Notes on Rectifiability

Urs Lang

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Abstract

These are the notes to a first part of a lecture course on Geometric Measure Theory I taught at ETH Zurich in Fall 2006. They partially overlap with [Lan1].

Contents

1 Embeddings of metric spaces

We start with some basic and well-known isometric embedding theorems for metric spaces.

For a non-empty set X, $l_\infty(X) = (l_\infty(X), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ denotes the Banach space of all functions $s\colon X \to \mathbb{R}$ with $\|s\|_\infty := \sup_{x\in X} |s(x)| < \infty$. Similarly, $l_\infty := l_\infty(\mathbb{N}) = \{(s_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}} : \|(s_k)\|_\infty := \sup_{k\in\mathbb{N}} |s_k| < \infty\}$.

1.1 Proposition (Kuratowski, Fréchet)
(1) *Every metric space X admits an isometric embedding into $l_\infty(X)$.*
(2) *Every separable metric space admits an isometric embedding into l_∞.*

Proof: (1) Fix a basepoint $z \in X$ and define $f\colon X \to l_\infty(X)$,

$$x \mapsto s^x, \quad s^x(y) = d(x,y) - d(y,z).$$

Note that $\|s^x\|_\infty = \sup_y |s^x(y)| \le d(x,z)$. Moreover,

$$\|s^x - s^{x'}\|_\infty = \sup_y |d(x,y) - d(x',y)| \le d(x,x'),$$

and equality occurs for $y = x'$.

(2) Choose a basepoint $z \in X$ and a countable dense set $D = \{x_k : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ in X. Define $f\colon X \to l_\infty$,

$$x \mapsto (d(x,x_k) - d(x_k,z))_{k\in\mathbb{N}}.$$

By (1), $f|_D\colon D \to l_\infty = l_\infty(D)$ is an isometric embedding. Since D is dense and f is continuous, f is an isometric embedding. □

Note that if X is bounded, we do not need to subtract the term $d(y,z)$ or $d(x_k,z)$, respectively, in the definition of f. In this case, the embedding is canonical. For further reading on results of this type and detailed references we refer to [Hei2].

Recall that a metric space X is said to be *precompact* or *totally bounded* if for every $\epsilon > 0$, X can be covered by a finite number of closed balls of radius ϵ. We call a set $Y \subset X$ *ϵ-separated* if $d(y,y') \ge \epsilon$ whenever $y, y' \in Y$, $y \ne y'$. Note that X is precompact if and only if for every $\epsilon > 0$, all ϵ-separated subsets of X are finite. A metric space is compact if and only if it is precompact and complete.

1.2 Definition (uniformly precompact family)
A family $(X_j)_{j\in J}$ of metric spaces is called uniformly precompact *if for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a number $n = n(\epsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that each X_j can be covered by n closed balls of radius ϵ. The family $(X_j)_{j\in J}$ is* uniformly bounded *if $\sup_{j\in J} \operatorname{diam}(X_j) < \infty$.*

1.3 Theorem (Gromov embedding)
Suppose that $(X_j)_{j\in J}$ is a uniformly precompact and uniformly bounded family of metric spaces. Then there is a compact metric space Z such that each X_j admits an isometric embedding into Z.

We follow essentially the original proof from [Gro1].

Proof: For $i \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\epsilon_i := 2^{-i}$ and pick $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that each X_j can be covered by n_i closed balls of radius ϵ_i. Choose a partition of $\mathbb{N}$ into sets N_i, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, with cardinality $\#N_i = n_1 n_2 \ldots n_i$, and define a map $\pi\colon \mathbb{N} \setminus N_1 \to \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\pi^{-1}(N_i) = N_{i+1}, \quad \#\pi^{-1}\{k\} = n_{i+1} \quad \forall k \in N_i.$$

In each X_j, we construct a sequence $(x^j_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ according to the following inductive scheme. For $i = 1$, the points x^j_k with $k \in N_i = N_1$ are chosen such that the n_1 balls $B(x^j_k, \epsilon_1)$ cover X_j. For $i \geq 1$, if the $n_1 \ldots n_i$ centers x^j_k with $k \in N_i$ are selected, the $n_1 \ldots n_i n_{i+1}$ points x^j_l with $l \in N_{i+1}$ are chosen such that for each $k \in N_i$, the ball $B(x^j_k, \epsilon_i)$ is covered by the n_{i+1} balls

$$B(x^j_l, \epsilon_{i+1}) \subset B(x^j_k, 2\epsilon_i)$$

with $l \in \pi^{-1}\{k\}$. This way we obtain for every $j \in J$ a dense sequence $(x^j_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ in X_j which gives rise to an isometric embedding $f_j\colon X_j \to l_\infty$, mapping x to $(d(x, x^j_k))_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$. Whenever $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \in N_i$, and $l \in \pi^{-1}\{k\}$, then

$$|d(x, x^j_k) - d(x, x^j_l)| \leq d(x^j_k, x^j_l) \leq 2\epsilon_i.$$

Hence, each $f_j(X_j)$ lies in the set Z of all sequences $(s_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ with $0 \leq s_k \leq \sup_j \operatorname{diam}(X_j)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and

$$|s_k - s_l| \leq 2\epsilon_i \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N},\, k \in N_i,\, l \in \pi^{-1}\{k\}.$$

Since the sequence $(\epsilon_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ is summable, it follows that Z is a compact subset of l_∞. □

2 Compactness theorems for metric spaces

For subsets A, B of a metric space X we denote by

$$N_\delta(A) = \{x \in X : d(x, A) \leq \delta\}$$

the closed δ-neighborhood of A and by

$$d_{\mathrm{H}}(A, B) = \inf\{\delta \geq 0 : A \subset N_\delta(B),\, B \subset N_\delta(A)\}$$

the *Hausdorff distance* of A and B; d_{H} defines a metric on the set $\mathcal{C}$ of non-empty, closed and bounded subsets of X.

2.1 Theorem (Blaschke)
Suppose that $X = (X, d)$ is a metric space and $\mathcal{C}$ is the set of non-empty, closed and bounded subsets of X, endowed with the Hausdorff metric d_{H}.
(1) *If X is complete, then $\mathcal{C}$ is complete.*
(2) *If X is compact, then $\mathcal{C}$ is compact.*

This was first proved by Blaschke [Bla] for compact convex bodies in $\mathbb{R}^3$ to settle the existence question in the isoperimetric problem.

Proof: (1): Let $(C_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in $\mathcal{C}$. Then the set

$$C := \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \overline{\bigcup_{j\geq i} C_j}$$

is closed and bounded. We show that

$$\lim_{i\to\infty} d_{\mathrm{H}}(C_i, C) = 0.$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose i_0 such that $d_{\mathrm{H}}(C_i, C_j) < \epsilon/2$ whenever $i, j \geq i_0$. Suppose $x \in C$. Since $C \subset \overline{\bigcup_{j\geq i_0} C_j}$, there exists an index $j \geq i_0$ with $d(x, C_j) < \epsilon/2$. Hence $d(x, C_i) \leq d(x, C_j) + d_{\mathrm{H}}(C_i, C_j) < \epsilon$ for all $i \geq i_0$. This shows that $C \subset N_\epsilon(C_i)$ for $i \geq i_0$.

Now suppose $x \in C_i$ for some $i \geq i_0$. Pick a sequence $i = i_1 < i_2 < \ldots$ such that $d_{\mathrm{H}}(C_m, C_n) < \epsilon/2^k$ whenever $m, n \geq i_k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then choose a sequence $(x_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ such that $x_1 = x$, $x_k \in C_{i_k}$ and $d(x_k, x_{k+1}) < \epsilon/2^k$. As X is complete, the Cauchy sequence (x_k) converges to some point y. We have

$$d(x, y) = \lim_{k\to\infty} d(x, x_k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d(x_k, x_{k+1}) < \epsilon,$$

and y belongs to the closure of $C_{i_k} \cup C_{i_{k+1}} \cup \ldots$ for all k. Thus $y \in C$ and $d(x, C) < \epsilon$. This shows that $C_i \subset N_\epsilon(C)$ whenever $i \geq i_0$.

(2): We know that $\mathcal{C}$ is complete since X is, so it suffices to show that $\mathcal{C}$ is precompact. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Since X is precompact, there exists a finite set $Z \subset X$ with $N_\epsilon(Z) = X$. We show that every $C \in \mathcal{C}$ is at Hausdorff distance at most ϵ of some subset of Z, namely $Z_C := Z \cap N_\epsilon(C)$. For every $x \in C$ there exists a point $z \in Z$ with $d(x, z) \leq \epsilon$, so $z \in Z_C$. This shows that $C \subset N_\epsilon(Z_C)$. Since also $Z_C \subset N_\epsilon(C)$, we have $d_{\mathrm{H}}(C, Z_C) \leq \epsilon$. As there are only finitely many distinct subsets of Z, we conclude that $\mathcal{C}$ is precompact. $\square$

2.2 Definition (Gromov–Hausdorff distance)
The Gromov–Hausdorff distance *of two metric spaces X, Y is the infimum of all $r > 0$ for which there exist a metric space (Z, d^Z) and subspaces $X' \subset Z$ and $Y' \subset Z$ isometric to X and Y, respectively, such that $d^Z_{\mathrm{H}}(X', Y') < r$.*

Compare [Gro1], [Gro2]. Alternatively, call a metric $\bar{d}$ on the disjoint union $X \sqcup Y$ *admissible* for the given metrics $d = d^X$ and $d = d^Y$ on X and Y if $\bar{d}|_{X \times X} = d^X$ and $\bar{d}|_{Y \times Y} = d^Y$; then

$$d_{\mathrm{GH}}(X, Y) = \inf \bar{d}_{\mathrm{H}}(X, Y)$$

where the infimum is taken over all admissible metrics $\bar{d}$ on $X \sqcup Y$.

For instance, suppose that $\mathrm{diam}(X), \mathrm{diam}(Y) \le D < \infty$. Setting $\bar{d}(x, y) = D/2$ for $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ we obtain an admissible metric on $X \sqcup Y$, in particular $d_{\mathrm{GH}}(X, Y) \le D/2$.

2.3 Proposition

(1) d_{GH} *satisfies the triangle inequality, i.e.* $d_{\mathrm{GH}}(X, Z) \le d_{\mathrm{GH}}(X, Y) + d_{\mathrm{GH}}(Y, Z)$ *for all metric spaces* X, Y, Z.

(2) d_{GH} *defines a metric on the set of isometry classes of compact metric spaces.*

See [BurBI, Proposition 7.3.16, Theorem 7.3.30]. Assertion (2) is no longer true if 'compact' is replaced with 'complete and bounded'.

2.4 Theorem (Gromov compactness criterion)

Suppose that $(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ *is a uniformly precompact and uniformly bounded sequence of metric spaces. Then there exist a subsequence* $(X_{i_j})_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ *and a compact metric space* Z *such that* (X_{i_j}) *Gromov–Hausdorff converges to* Z, *i.e.* $\lim_{j \to \infty} d_{\mathrm{GH}}(X_{i_j}, Z) = 0$.

This was proved in [Gro1].

Proof: Combine Theorems 1.3 (Gromov embedding) and 2.1(2) (Blaschke). □

3 Lipschitz maps

Let X, Y be metric spaces, and let $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$. A map $f \colon X \to Y$ is λ-*Lipschitz* if

$$d(f(x), f(x')) \le \lambda \, d(x, x') \quad \forall x, x' \in X;$$

f is *Lipschitz* if

$$\mathrm{Lip}(f) := \inf\{\lambda \in [0, \infty) : f \text{ is } \lambda\text{-Lipschitz}\} < \infty$$

(where $\inf \emptyset := \infty$). We say that $f \colon X \to Y$ is *bi-Lipschitz* if f is λ-*bi-Lipschitz* for some $\lambda \in [1, \infty)$, that is,

$$\lambda^{-1} d(x, x') \le d(f(x), f(x')) \le \lambda \, d(x, x') \quad \forall x, x' \in X.$$

The following basic extension result for Lipschitz maps holds, see [McS] and the footnote in [Whit].

3.1 Proposition (McShane, Whitney)
Suppose that X is a metric space, and $A \subset X$.

(1) *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Every λ-Lipschitz map $f\colon A \to \mathbb{R}^n$ admits a $\sqrt{n}\lambda$-Lipschitz extension $\bar{f}\colon X \to \mathbb{R}^n$.*

(2) *Let Y be an arbitrary set. Every λ-Lipschitz map $f\colon A \to l_\infty(Y)$ possesses a λ-Lipschitz extension $\bar{f}\colon X \to l_\infty(Y)$.*

Proof: (1) Consider first the case $n = 1$. Put

$$\bar{f}(x) := \inf\{f(a) + \lambda\, d(a,x) : a \in A\} \quad \forall x \in X.$$

Note that for $x \in X$ and $b \in A$, since f is λ-Lipschitz,

$$\bar{f}(x) \geq \inf\{f(b) - \lambda\, d(a,b) + \lambda\, d(a,x) : a \in A\} \geq f(b) - \lambda\, d(b,x),$$

in particular $\bar{f}(x) > -\infty$ and $\bar{f}(b) \geq f(b)$. As $\bar{f}(b) \leq f(b)$ by definition, $\bar{f}\colon X \to \mathbb{R}$ is an extension of f. For $x, x' \in X$,

$$\bar{f}(x) \leq \inf\{f(a) + \lambda\, d(a,x') + \lambda\, d(x,x') : a \in A\} = \bar{f}(x') + \lambda\, d(x,x'),$$

so $\bar{f}$ is λ-Lipschitz.

In the case that $n \geq 2$, extend each component f_i of $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_n)$ separately and then combine the extensions to get $\bar{f} = (\bar{f}_1, \ldots, \bar{f}_n)$.

(2) For $f = (f_y)_{y \in Y}$, extend each component f_y separately. □

In (1), the factor $\sqrt{n}$ cannot be replaced with a constant $< n^{1/4}$, compare [JohLS] and [Lan]. In particular, Lipschitz maps into a Hilbert space Y cannot be extended in general. However, if X is itself a Hilbert space, one has again an optimal result:

3.2 Theorem (Kirszbraun, Valentine)
If X, Y are Hilbert spaces, $A \subset X$, and $f\colon A \to Y$ is λ-Lipschitz, then f has a λ-Lipschitz extension $\bar{f}\colon X \to Y$.

See [Kirs], [Val], or [Fed, Theorem 2.10.43]. The following argument is essentially due to Mickle (1949). A generalization to metric spaces with curvature bounds was given in [LanS].

Proof (sketch): Step I. It suffices to prove the result for $\lambda = 1$. First one shows that if $A \subset X$ is finite and $x \in X \setminus A$, and $f\colon A \to Y$ is 1-Lipschitz, then there is a 1-Lipschitz extension $f_x\colon A \cup \{x\} \to Y$ of f.

Suppose that $A = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$, and put $r_i := \|x_i - x\|$ and $y_i := f(x_i)$. The goal is to show that $\bigcap_{i=1}^n B(y_i, r_i) \neq \emptyset$. Clearly $C_t := \bigcap_{i=1}^n B(y_i, tr_i) \neq \emptyset$ for $t > 0$ sufficiently large. Put $s := \inf\{t > 0 : C_t \neq \emptyset\}$. Use the strict convexity of balls in Y and completeness to prove that $\operatorname{diam}(C_t) \to 0$ as $t \to s+$ and that C_s consists of a single point, $C_s = \{y\}$. It then remains to show that $s \leq 1$.

Put $u_i := x_i - x$ and $v_i := y_i - y$, and note that $\|u_i\| = r_i$ and $\|v_i\| \le sr_i$. Let $I := \{i : \|v_i\| = sr_i\}$. It follows from the choice of s that y is in the convex hull of $\{y_i : i \in I\}$, so 0 can be written as a convex combination $\sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i v_i$. Since $\|v_i - v_j\|^2 = \|y_i - y_j\|^2 \le \|x_i - x_j\|^2 = \|u_i - u_j\|^2$,

$$s^2 r_i^2 - 2\langle v_i, v_j \rangle + s^2 r_j^2 \le r_i^2 - 2\langle u_i, u_j \rangle + r_j^2$$

for all $i, j \in I$. Now multiply this inequality by $\lambda_i \lambda_j$ and sum over $i, j \in I$. Since $\sum_{i,j \in I} \lambda_i \lambda_j \langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \left\| \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i v_i \right\|^2 = 0$ and $\sum_{i,j \in I} \lambda_i \lambda_j \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \left\| \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i u_i \right\|^2 \ge 0$, this gives

$$s^2 \sum_{i,j \in I} \lambda_i \lambda_j (r_i^2 + r_j^2) \le \sum_{i,j \in I} \lambda_i \lambda_j (r_i^2 + r_j^2),$$

showing that $s \le 1$.

Step II. If $\mathcal{B}$ is a family of closed balls in Y such that every finite subfamily has non-empty intersection, then also $\bigcap \mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$. From this (well-known) property of Hilbert spaces and the result of Step I one concludes that if $A \subset X$ is arbitrary and $x \in X \setminus A$, then every 1-Lipschitz map $f \colon A \to Y$ has a 1-Lipschitz extension $f_x \colon A \cup \{x\} \to Y$.

Step III. The theorem now follows from the result of Step II and Zorn's Lemma. □

The next result characterizes the extendability of partially defined Lipschitz maps from $\mathbb{R}^m$ into a complete metric space Y; it is useful in connection with the definition of rectifiable sets (Definition 9.1). We call a metric space Y *Lipschitz m-connected* if there is a constant $c \ge 1$ such that for $k \in \{0, \dots, m\}$, every λ-Lipschitz map $f \colon S^k \to Y$ admits a $c\lambda$-Lipschitz extension $\bar{f} \colon B^{k+1} \to Y$; here S^k and B^{k+1} denote the unit sphere and closed ball in $\mathbb{R}^{k+1}$, endowed with the induced metric. Every Banach space is Lipschitz m-connected for all $m \ge 0$. The sphere S^n is Lipschitz $(n-1)$-connected.

3.3 Theorem (Lipschitz maps on $\mathbb{R}^m$)
Let Y be a complete metric space, and let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then the following statements are equivalent:
(1) *Y is Lipschitz $(m-1)$-connected.*
(2) *There is a constant c such that every λ-Lipschitz map $f \colon A \to Y$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, has a $c\lambda$-Lipschitz extension $\bar{f} \colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$.*

The idea of the proof goes back to Whitney [Whit]. Compare [Alm1, Theorem (1.2)] and [JohLS].

Proof: It is clear that (2) implies (1). Now suppose that (1) holds, and let $f \colon A \to Y$ be a λ-Lipschitz map, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. As Y is complete, f extends canonically to the closure of A, with the same Lipschitz constant. Hence, assume A to be closed. A *dyadic cube* in $\mathbb{R}^m$ is a set of the form $x + [0, 2^k]^m$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x \in (2^k\mathbb{Z})^m$. Denote by $\mathcal{C}$ the family of all dyadic cubes $C \subset \mathbb{R}^m \setminus A$ that are maximal (with respect to inclusion) subject to the condition

$$\operatorname{diam}(C) \leq 2\, d(A, C).$$

The cubes in $\mathcal{C}$ have pairwise disjoint interiors and cover $\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A$. Moreover, they satisfy

$$d(A, C) < 2 \operatorname{diam}(C),$$

for if C' is the next bigger dyadic cube containing C, then $2\, d(A, C') < \operatorname{diam}(C') = 2 \operatorname{diam}(C)$ and $d(A, C) \leq d(A, C') + \operatorname{diam}(C)$.

Let $\Sigma^k \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ denote the k-skeleton of this cubical decomposition. Choose $\pi\colon A \cup \Sigma^0 \to A$ such that $d(x, \pi(x)) = d(x, A)$ for all $x \in A \cup \Sigma^0$. If $x \in \Sigma^0$ and $a \in A$, then

$$d(\pi(x), \pi(a)) = d(\pi(x), a) \leq d(x, \pi(x)) + d(x, a) \leq 2\, d(x, a).$$

If $x, x' \in \Sigma^0$ are distinct, and $C_x \in \mathcal{C}$ is a smallest cube containing x, then

$$d(\pi(x), x) \leq d(A, C_x) + \operatorname{diam}(C_x) \leq 3 \operatorname{diam}(C_x) \leq 3\sqrt{m}\, d(x, x'),$$

and likewise $d(\pi(x'), x') \leq 3\sqrt{m}\, d(x, x')$; thus

$$d(\pi(x), \pi(x')) \leq d(\pi(x), x) + d(x, x') + d(x', \pi(x')) \leq c_0\, d(x, x')$$

for $c_0 := 6\sqrt{m} + 1$. This shows that π is c_0-Lipschitz.

Extend f to a $c_0\lambda$-Lipschitz map $f_0\colon A \cup \Sigma^0 \to Y$ by putting $f_0 := f \circ \pi$. Since Y is Lipschitz 0-connected, f_0 can be extended to a map $f_1\colon A \cup \Sigma^1 \to Y$ whose restriction to any edge of a cube in $\mathcal{C}$ is $c_1\lambda$-Lipschitz for some constant c_1. It then follows easily that the restriction of f_1 to the (relative) boundary of any 2-dimensional face of a cube in $\mathcal{C}$ is $2c_1\lambda$-Lipschitz. Since Y is Lipschitz 1-connected, f_1 admits an extension $f_2\colon A \cup \Sigma^2 \to Y$ whose restriction to any 2-face of a cube in $\mathcal{C}$ is $c_2\lambda$-Lipschitz for some constant c_2. It follows that the restriction of f_2 to the boundary of any 3-face of a cube in $\mathcal{C}$ is $2c_2\lambda$-Lipschitz. By successively constructing extensions to $A \cup \Sigma^3, \dots, A \cup \Sigma^m = \mathbb{R}^m$, using that Y is Lipschitz $(m-1)$-connected, one arrives at an extension $\bar{f} := f_m\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ of f_0 whose restriction to any cube $C \in \mathcal{C}$ is $c_m\lambda$-Lipschitz for some constant $c_m \geq 1$. Since f_0 is continuous, and $\bar{f}|_A = f$ is λ-Lipschitz, it follows easily that $\bar{f}$ is in fact $c_m\lambda$-Lipschitz on $\mathbb{R}^m$. □

A metric space Y is an *absolute (C-)Lipschitz retract* if for any isometric embedding $i\colon Y \to Z$ into another metric space Z there is a (C-)Lipschitz retraction of Z onto $i(Y)$.

3.4 Proposition
For a metric space Y, the following are equivalent:
(1) *For every metric space X and every Lipschitz map $f\colon A \to Y$, $A \subset Y$, there is a Lipschitz extension $\bar{f}\colon X \to Y$.*
(2) *There exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that for every metric space X and every Lipschitz map $f\colon A \to Y$, $A \subset Y$, there is a Lipschitz extension $\bar{f}\colon X \to Y$ with $\mathrm{Lip}(\bar{f}) \leq C\,\mathrm{Lip}(f)$.*
(3) *Y is an absolute Lipschitz retract.*
(4) *Y is an absolute C-Lipschitz retract for some $C \geq 1$.*

Proof: To be completed. □

3.5 Proposition
Let X be a metric space. Every uniformly continuous and bounded function $f\colon X \to \mathbb{R}$ is a uniform limit of a sequence of Lipschitz functions.

This is taken from [Hei1, Theorem 6.8].

Proof: Let $\omega(\delta) := \sup\{|f(x) - f(y)| : d(x,y) \leq \delta\}$, $\delta \geq 0$, be the modulus of continuity of f. For $j \in \mathbb{N}$, define $f_j\colon X \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f_j(x) := \inf\{f(a) + j\,d(a,x) : a \in X\}.$$

Then $f_j(x) \geq \inf f > -\infty$, and f_j is j-Lipschitz (compare the proof of Proposition 3.1). Since $f_j(x) \leq f(x)$,

$$f_j(x) \leq f(a) + f(x) - f(a) \leq f(a) + 2\sup|f|$$

for all $a, x \in X$. Setting $\delta_j := 2\sup|f|/j$, we conclude that

$$f_j(x) = \inf\{f(a) + j\,d(a,x) : a \in X,\ d(a,x) \leq \delta_j\}.$$

Hence,

$$0 \leq f(x) - f_j(x) \leq \sup\{f(x) - f(a) : a \in X,\ d(a,x) \leq \delta_j\} \leq \omega(\delta_j)$$

for all $x \in X$; that is, $f_j \to f$ $(j \to \infty)$ uniformly on X. □

4 Differentiability of Lipschitz maps

Recall the following definitions.

4.1 Definition (Gâteaux and Fréchet differential)
Suppose X, Y are Banach spaces, f maps an open set $U \subset X$ into Y, and $x \in U$.

(1) *The map f is* Gâteaux differentiable *at x if the directional derivative*

$$D_v f(x) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x+tv) - f(x)}{t}$$

exists for every $v \in X$ and if there is a continuous linear map $L \colon X \to Y$ such that

$$L(v) = D_v f(x) \quad \forall v \in X.$$

Then L is the Gâteaux differential *of f at x.*

(2) *The map f is* (Fréchet) differentiable *at x if there is a continuous linear map $L \colon X \to Y$ such that*

$$\lim_{v \to 0} \frac{f(x+v) - f(x) - L(v)}{\|v\|} = 0.$$

Then $L =: Df_x$ is the (Fréchet) differential *of f at x.*

The map f is Fréchet differentiable at x if and only if f is Gâteaux differentiable at x and the limit $L(u) = D_u f(x)$ exists uniformly for u in the unit sphere of X, i.e., for all $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\|f(x+tu) - f(x) - tL(u)\| \le \epsilon |t|$$

whenever $|t| \le \delta$ and $u \in S(0,1) \subset X$.

4.2 Lemma (differentiable Lipschitz maps)
Suppose Y is a Banach space, $f \colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ is Lipschitz, $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$, D is a dense subset of S^{m-1}, $D_u f(x)$ exists for every $u \in D$, $L \colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ is linear, and $L(u) = D_u f(x)$ for all $u \in D$. Then f is Fréchet differentiable at x with differential $Df_x = L$.

In particular, if a *Lipschitz* map $f \colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ is Gâteaux differentiable at x, then f is Fréchet differentiable at x.

Proof: Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose a finite set $D' \subset D$ such that for every $u \in S^{m-1}$ there is a $u' \in D'$ with $\|u - u'\| \le \epsilon$. Then there is a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\|f(x+tu') - f(x) - tL(u')\| \le \epsilon |t|$$

whenever $|t| \le \delta$ and $u' \in D'$. Given $u \in S^{m-1}$, pick $u' \in D'$ with $\|u - u'\| \le \epsilon$; then

$$\begin{aligned} &\|f(x+tu) - f(x) - tL(u)\| \\ &\quad \le \epsilon|t| + \|f(x+tu) - f(x+tu')\| + |t|\|L(u-u')\| \\ &\quad \le (1 + \mathrm{Lip}(f) + \|L\|)\epsilon|t| \end{aligned}$$

for $|t| \le \delta$. □

4.3 Theorem (Rademacher)
Every Lipschitz map $f\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is differentiable at $\mathcal{L}^m$-almost all points in $\mathbb{R}^m$.

This was originally proved in [Rad].

Proof: It suffices to prove the theorem for $n = 1$; in the general case, $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ is differentiable at x if and only if each f_i is differentiable at x.

In the case $m = 1$ the function $f\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is absolutely continuous and hence $\mathcal{L}^1$-almost everywhere differentiable.

Now let $m \geq 2$. Fix $u \in S^{m-1}$ for the moment, and let N_u denote the set of all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ where $D_u f(x)$ does not exist. Let H_u be the linear hyperplane orthogonal to u. For $x_0 \in H_u$, the function $t \mapsto f(x_0 + tu)$ is $\mathcal{L}^1$-almost everywhere differentiable by the result for $m = 1$, hence

$$\mathcal{L}^1((x_0 + \mathbb{R}u) \cap N_u) = 0.$$

Note that N_u is a Borel set, in particular its characteristic function is Lebesgue measurable. By Fubini's theorem, $\mathcal{L}^m(N_u) = 0$.

Now choose a dense countable subset D of S^{m-1} containing the canonical basis vectors $e_1, \dots, e_m$, and put $N := \bigcup_{u \in D} N_u$. Then $\mathcal{L}^m(N) = 0$, and for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m \setminus N$, $D_u f(x)$ exists for all $u \in D$; in particular, the formal gradient $\nabla f(x) := (D_{e_1} f(x), \dots, D_{e_m} f(x))$ exists. It suffices to show that for $\mathcal{L}^m$-almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m \setminus N$, the usual relation

$$D_u f(x) = \langle \nabla f(x), u \rangle$$

holds for all $u \in D$; the theorem then follows readily from Lemma 4.2.

Let $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)$. By Lebesgue's bounded convergence theorem,

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \int \frac{f(x + tu) - f(x)}{t} \varphi(x)\, dx = \int D_u f(x) \varphi(x)\, dx,$$
$$\lim_{t \to 0} \int f(x) \frac{\varphi(x - tu) - \varphi(x)}{t}\, dx = -\int f(x) D_u \varphi(x)\, dx.$$

Substituting $x - tu$ for x in the term $f(x + tu)\varphi(x)$ we see that the two left sides coincide. Hence,

$$\int D_u f(x) \varphi(x)\, dx = -\int f(x) D_u \varphi(x)\, dx,$$

and similarly

$$\int \langle \nabla f(x), u \rangle \varphi(x)\, dx = -\int f(x) \langle \nabla \varphi(x), u \rangle\, dx.$$

Now the right sides of these last two identities coincide. As $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^m)$ is arbitrary, it follows that $D_u f(x) = \langle \nabla f(x), u \rangle$ for $\mathcal{L}^m$-almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^m \setminus N$, as desired. □

4.4 Theorem (Stepanov)
Every map $f\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is differentiable at $\mathcal{L}^m$-almost all points in the set

$$L(f) := \big\{x : \limsup_{y\to x} \|f(y) - f(x)\|/\|y - x\| < \infty\big\}.$$

This generalization of Rademacher's theorem was proved in [Step]. The following elegant argument is due to Malý [Mal].

Proof: It suffices to consider the case $n = 1$. Let $(U_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ be the family of all open balls in $\mathbb{R}^m$ with center in $\mathbb{Q}^m$ and positive rational radius such that $f|_{U_i}$ is bounded. This family covers $L(f)$. Let $a_i\colon U_i \to \mathbb{R}$ be the supremum of all i-Lipschitz functions $\le f|_{U_i}$, and let $b_i\colon U_i \to \mathbb{R}$ be the infimum of all i-Lipschitz functions $\ge f|_{U_i}$. Note that a_i, b_i are i-Lipschitz and $a_i \le f|_{U_i} \le b_i$. Let

$$A_i := \{x \in U_i : \text{both } a_i \text{ and } b_i \text{ are differentiable at } x\}.$$

By Rademacher's theorem, $Z := \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i \setminus A_i$ has measure zero. Let $x \in L(f) \setminus Z$. We show that there exists an index i such that $x \in A_i$ and $a_i(x) = b_i(x)$; then f is differentiable at x. Since $x \in L(f)$, there is a radius $r > 0$ such that $\|f(y) - f(x)\| \le \lambda\|y - x\|$ for all $y \in B(x, r)$ and for some $\lambda \ge 0$ independent of y. Choose i such that $i \ge \lambda$ and $x \in U_i \subset B(x, r)$. Since $x \notin Z$, $x \in A_i$. By the definition of a_i and b_i, because $i \ge \lambda$,

$$f(x) - i\|y - x\| \le a_i(y) \le f(y) \le b_i(y) \le f(x) + i\|y - x\|$$

for all $y \in U_i$. For $y = x$ this gives $a_i(x) = b_i(x)$. □

Generalizations of these results to maps between Banach spaces or even more general classes of metric spaces are a topic of current research.

5 Extension of smooth functions

We state Whitney's extension theorem for C^1 functions and an application, compare [Whit], [Fed, Theorem 3.1.14] and [Sim, Theorem 5.3], [Fed, Theorem 3.1.16].

5.1 Theorem (Whitney)
Suppose $f\colon A \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function on a closed set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, $g\colon A \to \mathbb{R}^m$ is continuous, and for every compact set $K \subset A$ and every $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|f(y) - f(x) - \langle g(x), y - x\rangle| \le \epsilon\|y - x\|$$

whenever $x, y \in K$ and $\|y - x\| \le \delta$. Then there exists a C^1 function $\bar f\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ with $\bar f|_A = f$ and $\nabla \bar f|_A = g$.

Note that if $\tilde{f}\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ is C^1, then $f := \tilde{f}|_A$ and $g := \nabla \tilde{f}|_A$ satisfy the assumptions of the theorem.

5.2 Theorem (C^1 approximation of Lipschitz functions)
If $f\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitz and $\epsilon > 0$, then there is a C^1 function $\bar{f}\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\mathcal{L}^m(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^m : f(x) \neq \bar{f}(x)\}) < \epsilon.$$

Proof: By Rademacher's theorem, f is almost everywhere differentiable, and $g := \nabla f$ is a measurable function. According to Lusin's theorem, there is a closed set $C \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\mathcal{L}^m(\mathbb{R}^m \setminus C) < \epsilon/2$ such that $g|_C$ is continuous. For $x \in C$ and $i \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$r_i(x) := \sup \frac{|f(y) - f(x) - \langle g(x), y - x\rangle|}{\|y - x\|},$$

the supremum taken over all $y \in C$ with $0 < \|y - x\| \leq 1/i$. We know that $r_i \to 0$ pointwise on C as $i \to \infty$. By Egorov's theorem, there is a closed set $A \subset C$ with $\mathcal{L}^m(C \setminus A) < \epsilon/2$ such that $r_i \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of A. Now extend $f|_A$ to $\mathbb{R}^m$ by means of Theorem 5.1. □

6 Metric differentiability

Let $Y = (Y, d)$ be a metric space. Suppose $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an interval (i.e. a connected set) and $\gamma\colon I \to Y$ is a curve (i.e. a continuous map). The *length* of γ is the possibly infinite number

$$L(\gamma) := \sup \sum_{k=1}^{N} d(\gamma(t_{k-1}), \gamma(t_k)),$$

where the supremum is taken over all finite sequences $t_0 \leq t_1 \leq \cdots \leq t_N$ in I. The curve γ is called *rectifiable* if $L(\gamma) < \infty$.

6.1 Theorem (metric derivative)
Suppose that $a < b$, Y is a metric space, and $\gamma\colon [a, b] \to Y$ is Lipschitz. Then the limit

$$|\dot{\gamma}|(t) := \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{d(\gamma(t + h), \gamma(t))}{|h|}$$

exists for $\mathcal{L}^1$-almost every $t \in [a, b]$, and

$$L(\gamma) = \int_a^b |\dot{\gamma}|(t)\, dt.$$

Compare [Kir, Proposition 1], [BurBI, Theorem 2.7.6], and [AmbT, Theorem 4.1.1]. The proof given below is taken from [AmbT].

Proof: Choose a dense sequence $(y_j)_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$ in $\gamma([a,b])$ and define $r_j\colon [a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$, $r_j(t)=d(\gamma(t),y_j)$. Note that $\mathrm{Lip}(r_j)\le \mathrm{Lip}(\gamma)$ since

$$|r_j(s)-r_j(t)|\le d(\gamma(s),\gamma(t)).$$

Hence, for almost every $t\in[a,b]$, the derivative $\dot r_j(t)$ exists for all j, and

$$\liminf_{h\to 0}\frac{d(\gamma(t+h),\gamma(t))}{|h|}\ge \sup_j \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{|r_j(t+h)-r_j(t)|}{|h|}=\sup_j|\dot r_j(t)|.$$

On the other hand, whenever $t,t+h\in[a,b]$, then

$$d(\gamma(t+h),\gamma(t))=\sup_j|r_j(t+h)-r_j(t)|\le \mathrm{sgn}(h)\int_t^{t+h}\sup_j|\dot r_j(\tau)|\,d\tau;$$

for the first step, compare Proposition 1.1. Hence

$$\limsup_{h\to 0}\frac{d(\gamma(t+h),\gamma(t))}{|h|}\le \limsup_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\int_t^{t+h}\sup_j|\dot r_j(\tau)|\,d\tau.$$

It follows that for every Lebesgue point t of the measurable function $\tau\mapsto \sup_j|\dot r_j(\tau)|$, the limit $|\dot\gamma|(t)$ exists and equals $\sup_j|\dot r_j(t)|$. This proves the first part of the theorem.

The above argument also shows that

$$d(\gamma(t+h),\gamma(t))\le\int_t^{t+h}|\dot\gamma|(\tau)\,d\tau$$

whenever $a\le t<t+h\le b$, which implies that $L(\gamma)\le\int_a^b|\dot\gamma|(t)\,dt$. For the reverse inequality, fix $\epsilon>0$, and choose $N\ge 2$ such that $h:=(b-a)/N\le\epsilon$. Put $t_k:=a+kh$, $k=0,1,\dots,N$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{h}\int_a^{b-h}d(\gamma(t),\gamma(t+h))\,dt&=\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h\sum_{k=1}^{N-1}d(\gamma(\tau+t_{k-1}),\gamma(\tau+t_k))\,d\tau\\&\le\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h L(\gamma)\,d\tau=L(\gamma).\end{aligned}$$

Using Fatou's lemma, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^{b-\epsilon}|\dot\gamma|(t)\,dt&=\int_a^{b-\epsilon}\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{d(\gamma(t+h),\gamma(t))}{h}\,dt\\&\le\liminf_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{h}\int_a^{b-\epsilon}d(\gamma(t+h),\gamma(t))\,dt\le L(\gamma).\end{aligned}$$

Letting $\epsilon\to 0$, we obtain $\int_a^b|\dot\gamma|(t)\,dt\le L(\gamma)$. □

6.2 Definition (metric differentiability)
Suppose Y is a metric space, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is an open set, and $x \in U$. A map $f\colon U \to Y$ is metrically differentiable *at x if there exists a seminorm σ on $\mathbb{R}^m$ such that*

$$\lim_{\|v\|+\|w\|\to 0} \frac{d(f(x+v), f(x+w)) - \sigma(v-w)}{\|v\| + \|w\|} = 0.$$

Then we call σ the metric differential *of f at x and denote it by $\operatorname{md} f_x$.*

6.3 Theorem (metric differentiability of Lipschitz maps)
Suppose that Y is a metric space, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is an open set, and $f\colon U \to Y$ is a Lipschitz map. Then f is metrically differentiable at $\mathcal{L}^m$-almost all points in U.

See [Kir] and [KorS]. For the proof we need the following technical proposition.

6.4 Proposition
Let $f\colon U \to Y$ be given as in Theorem 6.3.
(1) *Let B be the set of all $x \in U$ with the property that the limit*

$$\sigma_x(v) := \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{d(f(x+tv), f(x))}{|t|}$$

exists for all $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$. Then $\mathcal{L}^m(U \setminus B) = 0$. For every $x \in B$, $\sigma_x\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ is $\operatorname{Lip}(f)$-Lipschitz, and

$$\sigma_x(sv) = |s|\sigma_x(v) \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^m,\ s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(2) *There exists a sequence of compact sets $K_1, K_2, \ldots \subset B$ with $\mathcal{L}^m(B \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^\infty K_j) = 0$ and with the following property: for every j and every $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$|d(f(x+v), f(x+w)) - \sigma_x(v-w)| \le \epsilon\|v-w\|$$

whenever $x \in K_j$, $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\|v\|, \|w\| \le \delta$, and $x + w \in K_j$.

The proof of (2) given below is taken from [Wen].

Proof: (1): Choose a countable dense set $D \subset S^{m-1}$. Using Theorem 6.1, we conclude similarly as in the first part of the proof of Rademacher's Theorem 4.3 that there exists a measurable set $B \subset U$ with $\mathcal{L}^m(U \setminus B) = 0$ such that the limit

$$\sigma_x(u) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{d(f(x+tu), f(x))}{|t|}$$

exists whenever $x \in B$ and $u \in D$.

Let $x \in B$. For a fixed $t \neq 0$, the map $\mathbb{R}^m \ni v \mapsto d(f(x+tv), f(x))/|t|$ is $\mathrm{Lip}(f)$-Lipschitz. It follows that the limit $\sigma_x(u)$ exists uniformly for all $u \in S^{m-1}$. (Compare Lemma 4.2.) The existence of $\sigma_x(u)$ also implies the existence of $\sigma_x(ru)$ for all $r \neq 0$, and

$$\sigma_x(sv) = |s|\sigma(v)$$

for all $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, $\sigma_x \colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ is $\mathrm{Lip}(f)$-Lipschitz.

(2): Now consider the map $\sigma \colon B \to C(S^{m-1})$, $x \mapsto \sigma_x$, where $C(S^{m-1})$ denotes the space of continuous real-valued functions on S^{m-1}, endowed with the supremum norm $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. This space is separable, and σ is measurable. By Lusin's Theorem there exist closed sets $C_1, C_2, \ldots \subset B$ such that $\mathcal{L}^m(B \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty C_k) = 0$ and $\sigma|_{C_k}$ is continuous for each k. For $y \in B$ and $i \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$r_i(y) := \sup_{0<t\leq 1/i} \sup_{\|u\|=1} \left| \frac{d(f(y+tu), f(y))}{t} - \sigma_y(u) \right|.$$

From the proof of (1) we know that $r_i(y) \to 0$ ($i \to \infty$) for every $y \in B$. Using Egorov's Theorem we find compact sets $K_1, K_2, \ldots \subset B$ with $\mathcal{L}^m(B \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^\infty K_j) = 0$ such that each K_j is contained in some C_k (hence $\sigma|_{K_j}$ is uniformly continuous) and $r_i \to 0$ ($i \to \infty$) uniformly on each K_j. Now let $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Then there is an i such that

$$\sup_{\|u\|=1} |\sigma_x(u) - \sigma_y(u)| = \|\sigma_x - \sigma_y\|_\infty \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \quad r_i(y) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

whenever $x, y \in K_j$ and $\|x-y\| \leq \delta := 1/(2i)$. Given $x \in K_j$ and $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\|v\|, \|w\| \leq \delta$, $v \neq w$, and $y := x + w \in K_j$, put $t := \|v - w\|$ and $u := (1/t)(v-w)$. Then it follows that $0 < t \leq \|v\| + \|w\| \leq 2\delta = 1/i$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
&\big|d(f(x+v), f(y)) - \sigma_x(v-w)\big| \\
&\quad \leq \big|d(f(y+v-w), f(y)) - \sigma_y(v-w)\big| + \big|\sigma_x(v-w) - \sigma_y(v-w)\big| \\
&\quad = t\left|\frac{d(f(y+tu), f(y))}{t} - \sigma_y(u)\right| + t|\sigma_x(u) - \sigma_y(u)| \\
&\quad \leq \epsilon t.
\end{aligned}$$

As $y = x + w$ and $t = \|v - w\|$, this completes the proof. □

Proof of Theorem 6.3: Let compact sets $K_1, K_2, \ldots \subset U$ be given as in Proposition 6.4. Suppose $x \in K_j$ is a point with Lebesgue density 1, i.e.,

$$\Theta^m(K_j, x) := \lim_{r \to 0+} \frac{\mathcal{L}^m(K_j \cap B(x,r))}{\mathcal{L}^m(B(x,r))} = 1.$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$, and let $\delta = \delta(j, \epsilon) > 0$ be given as in Proposition 6.4. By adjusting δ if necessary, we arrange that for every $w \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\|w\| \leq \delta$

there exists a $w' = w'(w)$ such that $x+w' \in K_j$, $\|w'\| \le \|w\|$ and $\|w-w'\| \le \epsilon\|w\|$. Suppose now that $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\|v\|, \|w\| \le \delta$, and $w' = w'(w)$. Using Proposition 6.4 we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\big|d(f(x+v), f(x+w)) - \sigma_x(v-w)\big| \\
&\quad \le \big|d(f(x+v), f(x+w')) - \sigma_x(v-w')\big| \\
&\qquad + d(f(x+w), f(x+w')) + \big|\sigma_x(v-w) - \sigma_x(v-w')\big| \\
&\quad \le \epsilon\|v-w'\| + 2\,\mathrm{Lip}(f)\|w-w'\| \\
&\quad \le \epsilon(\|v\| + \|w\|) + 2\epsilon\,\mathrm{Lip}(f)\|w\| \\
&\quad \le \epsilon(1 + 2\,\mathrm{Lip}(f))(\|v\| + \|w\|).
\end{aligned}$$

Since almost every point in U is a density point of some K_j, this shows that

$$\lim_{\|v\|+\|w\|\to 0} \frac{d(f(x+v), f(x+w)) - \sigma_x(v-w)}{\|v\| + \|w\|} = 0$$

for almost every $x \in U$.

It remains to prove that σ_x satisfies the triangle inequality. For $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^m$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_x(v+w) &= \lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{d(f(x+tv), f(x-tw))}{t} \\
&\le \lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{d(f(x+tv), f(x))}{t} + \lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{d(f(x-tw), f(x))}{t} \\
&= \sigma_x(v) + \sigma_x(-w).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\sigma_x(-w) = \sigma_x(w)$, the proof is complete. □

7 Hausdorff measures

For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, denote by

$$\alpha_m := \mathcal{L}^m(B(0,1)) = \frac{\pi^{m/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{m}{2}+1)}$$

the Lebesgue measure of the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^m$, and put $\alpha_0 := 1$. Now let X be a metric space. For $m \ge 0$, $0 < \delta \le \infty$, and $A \subset X$, define

$$\mathcal{H}^m_\delta(A) := \inf \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \alpha_m \big(\tfrac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{diam}(C_i)\big)^m,$$

where the infimum is taken over all coverings $(C_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ of A with $\mathrm{diam}(C_i) \le \delta$ for all i. (Here the conventions $\mathrm{diam}(\emptyset)^m = 0$, $0^0 = 1$ are used.) Then

$$\mathcal{H}^m(A) := \lim_{\delta\to 0+} \mathcal{H}^m_\delta(A) = \sup_{\delta>0} \mathcal{H}^m_\delta(A)$$

is the *m-dimensional Hausdorff measure* of the set A. For every m, $\mathcal{H}^m$ is a Borel regular metric outer measure on X. With the chosen normalization, $\mathcal{H}^m = \mathcal{L}^m$ on $\mathbb{R}^m$. Whenever $A \subset X$ and $f\colon A \to Y$ is a Lipschitz map into another metric space Y, then

$$\mathcal{H}^m(f(A)) \le \mathrm{Lip}(f)^m \mathcal{H}^m(A).$$

Suppose X is a metric space, $A \subset X$, and $x \in X$. Then the m-dimensional *upper density* and *lower density* of A at x are defined by

$$\Theta^{*m}(A,x) = \limsup_{r\to 0+} \frac{\mathcal{H}^m(A \cap B(x,r))}{\alpha_m r^m},$$
$$\Theta^{m}_{*}(A,x) = \liminf_{r\to 0+} \frac{\mathcal{H}^m(A \cap B(x,r))}{\alpha_m r^m},$$

respectively. If the two coincide, then the common value $\Theta^m(A,x)$ is the *density* of A at x. If $A, B \subset X$ are two $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable sets with $A \subset B$ and $\mathcal{H}^m(B) < \infty$, then

$$2^{-m} \le \Theta^{*m}(B,x) \le 1$$

for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost all $x \in B$,

$$\Theta^m(B,x) = 0$$

for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost all $x \in X \setminus B$, and

$$\Theta^{*m}(A,x) = \Theta^{*m}(B,x), \quad \Theta^{m}_{*}(A,x) = \Theta^{m}_{*}(B,x)$$

for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost all $x \in A$. (See e.g. [Mat, Theorem 6.2 and Corollary 6.3].)

We remark that if ν is a norm on $\mathbb{R}^m$ with norm ball $B_\nu := B_\nu(0,1)$, then

$$\mathcal{H}^m_\nu(B_\nu) = \alpha_m$$

(compare [Kir, Lemma 6]). The inequality $\mathcal{H}^m_\nu(B_\nu) \le \alpha_m$ follows from the fact that the quotient $\mathcal{H}^m_\nu(B_\nu(x,r))/r^m$ is constant for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $r > 0$ and, hence, is less than or equal to α_m since $\Theta^{*m}(\mathbb{R}^m_\nu, x) \le 1$. The reverse inequality is a consequence of the isodiametric inequality in $\mathbb{R}^m_\nu$, compare [BurZ, Theorem 11.2.1], which states that

$$\mathcal{L}^m(C) \le \mathcal{L}^m(B_\nu)\big(\tfrac{1}{2}\operatorname{diam}_\nu(C)\big)^m \quad \forall C \subset \mathbb{R}^m.$$

It implies that for every covering $(C_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ of B_ν, $\sum_{i=1}^\infty \big(\tfrac{1}{2}\operatorname{diam}_\nu(C_i)\big)^m \ge 1$, thus $\mathcal{H}^m_\nu(B_\nu) \ge \alpha_m$.

8 Area formula

The next goal is to prove Theorem 8.4 below. We start with a technical lemma, compare [Kir, Lemma 4].

8.1 Lemma (Borel partition)
Suppose Y is a metric space, $f\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ is Lipschitz, and B is the Borel set of all x where f is metrically differentiable and $\operatorname{md} f_x$ is a norm. Let $\lambda > 1$. Then there exist a Borel partition $(B_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ of B and a sequence of norms ρ_i on $\mathbb{R}^m$ such that

$$\lambda^{-1}\rho_i(x-x') \le d(f(x),f(x')) \le \lambda\,\rho_i(x-x'),$$
$$\lambda^{-1}\rho_i(v) \le \operatorname{md} f_x(v) \le \lambda\,\rho_i(v)$$

for all $x, x' \in B_i$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

In the "classical" case, when $Y = \mathbb{R}^n$ and B is the Borel set of all x where f is differentiable and Df_x has rank m, all norms ρ_i may be chosen to be Euclidean, that is, induced by an inner product, compare [Fed, Lemma 3.2.2] and [EvaG, p. 94].

Proof: Choose a sequence of norms ρ_i on $\mathbb{R}^m$ such that for every norm ρ on $\mathbb{R}^m$ and for every $c > 1$ there is an $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$c^{-1}\rho_i(v) \le \rho(v) \le c\,\rho_i(v) \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^m.$$

Given $\lambda > 1$, pick $\delta > 0$ such that $\lambda^{-1} + \delta < 1 < \lambda - \delta$. For $i, k \in \mathbb{N}$, denote by $B_{i,k}$ the Borel set of all $x \in B$ such that

(i) $(\lambda^{-1}+\delta)\,\rho_i(v) \le \operatorname{md} f_x(v) \le (\lambda-\delta)\,\rho_i(v)$ for $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$,

(ii) $|d(f(x+v),f(x)) - \operatorname{md} f_x(v)| \le \delta\,\rho_i(v)$ for $\|v\| \le 1/k$.

The sets $B_{i,k}$ cover B: given $x \in B$, choose $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that (i) holds, let $c_i > 0$ be such that $\|v\| \le c_i\,\rho_i(v)$ for all $v \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and pick $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that (ii) holds with $(\delta/c_i)\|v\|$ in place of $\delta\,\rho_i(v)$; then $x \in B_{i,k}$. Now if $C \subset B_{i,k}$ is a set with $\operatorname{diam} C \le 1/k$, then

$$d(f(x+v),f(x)) \le \operatorname{md} f_x(v) + \delta\,\rho_i(v) \le \lambda\,\rho_i(v),$$
$$d(f(x+v),f(x)) \ge \operatorname{md} f_x(v) - \delta\,\rho_i(v) \ge \lambda^{-1}\rho_i(v)$$

whenever $x, x+v \in C$. By subdividing and relabeling the sets $B_{i,k}$ appropriately we obtain the result. □

8.2 Lemma (singular values)
Suppose that Y is a metric space, $f\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ is Lipschitz, and $B \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is the set of all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ where f is metrically differentiable and $\operatorname{md} f_x$ is a norm. Then $\mathcal{H}^m(f(\mathbb{R}^m \setminus B)) = 0$.

Compare [Mat, 7.6].

Proof: We assume without loss of generality that f is 1-Lipschitz. Let A be the set of all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ where f is metrically differentiable and $\operatorname{md} f_x$ satisfies the stronger assertion of Theorem 6.3 (metric differentiability of Lipschitz maps). Since $\mathcal{H}^m(f(\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A)) \le \mathcal{H}^m(\mathbb{R}^m \setminus A) = 0$, we need only show that $\mathcal{H}^m(f(A \setminus B)) = 0$.

Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $x \in A \setminus B$. There is a $\bar{\delta} = \bar{\delta}(\epsilon, x) > 0$ such that

$$|d(f(x+v), f(x+w)) - \operatorname{md} f_x(v-w)| \le \epsilon(|v| + |w|)/2$$

whenever $|v|+|w| \le 2\bar{\delta}$. Choose $u \in S^{m-1}$ with $\operatorname{md} f_x(u) = 0$ and denote by H_u the linear hyperplane perpendicular to u. Let $0 < \delta \le \bar{\delta}$. If $v, w \in B^m(\delta)$ and $v - w \in \mathbb{R}u$, then

$$d(f(x+v), f(x+w)) \le \epsilon\delta.$$

Pick a maximal disjointed family of closed $\epsilon\delta$-balls in H_u with centers $v_1, \dots, v_N \in B^m(\delta) \cap H_u$. Then

$$N\alpha_{m-1}(\epsilon\delta)^{m-1} \le \alpha_{m-1}(\delta + \epsilon\delta)^{m-1},$$

and for every $w \in B^m(\delta)$ there exist a $v \in B^m(\delta) \cap H_u$ with $v - w \in \mathbb{R}u$ and an $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ such that

$$d(f(x+v_i), f(x+w)) \le d(f(x+v_i), f(x+v)) + \epsilon\delta \le 3\epsilon\delta.$$

Thus the N balls $B^m(f(x+v_i), 3\epsilon\delta)$ cover $f(B^m(x,\delta))$. For $\epsilon, \delta \le 1$ we obtain

$$\mathcal{H}^m_{6\epsilon}(f(B^m(x,\delta))) \le N\alpha_m(3\epsilon\delta)^m \le 6^m\epsilon\alpha_m\delta^m.$$

Now let $R > 0$ and $C := (A \setminus B) \cap U^m(R)$. By means of Theorem **??** we find a countable disjointed family of balls $D_j := B^m(x_j, \delta_j)$ in $U^m(R)$ such that $\mathcal{H}^m_{6\epsilon}(f(D_j)) \le 6^m\epsilon\alpha_m{\delta_j}^m$, $\sum_j \alpha_m{\delta_j}^m \le \alpha_m R^m < \infty$, and

$$\mathcal{H}^m\big(f\big(C \setminus \textstyle\bigcup_j D_j\big)\big) \le \mathcal{H}^m\big(C \setminus \textstyle\bigcup_j D_j\big) = 0.$$

We conclude that

$$\mathcal{H}^m_{6\epsilon}(f(C)) \le \sum_j \mathcal{H}^m_{6\epsilon}(f(D_j)) \le 6^m\epsilon \sum_j \alpha_m{\delta_j}^m \le 6^m\epsilon\alpha_m R^m.$$

Since $0 < \epsilon \le 1$ and $R > 0$ are arbitrary, the result follows. □

8.3 Definition (jacobian)

(1) *Suppose that X, Y are normed spaces, $\dim X = m \in \mathbb{N}$, and $L \colon X \to Y$ is linear. The* jacobian $\mathbf{J}(L) \in [0,\infty)$ *of L is the (unique) number satisfying*

$$\mathcal{H}^m(L(A)) = \mathbf{J}(L)\,\mathcal{H}^m(A) \quad \forall A \subset X.$$

(2) *If σ is a seminorm on $\mathbb{R}^m$, we define the* jacobian $\mathbf{J}(\sigma)$ *of σ as the number satisfying*

$$\mathcal{H}^m_\sigma(A) = \mathbf{J}(\sigma)\,\mathcal{L}^m(A) \quad \forall A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$$

in case σ is a norm and $\mathbf{J}(\sigma) = 0$ otherwise.

We remark that if $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is $\mathcal{L}^m$-measurable, and $f\colon A \to Y$ is a Lipschitz map into a metric space Y, then $f(A)$ is $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable. This is because A can be written as the union of countably many compact sets and a set of measure zero, thus the same is true for $f(A)$.

8.4 Theorem (area formula)
Suppose Y is a metric space and $f\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ is Lipschitz.
(1) *If $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is $\mathcal{L}^m$-measurable, then*

$$\int_A \mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x)\,dx = \int_Y \#(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A)\,d\mathcal{H}^m(y).$$

(2) *If g is a real-valued $\mathcal{L}^m$-integrable function on $\mathbb{R}^m$, then*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} g(x)\,\mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x)\,dx = \int_Y \sum_{x \in f^{-1}\{y\}} g(x)\,d\mathcal{H}^m(y).$$

See [Kir]. Note that $\# = \mathcal{H}^0$. In the case $Y = \mathbb{R}^n$ we obtain the classical area formula as $\mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x)$ coincides with $\mathbf{J}(Df_x)$ for $\mathcal{L}^m$-almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$. Compare [Fed, Theorem 3.2.3], [EvaG, Sect. 3.3]. That formula says, in particular, that the differential geometric volume of an injective C^1 immersion $f\colon U \to \mathbb{R}^n$, U an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^m$, equals $\mathcal{H}^m(f(U))$.

Proof: (1) We may partition A into countably many measurable sets and prove the respective formula for each of these sets separately. In particular, we lose no generality in assuming $\mathcal{L}^m(A) < \infty$. Let A_0 denote the set of all $x \in A$ where f is not metrically differentiable. Then

$$\mathcal{H}^m(f(A_0)) \le \operatorname{Lip}(f)^m \mathcal{L}^m(A_0) = 0$$

by Theorem 6.3, thus A_0 does not contribute to either side of the claimed identity. Now we split $A \setminus A_0$ into the two sets A', A'', where A' consists of all x for which $\operatorname{md} f_x$ is a norm, that is, $\mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x) > 0$.

First we consider A'. Let $\lambda > 1$. Using Lemma 8.1 we find a measurable partition $(A_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ of A' and norms ρ_i on $\mathbb{R}^m$ such that $f|_{A_i}$ is injective,

$$\lambda^{-m}\mathcal{H}^m_{\rho_i}(A_i) \le \mathcal{H}^m(f(A_i)) \le \lambda^m\,\mathcal{H}^m_{\rho_i}(A_i),$$

and $\lambda^{-1}\rho_i \le \operatorname{md} f_x \le \lambda\,\rho_i$ for all $x \in A_i$. This last assertion yields

$$\lambda^{-m}\mathbf{J}(\rho_i) \le \mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x) \le \lambda^m\mathbf{J}(\rho_i).$$

for all $x \in A_i$. Since $\mathbf{J}(\rho_i)\,\mathcal{L}^m(A_i) = \mathcal{H}^m_{\rho_i}(A_i)$, it follows that

$$\lambda^{-m}\mathcal{H}^m_{\rho_i}(A_i) \le \int_{A_i} \mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x)\,dx \le \lambda^m \mathcal{H}^m_{\rho_i}(A_i)$$

and

$$\lambda^{-2m}\mathcal{H}^m(f(A_i)) \le \int_{A_i} \mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x)\,dx \le \lambda^{2m}\mathcal{H}^m(f(A_i)).$$

Since $f|_{A_i}$ is injective and $f(A_i)$ is $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable, $\mathcal{H}^m(f(A_i))$ can be written as $\int_Y \#(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A_i)\,d\mathcal{H}^m(y)$. Then, summing over i, we get that

$$\lambda^{-2m}\int_Y \#\big(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A'\big)\,d\mathcal{H}^m(y) \le \int_{A'} \mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x)\,dx$$
$$\le \lambda^{2m}\int_Y \#\big(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A'\big)\,d\mathcal{H}^m(y).$$

As $\lambda > 1$ was arbitrary, this shows that (1) holds for A'.

Now we turn to the set A'' of all $x \in A$ where $\mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} f_x) = 0$. We prove that $\mathcal{H}^m(f(A'')) = 0$; thus either side of the claimed identity is zero for A''. Let $\epsilon \in (0,1)$, and define

$$h\colon \mathbb{R}^m \to Y \times \mathbb{R}^m, \quad h(x) = (f(x), \epsilon x).$$

Equip $Y \times \mathbb{R}^m$ with the l^1 product metric

$$d_1((y,z),(y',z')) = d(y,y') + \|z - z'\|.$$

Clearly, h is metrically differentiable at x whenever f is, and

$$\operatorname{md} h_x(v) = \operatorname{md} f_x(v) + \epsilon\|v\| \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^m.$$

In particular, $\operatorname{md} h_x$ is a norm on $\mathbb{R}^m$ for every $x \in A''$. Fix $x \in A''$ for the moment, and put $\rho := \operatorname{md} h_x$. Consider the norm ball $B_\rho := B_\rho(0,1) \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. As remarked earlier, $\mathcal{H}^m_\rho(B_\rho) = \alpha_m$. Since $\operatorname{md} f_x$ is not a norm, there is a $v_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\rho(v_0) = 1$ and $\operatorname{md} f_x(v_0) = 0$, thus $\|v_0\| = 1/\epsilon$. Moreover, if $\rho(v) = 1$, then $1 = \operatorname{md} f_x(v) + \epsilon\|v\| \le (\operatorname{Lip}(f)+1)\|v\|$, thus $\|v\| \ge r := 1/(\operatorname{Lip}(f)+1)$. Hence, B_ρ contains the convex hull of $\{v_0, -v_0\} \cup B(0,r)$, where $\|v_0\| = 1/\epsilon$. It follows that $\mathcal{L}^m(B_\rho) \ge c_m r^{m-1}/\epsilon$ for some constant c_m depending only on m, hence

$$\mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} h_x) = \mathbf{J}(\rho) = \frac{\mathcal{H}^m_\rho(B_\rho)}{\mathcal{L}^m(B_\rho)} \le \frac{\epsilon\,\alpha_m}{c_m r^{m-1}}.$$

Applying the above result for (f, A') to (h, A''), we get that

$$\mathcal{H}^m(h(A'')) = \int_{A''} \mathbf{J}(\operatorname{md} h_x)\,dx \le \frac{\epsilon\,\alpha_m}{c_m r^{m-1}}\mathcal{L}^m(A'').$$

Since the canonical projection $Y \times \mathbb{R}^m \to Y$ is 1-Lipschitz and maps $h(A'')$ to $f(A'')$, $\mathcal{H}^m(f(A'')) \le \mathcal{H}^m(h(A''))$, and letting ϵ tend to 0 we conclude that $\mathcal{H}^m(f(A'')) = 0$.

(2) follows from (1), by approximating g by simple functions. □

9 Rectifiable sets

The following notion is fundamental in geometric measure theory.

9.1 Definition (countably rectifiable set)
Let Y be a metric space. A set $E \subset Y$ is called countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable *if there is a countable family of Lipschitz maps $f_i \colon A_i \to Y$, where $A_i \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is $\mathcal{L}^m$-measurable, such that*

$$\mathcal{H}^m\bigl(E \setminus \textstyle\bigcup_i f_i(A_i)\bigr) = 0.$$

It is often possible to take without loss of generality $A_i = \mathbb{R}^m$, e.g. if Y is a Banach space (recall Theorem 3.3).

9.2 Proposition (bi-Lipschitz parametrization)
Suppose that Y is a metric space and $E \subset Y$ is an $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable and countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable set. Then there exists a countable family of bi-Lipschitz maps $f_k \colon C_k \to f_k(C_k) \subset E$, with $C_k \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ compact, such that the $f_k(C_k)$ are pairwise disjoint and

$$\mathcal{H}^m\bigl(E \setminus \textstyle\bigcup_k f_k(C_k)\bigr) = 0.$$

Compare [Fed, Lemma 3.2.18] and [AmbK2, Lemma 4.1]. When $Y = \mathbb{R}^n$ it is possible to choose all f_k to be λ-bi-Lipschitz, for any given $\lambda > 1$.

Proof: Consider first a single Lipschitz map $f \colon A \to Y$ for some $\mathcal{L}^m$-measurable set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. We assume that f extends to a Lipschitz map $\bar{f}$ defined on all of $\mathbb{R}^m$; if such an extension does not exist, we may first replace f with $\iota \circ f$ for some isometric embedding $\iota \colon Y \to l_\infty(Y)$. It then follows from Lemma 8.1 (Borel partition) and Theorem 8.4 (area formula) that there exists a sequence of measurable sets $D_j \subset A$ such that $f|_{D_j} \colon D_j \to f(D_j)$ is bi-Lipschitz and $\mathcal{H}^m(f(A) \setminus \bigcup_j f(D_j)) = 0$.

Suppose now that $\mathcal{H}^m(E \setminus \bigcup_i f_i(A_i)) = 0$ for a sequence of Lipschitz maps $f_i \colon A_i \to Y$, where $A_i \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is $\mathcal{L}^m$-measurable and $\mathcal{L}^m(A_i) < \infty$. Applying the above argument to each f_i, we get (after relabeling) a sequence of bi-Lipschitz maps $g_j \colon D_j \to g_j(D_j) \subset Y$ such that $D_j \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is $\mathcal{L}^m$-measurable with finite measure and $\mathcal{H}^m(E \setminus \bigcup_j g_j(D_j)) = 0$. Note that $E_j := E \cap g_j(D_j)$ is $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable and $\mathcal{H}^m(E_j) < \infty$. Then there exists a sequence of pairwise disjoint F_σ sets

$$F_1 \subset E_1, \quad F_2 \subset E_2 \setminus E_1, \quad F_3 \subset E_3 \setminus (E_1 \cup E_2), \quad \dots$$

such that $\mathcal{H}^m(E \setminus \bigcup_j F_j) = 0$. Exhausting each of the $\mathcal{L}^m$-measurable sets $g_j^{-1}(F_j)$, up to an $\mathcal{L}^m$-nullset, by a countable collection of pairwise disjoint compact sets, we obtain the result. □

9.3 Proposition (countably rectifiable sets in $\mathbb{R}^n$)
A set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable if and only if there exists a sequence of m-dimensional C^1 submanifolds M_k of $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$\mathcal{H}^m\big(E \setminus \textstyle\bigcup_k M_k\big) = 0.$$

See [Fed, Theorem 3.2.29], [Sim, Lemma 11.1].

Proof: Suppose that $\mathcal{H}^m(E \setminus \bigcup_i f_i(\mathbb{R}^m)) = 0$ for a sequence of Lipschitz maps $f_i \colon \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$. By Theorem 5.2, we assume w.l.o.g. that the f_i are C^1. Let $U_i \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be the set of all $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ where Df_x has rank m. By the area formula, $\mathcal{H}^m(f_i(\mathbb{R}^m \setminus U_i)) = 0$. Hence, $\mathcal{H}^m(E \setminus \bigcup_i f_i(U_i)) = 0$. Finally, it follows from the inverse function theorem that each $f_i(U_i)$ is a countable union of C^1 submanifolds.

The other implication is clear. □

For $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $r > 0$, define $T_{x,r} \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $T_{x,r}(y) = (y - x)/r$. Note that $T_{x,r}$ maps $B(x, r)$ onto $B(0, 1)$.

9.4 Definition (approximate tangent space)
*Suppose $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is an $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable set with $\mathcal{H}^m(E) < \infty$. Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. An m-dimensional linear subspace $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is called the ($\mathcal{H}^m$-)*approximate tangent space *of E at x if*

$$\lim_{r \to 0+} \int_{T_{x,r}(E)} \varphi \, d\mathcal{H}^m = \int_L \varphi \, d\mathcal{H}^m$$

for all $\varphi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then we write $L =: \mathrm{Tan}^m(E, x)$.

Clearly $\mathrm{Tan}^m(E, x)$ is uniquely determined if it exists. There are different definitions of approximate tangent spaces in the literature, compare [Sim, Definition 11.2], [Fed, 3.2.16], and [Mat, Definition 15.17].

9.5 Theorem (existence of approximate tangent spaces)
Suppose $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is an $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable and countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable set with $\mathcal{H}^m(E) < \infty$. Then for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost every $x \in E$, $\mathrm{Tan}^m(E, x)$ exists and $\Theta^m(E, x) = 1$.

For this result and Theorem 9.6(1) below, see [Fed, Theorem 3.2.19], [Sim, Theorem 11.6], and [Mat, Theorem 15.19].

Proof: Choose a sequence of m-dimensional C^1 submanifolds M_k of $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\mathcal{H}^m(E \setminus \bigcup_k M_k) = 0$, compare Proposition 9.3. Put $E_k := E \cap M_k$; then $\mathcal{H}^m(E \setminus \bigcup_k E_k) = 0$. Since M_k is C^1, it follows that for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost every $x \in E_k$, we have $\Theta^m(E_k, x) = 1$ and $\mathrm{Tan}^m(E_k, x) = T_x M_k$. Moreover, for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost every $x \in E_k$, $\Theta^m(E \setminus E_k, x) = 0$. Combining these two properties we conclude that for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost every $x \in E_k$, $\Theta^m(E, x) = 1$ and $\mathrm{Tan}^m(E, x) = T_x M_k$. □

The following two converses to Theorem 9.5 hold. The second is a deep result of Preiss [Pre]; an account of the theorem and its history is given in [Mat, Sect. 17].

9.6 Theorem (rectifiability criteria)
Suppose $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is an $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable set with $\mathcal{H}^m(E) < \infty$.
(1) *If $\mathrm{Tan}^m(E, x)$ exists for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost every $x \in E$, then E is countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable.*
(2) *If the density $\Theta^m(E, x)$ exists for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost every $x \in E$, then E is countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable.*

Finally, we state the Besicovitch–Federer projection theorem which played a very important role in the development of the theory of currents. This deep result was proved in [Bes] for $m = 1$ and $n = 2$ and in [Fed0] for general dimensions. See [Fed, Theorem 3.3.13] and [Mat, Theorem 18.1]. A subset F of a metric space Y is *purely $\mathcal{H}^m$-unrectifiable* if $\mathcal{H}^m(F \cap E) = 0$ for every countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable set $E \subset Y$. Every set $A \subset Y$ with $\mathcal{H}^m(A) < \infty$ can be written as the disjoint union of a countably $\mathcal{H}^m$-rectifiable set E and a purely $\mathcal{H}^m$-unrectifiable set F (compare [Mat, Theorem 15.6]).

9.7 Theorem (Besicovitch, Federer)
Suppose $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a purely $\mathcal{H}^m$-unrectifiable set with $\mathcal{H}^m(F) < \infty$. Then for $\gamma_{n,m}$-almost every $L \in \mathrm{G}(n, m)$, $\mathcal{H}^m(\pi_L(F)) = 0$. Here $\gamma_{n,m}$ denotes the Haar measure on $\mathrm{G}(n, m)$, and $\pi_L \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to L$ is orthogonal projection.

10 Coarea formula

For the proof of the coarea formula, Theorem 10.4, we need the following general coarea inequality, which is also of independent interest.

10.1 Theorem (coarea inequality)
Suppose that X, Y are metric spaces, $f \colon X \to Y$ is Lipschitz, $A \subset X$, and $m, k \geq 0$. Then

$$\int_Y^* \mathcal{H}^k(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A)\, d\mathcal{H}^m(y) \leq \frac{\alpha_k \alpha_m}{\alpha_{k+m}} \operatorname{Lip}(f)^m \mathcal{H}^{k+m}(A).$$

Here $\int^*$ denotes the upper integral; in general, the integrand $y \mapsto \mathcal{H}^k(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A)$ is not $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable. However, if X is proper (that is, closed bounded subsets of X are compact) and A is $\mathcal{H}^{k+m}$-measurable with $\mathcal{H}^{k+m}(A) < \infty$, then $f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A$ is $\mathcal{H}^k$-measurable for $\mathcal{H}^m$-almost every y and $y \mapsto \mathcal{H}^k(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A)$ is $\mathcal{H}^m$-measurable, compare [Fed, 2.10.26]. Theorem 10.1 is stated with some additional assumptions in [Fed, Theorem 2.10.25]. As remarked in [Dav, p. 236], these are superfluous. We prove the result in the case that Y is an m-dimensional normed space $(\mathbb{R}^m, \rho)$.

Proof: Assume that $\mathcal{H}^{k+m}(A) < \infty$. For every $j \in \mathbb{N}$, choose a countable $(1/j)$-bounded covering $\mathcal{C}^j$ of A such that

$$\sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}^j} \alpha_{k+m}\big(\tfrac{1}{2}\operatorname{diam}(C)\big)^{k+m} \le \mathcal{H}^{k+m}_{1/j}(A) + 1/j.$$

For $C \in \mathcal{C}^j$, let D_C denote the closure of $f(C)$, and let $g_C \colon Y \to \mathbb{R}$ be the characteristic function of D_C multiplied by $\alpha_k(\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{diam}(C))^k$. Then, for all $y \in Y$ and $i \le j$,

$$\mathcal{H}^k_{1/i}\big(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A\big) \le \sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}^j} g_C(y).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_Y^* \mathcal{H}^k_{1/i}\big(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A\big)\, d\mathcal{H}^m(y) &\le \int_Y \sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}^j} g_C(y)\, d\mathcal{H}^m(y) \\ &= \sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}^j} \int_Y g_C(y)\, d\mathcal{H}^m(y) \\ &= \sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}^j} \alpha_k\big(\tfrac{1}{2}\operatorname{diam}(C)\big)^k \mathcal{H}^m(D_C).\end{aligned}$$

By the isodiametric inequality in $Y = (\mathbb{R}^m, \rho)$, and since f is Lipschitz,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}^m(D_C) &\le \alpha_m(\tfrac{1}{2}\operatorname{diam}(D_C))^m \\ &\le \alpha_m \operatorname{Lip}(f)^m(\tfrac{1}{2}\operatorname{diam}(C))^m.\end{aligned}$$

We conclude that

$$\int_Y^* \mathcal{H}^k_{1/i}\big(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A\big)\, d\mathcal{H}^m(y) \le \frac{\alpha_k \alpha_m}{\alpha_{k+m}} \operatorname{Lip}(f)^m\big(\mathcal{H}^{k+m}_{1/j}(A) + 1/j\big).$$

Now we let first $j \to \infty$, then $i \to \infty$. □

10.2 Lemma (factorization)
Suppose $f \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ is Lipschitz, $n \ge m$, and $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is an $\mathcal{L}^n$-measurable set such that Df_x exists and has rank m for all $x \in A$. Let $\lambda > 1$. Then there exist countable families of $\mathcal{L}^n$-measurable sets $A_i \subset A$, Lipschitz maps $h_i \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, and linear maps $L_i \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $\mathcal{L}^n(A \setminus \bigcup_i A_i) = 0$, $h_i|_{A_i}$ is λ-bi-Lipschitz,

$$f = L_i \circ h_i,$$

and for all $x \in A_i$, $D(h_i)_x$ exists and is λ-bi-Lipschitz.

Proof: It is easy to see that for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ where Df_x exists and has rank m there is a coordinate projection $p \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$ such that Du_x has rank n, where

$$u \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}, \quad u(x) = (f(x), p(x)).$$

According to the possible choices of p we obtain a covering of A by finitely many measurable subsets. For the proof of the lemma it suffices to consider a single such subset which, for simplicity, we denote again by A. Thus, we assume that there is a fixed projection p as above such that Du_x has rank n for every $x \in A$. By applying Lemma 8.1 to u, we find a measurable partition $(A_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ of A such that each $u|_{A_i}$ is bi-Lipschitz. For every i, choose a Lipschitz extension

$$v_i \colon \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m} \to \mathbb{R}^n$$

of $(u|_{A_i})^{-1}$. There is a measurable set $B_i \subset A_i$ with $\mathcal{L}^n(A_i \backslash B_i) = 0$ such that for all $x \in B_i$, v_i is differentiable at $u(x)$ and the differential is the inverse of Du_x. Let $\lambda > 1$. Applying Lemma 8.1 to v_i, we find a measurable partition $(C_{i,k})_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ of $u(B_i)$ and a sequence of Euclidean norms $\rho_{i,k}$ on $\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$ such that

$$\lambda^{-1}\rho_{i,k}((y,z) - (y',z')) \le \|v_i(y,z) - v_i(y',z')\| \le \lambda\rho_{i,k}((y,z) - (y',z'))$$

and $\lambda^{-1}\rho_{i,k}(\cdot) \le \|D(v_i)_{(y,z)}(\cdot)\| \le \lambda\rho_{i,k}(\cdot)$ for all $(y,z),(y',z') \in C_{i,k}$. Now choose linear isometries $T_{i,k} \colon (\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}, \rho_{i,k}) \to \mathbb{R}^n$ and put

$$h_{i,k} := T_{i,k} \circ u \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n.$$

For all $x \in v_i(C_{i,k})$, $\rho_{i,k}(u(x)) = \|h_{i,k}(x)\|$ and $\rho_{i,k}(Du_x(\cdot)) = \|D(h_{i,k})_x(\cdot)\|$. It follows that both the restriction of $h_{i,k}$ to $v_i(C_{i,k})$ and $D(h_{i,k})_x$ are λ-bi-Lipschitz. Finally, define $q \colon \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m} \to \mathbb{R}^m$ by $q(y,z) = y$ and put

$$L_{i,k} := q \circ T_{i,k}^{-1} \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Then $L_{i,k} \circ h_{i,k} = q \circ u = f$. □

10.3 Definition (coarea factor)
Suppose that X, Y *are normed spaces,* $\dim X = n \ge \dim Y = m$*, and* $L \colon X \to Y$ *is linear. The* m*-dimensional* coarea factor $\mathbf{C}_m(L)$ *is the number satisfying*

$$\mathbf{C}_m(L)\mathcal{H}^n(A) = \int_Y \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(L^{-1}\{y\} \cap A)\, d\mathcal{H}^m(y)$$

for all $\mathcal{H}^n$*-measurable sets* $A \subset X$ *with* $\mathcal{H}^n(A) < \infty$*.*

See [AmbK1, Sect. 9]. Note that the right side is invariant under translations of A and, by Theorem 10.1 (coarea inequality), less than or equal to $(\alpha_{n-m}\alpha_m/\alpha_n)\operatorname{Lip}(L)^m\mathcal{H}^n(A)$. Therefore $\mathbf{C}_m(L)$ is a well-defined finite number. Clearly $\mathbf{C}_m(L) = \mathbf{J}(L)$ if $n = m$. Note that $\mathbf{C}_m(L) = 0$ if L has rank $< m$, since $\mathcal{H}^m(L(X)) = 0$. Now suppose L has rank m. Choosing an m-dimensional linear subspace $V \subset X$ complementary to the kernel $\ker(L)$ and a set A of the form $A = B + C$ for $B \subset \ker(L)$ and $C \subset V$, we infer that $\mathbf{C}_m(L)\mathcal{H}^n(A) = \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(B)\mathcal{H}^m(L(A))$. Since $L(A) = L(C)$ and $\mathcal{H}^m(L(C)) = \mathbf{J}(L|_V)\mathcal{H}^m(C)$, this yields the identity

$$\mathbf{C}_m(L)\mathcal{H}^n(A) = \mathbf{J}(L|_V)\mathcal{H}^{n-m}(B)\mathcal{H}^m(C).$$

When X is a Euclidean space, it follows that

$$\mathbf{C}_m(L) = \mathbf{J}\big(L|_W\big) \geq \mathbf{J}(L|_V),$$

where W denotes the orthogonal complement of $\ker(L)$ and L is still assumed to have rank m.

Finally, we remark that if H is a linear automorphism of the Euclidean space X, and if H is λ-bi-Lipschitz, then

$$\lambda^{-m}\mathbf{C}_m(L) \leq \mathbf{C}_m(L \circ H) \leq \lambda^m\mathbf{C}_m(L).$$

This holds trivially if the rank of L is $< m$. If the rank is m, put $V := H^{-1}(W)$ for W as above. Then

$$\mathbf{C}_m(L \circ H) \geq \mathbf{J}(L \circ H|_V) = \mathbf{J}(H|_V)\mathbf{J}\big(L|_W\big) \geq \lambda^{-m}\mathbf{C}_m(L),$$

which proves the first inequality. To verify the second, apply the first with $L \circ H$ and H^{-1} in place of L and H, respectively.

10.4 Theorem (coarea formula)
Suppose $f\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ is Lipschitz, $n \geq m \geq 1$.
(1) *If $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is $\mathcal{L}^n$-measurable, then*

$$\int_A \mathbf{C}_m(Df_x)\,dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A)\,dy.$$

(2) *If g is a real-valued $\mathcal{L}^n$-integrable function on $\mathbb{R}^n$, then*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x)\mathbf{C}_m(Df_x)\,dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m}\int_{f^{-1}\{y\}} g(x)\,d\mathcal{H}^{n-m}(x)\,dy.$$

Proof: (1) We may partition A into countably many measurable sets and prove the respective formula for each of these sets separately. In particular, we lose no generality in assuming $\mathcal{L}^n(A) < \infty$. Let A_0 denote the set of all $x \in A$ where f is not differentiable. It follows from Theorem 10.1 that A_0, as well as any other set of $\mathcal{L}^n$ measure zero, does not contribute to either side of the claimed identity. Now we split $A \setminus A_0$ into the two sets A', A'', where A' consists of all x where $\mathbf{C}_m(Df_x) > 0$, i.e. Df_x has rank m.

First we consider A'. Let $\lambda > 1$. Using Lemma 10.2 we choose countable families of pairwise disjoint measurable sets $A_i \subset A'$, Lipschitz maps $h_i\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, and linear maps $L_i\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $\mathcal{L}^n(A' \setminus \bigcup_i A_i) = 0$,

$h_i|_{A_i}$ is λ-bi-Lipschitz, $f = L_i \circ h_i$, and $D(h_i)_x$ exists and is λ-bi-Lipschitz for all $x \in A_i$. By the definition of the coarea factor,

$$\mathbf{C}_m(L_i)\,\mathcal{L}^n(h_i(A_i)) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(L_i^{-1}\{y\} \cap h_i(A_i))\,dy.$$

Since $h_i|_{A_i}$ is λ-bi-Lipschitz and maps $f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A_i$ onto $L_i^{-1}\{y\} \cap h_i(A_i)$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda^{-(2n-m)}\mathbf{C}_m(L_i)\,\mathcal{L}^n(A_i) &\le \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A_i)\,dy \\ &\le \lambda^{2n-m}\mathbf{C}_m(L_i)\,\mathcal{L}^n(A_i).\end{aligned}$$

For all $x \in A_i$, $Df_x = L_i \circ D(h_i)_x$, and $D(h_i)_x$ is λ-bi-Lipschitz, hence

$$\lambda^{-m}\mathbf{C}_m(Df_x) \le \mathbf{C}_m(L_i) \le \lambda^m \mathbf{C}_m(Df_x).$$

We conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda^{-2n}\int_{A_i} \mathbf{C}_m(Df_x)\,dx &\le \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A_i)\,dy \\ &\le \lambda^{2n}\int_{A_i} \mathbf{C}_m(Df_x)\,dx.\end{aligned}$$

Summing over i and then letting λ tend to 1 we infer that (1) holds for $\bigcup_i A_i$ and hence for A'.

Now we turn to the set A'' of all $x \in A$ where $\mathbf{C}_m(Df_x) = 0$. We must show that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A'')\,dy = 0$. Let $\epsilon > 0$, and define

$$\begin{aligned}&h\colon \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m, \quad h(x,z) = f(x) + \epsilon z,\\ &p\colon \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m, \quad p(x,z) = z.\end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $(x,z) \in A'' \times \mathbb{R}^m$. Then

$$Dh_{(x,z)}(v,w) = Df_x(v) + \epsilon w \quad \forall (v,w) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m.$$

In particular, $Dh_{(x,z)}$ has rank m, and $Z := \ker(Dh_{(x,z)})$ is n-dimensional. Since $Z \cap (\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}) = \ker(Df_x) \times \{0\}$ has dimension $\ge n - (m-1)$, $V := p(Z)$ is a proper subspace of $\mathbb{R}^m$, and so its orthogonal complement $V^\perp$ in $\mathbb{R}^m$ is non-trivial. Since $\{0\} \times V^\perp \subset W := Z^\perp$, it follows that

$$\mathbf{C}_m(Dh_{(x,z)}) = \mathbf{J}\big(Dh_{(x,z)}|_W\big) \le \epsilon(\mathrm{Lip}(f) + \epsilon)^{m-1}.$$

Let $C := [0,1]^m \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. Using Fubini's theorem and Theorem 10.1 (coarea inequality), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A'')\,dy \\
&\quad = \int_C \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(f^{-1}\{y - \epsilon z\} \cap A'')\,dy\,dz \\
&\quad = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \int_C \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(\{x \in A'' : h(x,z) = y\})\,dz\,dy \\
&\quad = \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(p^{-1}\{z\} \cap h^{-1}\{y\} \cap (A'' \times C))\,dz\,dy \\
&\quad \le \frac{\alpha_{n-m}\alpha_m}{\alpha_n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^n(h^{-1}\{y\} \cap (A'' \times C))\,dy.
\end{aligned}$$

Applying the above result for (f, A') to $(h, A'' \times C)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^n(h^{-1}\{y\} \cap (A'' \times C))\,dy &= \int_{A'' \times C} \mathbf{C}_m(Dh_{(x,z)})\,d(x,z) \\
&\le \epsilon(\mathrm{Lip}(f) + \epsilon)^{m-1}\mathcal{L}^n(A'').
\end{aligned}$$

Letting ϵ tend to 0 we conclude that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^m} \mathcal{H}^{n-m}(f^{-1}\{y\} \cap A'')\,dy = 0$.

(2) follows from (1) by approximation. □

10.5 Theorem (rectifiable level sets)
Suppose X is a metric space, $n \ge k \ge 1$, $E \subset X$ is countably $\mathcal{H}^n$-rectifiable, and $f\colon E \to \mathbb{R}^k$ is Lipschitz. Then for $\mathcal{L}^k$-almost every $y \in \mathbb{R}^k$, $f^{-1}\{y\}$ is countably $\mathcal{H}^{n-k}$-rectifiable.

Proof: Consider first the case $E = X = \mathbb{R}^n$. Let B denote the set of all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ where Df_x exists and has rank k. Choose a Borel partition $(B_i)_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ of B and coordinate projections $p_i\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$ such that each $u_i|_{B_i}$ is bi-Lipschitz, where $u_i = (f, p_i)$; compare the first part of the proof of Lemma 10.2. For all $y \in \mathbb{R}^k$,

$$f^{-1}\{y\} \cap B_i = (u_i|_{B_i})^{-1}((\{y\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k}) \cap u_i(B_i)).$$

For $\mathcal{L}^k$-almost every $y \in \mathbb{R}^k$, we have in addition that $\mathcal{H}^{n-k}(f^{-1}\{y\} \setminus B) = 0$ since

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^k} \mathcal{H}^{n-k}(f^{-1}\{y\} \setminus B)\,dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B} \mathbf{C}_k(Df_x)\,dx = 0.$$

This shows that for $\mathcal{L}^k$-almost every $y \in \mathbb{R}^k$, $f^{-1}\{y\}$ is countably $\mathcal{H}^{n-k}$-rectifiable.

Now consider the general case. Choose Lipschitz maps $h_i\colon A_i \to E$, $A_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, such that $\mathcal{H}^n(E \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty h_i(A_i)) = 0$. For each i, put $f_i := f \circ h_i\colon A_i \to \mathbb{R}^k$

and pick a Lipschitz extension $\bar{f}_i \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^k$. For $\mathcal{L}^k$-almost every $y \in \mathbb{R}^k$, we know that $\bar{f}_i^{-1}\{y\}$ is countably $\mathcal{H}^{n-k}$-rectifiable, thus

$$h_i(\bar{f}_i^{-1}\{y\} \cap A_i) = h_i(f_i^{-1}\{y\} \cap A_i) = f^{-1}\{y\} \cap h_i(A_i)$$

is countably $\mathcal{H}^{n-k}$-rectifiable. Moreover, for $\mathcal{L}^k$-almost every $y \in \mathbb{R}^k$, $\mathcal{H}^{n-k}(f^{-1}\{y\} \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} h_i(A_i)) = 0$ since

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_{\mathbb{R}^k}^* \mathcal{H}^{n-k}(f^{-1}\{y\} \setminus \textstyle\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} h_i(A_i))\, dy \\ &\qquad \leq \frac{\alpha_{n-k}\alpha_k}{\alpha_n} \operatorname{Lip}(f)^k \mathcal{H}^n(E \setminus \textstyle\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} h_i(A_i)) = 0\end{aligned}$$

by Theorem 10.1 (coarea inequality). □

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Urs Lang
lang@math.ethz.ch
Department of Mathematics
ETH Zurich
8092 Zurich
Switzerland