proof of Proposition 6.1.2

**Proof.** We first prove two auxiliary results.

(i). Assume  $B$  as in (6.1); and for  $1 \leq j \leq n$ , let  $t_j \in [a_j, b_j]$  be arbitrary. Consider

$$B' = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_j \leq x_j \leq t_j, \text{ and } a_k \leq x_k \leq b_k, \text{ for } k \neq j\},$$

$$B'' = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid t_j \leq x_j \leq b_j, \text{ and } a_k \leq x_k \leq b_k, \text{ for } k \neq j\}.$$

Because  $b_j - a_j = (b_j - t_j) + (t_j - a_j)$ , it follows straight away that  $\text{vol}_n(B) = \text{vol}_n(B') + \text{vol}_n(B'')$ .

(ii). Assume next that for every  $1 \leq j \leq n$  the segment  $[a_j, b_j]$  is subdivided by the intermediate points

$$a_j = t_j^{(0)} \leq \dots \leq t_j^{(N(j))} = b_j. \quad (6.3)$$

Then we have, for every  $n$ -tuple

$$\alpha = (\alpha(1), \dots, \alpha(n)) \in \mathbb{N}^n \quad \text{where} \quad 1 \leq \alpha(j) \leq N(j), \quad (6.4)$$

a rectangle

$$B_\alpha = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid t_j^{(\alpha(j)-1)} \leq x_j \leq t_j^{(\alpha(j))} \text{ (1 \le j \le n)}\}.$$

Together the  $B_\alpha$ , with  $\alpha$  as in (6.4), form a partition of  $B$ ; and successive application of assertion (i) now gives

$$\text{vol}_n(B) = \sum_{\alpha} \text{vol}_n(B_\alpha). \quad (6.5)$$

Finally, let  $\{B_i\}$  be the given partition of  $B$ . For every  $1 \leq j \leq n$ , collect the endpoints of the  $j$ -th coordinate interval of all rectangles  $B_i$ , and arrange these points in increasing order, as in (6.3) (see the illustration). Thus one obtains a partition  $\{B_\alpha\}$  of  $B$  for which (6.5) holds. Likewise, the  $B_\alpha$  with  $B_\alpha \subset B_i$  form a partition of  $B_i$  for which

$$\text{vol}_n(B_i) = \sum_{\{\alpha \mid B_\alpha \subset B_i\}} \text{vol}_n(B_\alpha).$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{i \in I} \text{vol}_n(B_i) = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\{\alpha \mid B_\alpha \subset B_i\}} \text{vol}_n(B_\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha} \text{vol}_n(B_\alpha) = \text{vol}_n(B).$$

Note that in the second summation  $\text{vol}_n(B_\alpha)$  may occur more than once, specifically when  $B_\alpha \subset B_i$  and when  $B_\alpha \subset B_j$ , for  $i \neq j$ . But this need not concern us, because then  $\text{vol}_n(B_\alpha) = 0$  on account of (6.2).  $\square$

**Lemma 6.1.3.** Any two partitions  $\mathcal{B}'$  and  $\mathcal{B}''$  of a rectangle  $B$  possess a common refinement.

**Proof.** Analogous to the proof of the foregoing proposition. For every  $1 \leq j \leq n$ , collect the endpoints of the  $j$ -th coordinate interval of all subrectangles.  $\square$

## 6.2 Riemann integrability

Throughout this section we shall assume  $B$  to be an  $n$ -dimensional rectangle and  $f : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  to be a bounded function.

**Definition 6.2.1.** For every partition  $\mathcal{B} = \{B_i \mid i \in I\}$  of  $B$  we define the *lower sum* and the *upper sum* of  $f$  determined by  $\mathcal{B}$ , notation  $\underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B})$  and  $\overline{S}(f, \mathcal{B})$ , respectively, by

$$\underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) = \sum_{i \in I} \inf_{x \in B_i} f(x) \text{vol}_n(B_i), \quad \overline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) = \sum_{i \in I} \sup_{x \in B_i} f(x) \text{vol}_n(B_i). \quad \circ$$

**Lemma 6.2.2.** (i) If  $\mathcal{B}'$  is a refinement of  $\mathcal{B}$ , then  $\underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) \leq \underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}') \leq \overline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}') \leq \overline{S}(f, \mathcal{B})$ .

(ii) For any two partitions  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\mathcal{B}'$  of  $B$  one has  $\underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) \leq \overline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}')$ .

**Proof.** If  $B'_j \subset B_i$ , then  $\inf_{x \in B_i} f(x) \leq \inf_{x \in B'_j} f(x)$ . Consequently one has, by Proposition 6.1.2,

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) &= \sum_{i \in I} \inf_{x \in B_i} f(x) \operatorname{vol}_n(B_i) = \sum_{i \in I} \inf_{x \in B_i} f(x) \sum_{\{j | B'_j \subset B_i\}} \operatorname{vol}_n(B'_j) \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\{j | B'_j \subset B_i\}} \inf_{x \in B'_j} f(x) \operatorname{vol}_n(B'_j) = \sum_{j \in J} \inf_{x \in B'_j} f(x) \operatorname{vol}_n(B'_j) \\ &= \underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}'), \end{aligned}$$

and this proves (i). Assertion (ii) follows from (i) and Lemma 6.1.3.  $\square$

**Definition 6.2.3.** The lower Riemann integral  $\int_B f(x) dx$  and the upper Riemann integral  $\overline{\int}_B f(x) dx$  of  $f$  over  $B$  are defined by

$$\int_B f(x) dx = \sup \{ \underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) \mid \mathcal{B} \text{ partition of } B \},$$

$$\overline{\int}_B f(x) dx = \inf \{ \overline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) \mid \mathcal{B} \text{ partition of } B \}. \quad \circ$$

From the preceding lemma follows, for every partition  $\mathcal{B}$  of  $B$ ,

$$\underline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}) \leq \int_B f(x) dx \leq \overline{\int}_B f(x) dx \leq \overline{S}(f, \mathcal{B}).$$

**Definition 6.2.4.** Let  $B$  be an  $n$ -dimensional rectangle. A function  $f : B \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is said to be Riemann integrable over  $B$  if

$$f \text{ is bounded on } B \quad \text{and} \quad \int_B f(x) dx = \overline{\int}_B f(x) dx.$$

The common value of the lower and upper Riemann integrals is called the *integral* of  $f$  over  $B$ , written as

$$\int_B f(x) dx. \quad \circ$$