

Def: (Bounded Variation)

Let $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. f is said to be of Bounded Variation

if

$$\sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})| \mid P = \{t_i\}_{i=0}^n \text{ partitions } [a, b] \right\} < \infty.$$

This class of functions is denoted by

$$BV([a, b])$$

Ex: • Monotone, bounded functions

- $C^1([a, b]) = \{ f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ is differentiable and } f' \in C([a, b]) \}$
- Lipschitz functions.

Thm: A curve, $\gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, parametrized by $z(t) = (x(t), y(t))$
 $t \in [a, b]$ has finite length iff $x, y \in BV([a, b])$.

pf: γ having finite length is defined by

$$\sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \|z(t_{i+1}) - z(t_i)\| \mid P = \{t_i\}_{i=0}^n \text{ is a partition of } [a, b] \right\}.$$

Now $\frac{1}{2} (|x(t_{i+1}) - x(t_i)| + |y(t_{i+1}) - y(t_i)|) \leq \|z(t_{i+1}) - z(t_i)\| \leq |x(t_{i+1}) - x(t_i)| + |y(t_{i+1}) - y(t_i)|$

Variations

Def: Let $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x \in [a, b]$ define

- Total Variation of f on $[a, x]$

$$T_f(a, x) := \sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})| \mid P = \{t_i\}_{i=1}^n \text{ is a partition of } [a, x] \right\}.$$

- Positive Variation of f on $[a, x]$

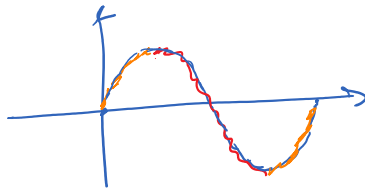
$$P_f(a, x) := \sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1}))^+ \mid P = \{t_i\}_{i=1}^n \text{ is a partition of } [a, x] \right\}$$

- Negative Variation of f on $[a, x]$

$$N_f(a, x) := \sup \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1}))^- \mid P = \{t_i\}_{i=1}^n \text{ is a partition of } [a, x] \right\}.$$

Recall: $a^+ = \max(a, 0)$ $a^- = \max(-a, 0)$

Ex: Let $f(x) = \sin(x)$ on $[0, 2\pi]$.



$$P_f(0, x) = (f \cdot \chi_{[0, \pi/2]} + (f - f(\pi/2)) \chi_{[\pi/2, \pi]} + (f - f(3\pi/2)) \chi_{[3\pi/2, 2\pi]}) \chi_{[0, x]}.$$

$$N_f(0, x) = -((f - f(\pi/2)) \chi_{[\pi/2, 3\pi/2]}) \chi_{[0, x]}$$

$$P_f(\frac{\pi}{2}, x) = (f \cdot \chi_{[0, \pi/2]} + (f - f(\pi/2)) \chi_{[\pi/2, x]}) \chi_{[\pi/2, x]}.$$

$$N_f(\frac{\pi}{2}, x) = -((f - f(\pi/2)) \chi_{[\pi/2, \pi/2]}) \chi_{[\pi/2, x]}.$$

Proposition Suppose $T_f(a, b) < \infty$, if $x \in [a, b]$, then

- i.) $f(x) - f(a) = P_f(a, x) - N_f(a, x)$
- ii.) $T_f(a, x) = P_f(a, x) + N_f(a, x)$
- iii.) P_f and N_f are increasing functions.

$$\text{Pr: } \text{ii.) } \exists P_j = \{t_i^j\} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \sum (f(t_i^j) - f(t_{i-1}^j))^+ \xrightarrow{j \rightarrow \infty} P_f(a, x)$$

$$\text{and} \quad \sum (f(t_i^j) - f(t_{i-1}^j))^- \xrightarrow{j \rightarrow \infty} N_f(a, x).$$

Moreover, $f(x) - f(a) = \sum (f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1}))^+ - \sum (f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1}))^-$

For all j

iii) By common refinements.

iii) Let $x < y$

For any partition \mathcal{P} of $[a, x]$.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (f(t_i) - f(t_{i+1}))^+ \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (f(t_i) - f(t_{i+1}))^+ + (f(y) - f(t_n))^+$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\mathcal{P}}(a, x) \leq P_{\mathcal{P}}(a, y).$$

Similar is true for $N_{\mathcal{P}}$. \square

Thm: $f \in BV([a, b])$ iff f is the difference of 2 monotone, bounded, real-valued functions on $[a, b]$.

pf: (\Rightarrow) $f \in BV([a, b]) \Rightarrow T_{\mathcal{P}}(a, b) < \infty$

\Rightarrow by proposition that

$$f(x) - f(a) = P_{\mathcal{P}}(a, x) - N_{\mathcal{P}}(a, x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (P_{\mathcal{P}}(a, x) + f(a)) - N_{\mathcal{P}}(a, x).$$

(\Leftarrow) . $f = g - h$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum |f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})| &\leq \sum |g(t_i) - g(t_{i-1})| + \sum |h(t_i) - h(t_{i-1})| \\ &\leq g(b) - g(a) + (h(a) - h(b)). \end{aligned}$$

\square .