# I. Let $\mathcal{X}$ be the set of all bounded and unbounded sequences of complex numbers. Show that the function d given by

$$\forall x = (\xi_j), \forall y = (\eta_j), d(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|}$$

is a metric on  $\mathcal{X}$ 

**Solution:** 

$$\forall x = (\xi_i), \forall y = (\eta_i), \forall z = (\zeta_i)$$

(1)non-negativity:

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{N}^+, \ \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} \ge 0 \ \Rightarrow d(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} \ge 0$$

### (2)identity of indiscernible:

x = y: 可知

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{N}^+, \ \xi_j = \eta_j \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} = 0 \Rightarrow d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} = 0$$

•  $d(x,y) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} = 0$ :

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{N}^+, \ \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} \ge 0 \Rightarrow \forall j \in \mathbb{N}^+, \ \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} = 0 \Rightarrow \forall j \in \mathbb{N}^+, \ \xi_j = \eta_j \Rightarrow x = y$$

所以

$$x = y \Leftrightarrow d(x, y) = 0$$

(3)symmetry:

$$d(x,y) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\xi_j - \eta_j|}{1 + |\xi_j - \eta_j|} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{|\eta_j - \xi_j|}{1 + |\eta_j - \xi_j|} = d(y,x)$$

### (4)triangel inequality:

$$d(x,z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{j}} \frac{|\xi_{j} - \zeta_{j}|}{1 + |\xi_{j} - \zeta_{j}|}$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{j}} \frac{|\xi_{j} - \eta_{j}| + |\eta_{j} - \zeta_{j}|}{1 + |\xi_{j} - \eta_{j}| + |\eta_{j} - \zeta_{j}|}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{j}} \frac{|\xi_{j} - \eta_{j}|}{1 + |\xi_{j} - \eta_{j}| + |\eta_{j} - \zeta_{j}|} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{j}} \frac{|\eta_{j} - \zeta_{j}|}{1 + |\xi_{j} - \eta_{j}| + |\eta_{j} - \zeta_{j}|}$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{j}} \frac{|\xi_{j} - \eta_{j}|}{1 + |\xi_{j} - \eta_{j}|} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{j}} \frac{|\eta_{j} - \zeta_{j}|}{1 + |\eta_{j} - \zeta_{j}|} = d(x, y) + d(y, z)$$

II. The completeness depends on the metric. For the metric  $d_1(x,y) = \int_a^b |x(t) - y(t)| dt$ , show that the metric space  $(\mathcal{C}[a,b],d_1)$  is not complete.

### **Solution:**

定义函数列  $\{f_n\}$ , 其中

$$f_n = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{n(x-a)}{x-b}}, & \text{if } a \le x < b \\ 0, & \text{if } x = b \end{cases}$$

因为  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  给定,  $\lim_{x \to b} e^{\frac{n(x-a)}{x-b}} = 0$ , 所以  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ,  $f_n \in \mathcal{C}[a,b]$  再取

$$f = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x = a \\ 0, & \text{if } a < x \le b \end{cases}$$

可知  $\forall x \in [a, b]$ 给定,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$ 

下面将证明  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f_n = f$ :

 $orall \epsilon > 0$ ,因为 orall a < x < b, $\lim_{n \to \infty} e^{\frac{n(x-a)}{x-b}} = 0$ ,  $\exists N > 0, \forall n > N$ ,s.t.  $f_n(a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}) = e^{\frac{n\epsilon}{2(a-b)+\epsilon}} < \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)}$  又可知  $f_n$  单减,那么  $\forall a + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \le x \le b$ , $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)}$  而  $\forall a \le x \le a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ , $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < 1$  所以

$$d_1(f_n, f) = \int_a^b |f_n(t) - f(t)| dt$$

$$< \int_a^{a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}} |f_n(t) - f(t)| dt + \int_{a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}}^b |f_n(t) - f(t)| dt$$

$$< \frac{\epsilon}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2(b-a)} \cdot (b-a)$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

可以得到函数列  $\{f_n\}$  按  $d_1$  收敛到 f,但是 f 不是 [a,b] 上的连续函数,所以  $(\mathcal{C}[a,b],d_1)$  不完备

### III. Show that the $\ell^p$ space in is complete for $p \geq 1$

### **Solution:**

假设 
$$\{x^{(n)}\}=\{(x_1^{(n)},x_2^{(n)},\cdots)\}$$
 是  $\ell^p$  中任意的  $Cauchy$  列, $\forall N\in\mathbb{N}^+$ , $\sum_{j=1}^\infty|x_j^{(n)}|^p<\infty$  假设  $\lim_{n\to\infty}x=(x_1,x_2,\cdots)$ ,那么  $\forall \epsilon>0$ , $\exists N>0$ , $\forall n>N$ , $d(x^{(n)},x)=(\sum_{j=1}^\infty|x_j^{(n)}-x_j|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}<\epsilon$  固定  $k\in\mathbb{N}^+$ , $(\sum_{j=1}^k|x_j^{(n)}-x_j|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}\leq (\sum_{j=1}^\infty|x_j^{(n)}-x_j|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}<\epsilon$  由 Minkowski 不等式可知  $(\sum_{j=1}^k|x_j|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}\leq (\sum_{j=1}^k|x_j-x_j^{(n)}|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}+(\sum_{j=1}^k|x_j^{(n)}|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}<\epsilon+(\sum_{j=1}^\infty|x_j^{(n)}|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}<\infty$  令  $k\to\infty$ ,得  $(\sum_{j=1}^\infty|x_j|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}\leq\epsilon+(\sum_{j=1}^\infty|x_j^{(n)}|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}<\infty$   $\Rightarrow x\in\ell^p$  所以  $\ell^p$  空间是完备的

# IV. Show that the sequence space $c_{00}$ is a dense subset of $\ell^p$ with $p \in [1, \infty)$

### **Solution:**

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots) \in \ell^p, \ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |x_j|^p < \infty$$

那么 
$$\forall \epsilon > 0$$
,  $\exists N > 0$ ,  $\forall n > N$ ,  $\sum_{j=n}^{\infty} |x_j|^p < \epsilon^p$  取  $x^N = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_N, 0, 0, \cdots)$  可知  $x_N \in c_{00}$  所以  $d(x, x^N) = (\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |x_j - x_j^N|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = (\sum_{j=N+1}^{\infty} |x_j|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \epsilon$  所以  $c_{00}$  是  $\ell^p(p < \infty)$  的稠密子集

### V. Show that $\emptyset$ and $\mathcal{X}$ are both open and closed

#### Solution:

 $\forall r > 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathcal{X}$ ,  $B_r(x) = \{y \in \mathcal{X} : d(x,y) < r\} \subset \mathcal{X}$ , 所以  $\mathcal{X}$  是开集  $\forall r > 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \emptyset$  (假定有这样一个虚拟的元素) 因为这样的 x 不存在,所以  $B_r(x) = \{y \in \mathcal{X} : d(x,y) < r\} = \emptyset \subset \emptyset$ ,所以  $\emptyset$  是开集 那么就可以知道  $\mathcal{X}^c = \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{X} = \emptyset$  是开集,所以  $\mathcal{X}$  是闭集  $\emptyset^c = \mathcal{X} \setminus \emptyset = \mathcal{X}$  是开集,所以  $\emptyset$  是闭集

# VI. If a closed set F in a metric space $\mathcal{X}$ does not contain any nonempty open set, then $\mathcal{X} \setminus F$ is dense in $\mathcal{X}$

#### **Solution:**

 $\forall x \in F, x$  即不是内点也不是孤立点若 x 是内点,那么  $\exists r > 0, \ B_r(x) \subset F$  是 F 的非空开子集,矛盾若 x 是孤立点,那么  $\exists r > 0, \ B_r(x) = \{x\} \subset F$  是 F 的非空开子集,矛盾那么  $\forall x \in F, \ \forall \epsilon > 0, \ B_{\epsilon}(x) \cap (\mathcal{X} \setminus F) \neq \emptyset, \exists y \in \mathcal{X} \setminus F, \ s.t. \ d(x,y) < \epsilon$ 所以  $\mathcal{X} \setminus F$  在  $\mathcal{X}$  上是稠密的

### VII. What is the connection between the uniformly continuous and Lipschitz continuous

#### Solution:

若函数 Lipschitz 连续那么一定一致连续

Proof:

函数  $f: \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$  Lipschitz 连续,那么有

 $\exists L > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x, y \in \mathcal{X}, \ d_{\mathcal{Y}}(f(x), f(y)) < Ld_{\mathcal{X}}(x, y)$ 

那么  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,取  $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{L}$ ,那么  $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{X}, \ d_{\mathcal{X}}(x,y) < \delta \Rightarrow d_{\mathcal{Y}}(f(x),f(y)) < Ld_{\mathcal{X}}(x,y) < L\frac{\epsilon}{L} = \epsilon$ 

### VIII. Show that the Hilbert cube in the metric space $\ell^2$ ,

$$C := \left\{ (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^+} : x_n \in \left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right] \right\}$$

### is sequentially compact

#### **Solution:**

 $\forall x \in C, \ \sum_{j}^{\infty} |x_{n}|^{2} \leq \sum_{j}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} < \infty \ \text{所以} \ C \subset \ell^{2}, \ \ell^{2} \ \text{完备}, \ \text{又有} \ C \ \text{是闭集}, \ \text{那么只用证明} \ C \ \text{完全有界}$   $\forall \epsilon > 0, \ \exists N > 0, \forall n > N, \ \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} |x_{n}|^{2} < \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{N+1}$  定义  $Y := \{(y_{1}, y_{2}, \cdots, y_{N}, 0, 0, \cdots) : y_{k} \in \{i\epsilon : i = 1, 2, \cdots, \lfloor \frac{\sqrt{N+1}}{k\epsilon} \rfloor\}\}, \ Y \ \text{是有限集}$  又有  $x_{k} \in [0, \frac{1}{k}], \ \exists \ y \in Y, \ s.t. \ |x_{k} - y_{k}| < \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{N+1}}$  所以  $\forall x \in C, \ \exists y \in Y, \ s.t. \ d(x, y) = (\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |x_{j} - y_{j}|^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} < (\sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{N+1} + \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{N+1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon$  所以  $Y \ \text{是} \ C \ \text{的}$ 一个有限的  $\epsilon - net$  所以  $C \ \text{完全有界}, \ \mathcal{M}$ 而证明了  $C \ \text{is sequentially compact}$ 

## IX. Denote by $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ a bounded open convex set. For $M_1, M_2 \in \mathcal{R}^+$ , Show that the set

$$\mathcal{F} := \{ f \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}(\bar{\Omega}) : \forall x \in \Omega, |f(x)| \le M_1; ||\nabla f(x)|| \le M_2 \}$$

### is sequentially compact

### **Solution:**

 $\bar{\Omega}$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的有界闭集,所以  $\bar{\Omega}$  是紧集,所以  $\forall f \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}(\bar{\Omega})$ ,f 和  $\nabla f$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  一致连续那么就可以知道  $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}(\bar{\Omega})$  的子集  $\mathcal{F}$  一致有界,而  $\mathcal{F}$  是闭集且  $\mathcal{C}^{(1)}(\bar{\Omega})$  完备,只用证明  $\mathcal{F}$  等度连续由范数的等价性可知  $\exists A>0$ , $\forall x\in\mathbb{R}^n$ , $\|x\|_2\leq A\|x\|$ ,那么  $\forall f\in\mathcal{F}$ , $\|\nabla f\|_2\leq AM_2$   $\forall \epsilon>0$ , $\delta=\frac{\epsilon}{A^2M_2}$ , $\forall f\in\mathcal{F}$ , $\forall x,y\in\bar{\Omega}$ , $\|x-y\|<\delta$ , $|f(x)-f(y)|\leq \|x\|AM_2< A\delta AM_2=\epsilon$  所以  $\mathcal{F}$  等度连续,所以  $\mathcal{F}$  is sequentially compact

# X. If the radius of convergence of f in Example D.171 is $+\infty$ , does $(T_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}^+}$ converge to f uniformly or locally uniformly

#### **Solution:**

局部收敛

显然满足 Example D.171 条件的函数一定是局部收敛的,那么只用找到反例证明其不一致收敛即可考虑函数  $f(x) = e^x$ ,给定一点 x = a,在该点的泰勒多项式列为  $T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{e^a}{k!} (x-a)^k$  取某个 0 < r < 1, $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,取定任意某个  $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}$  取 N > 0,s.t.  $\frac{e^{\bar{x}+1}}{(N+1)!} (|\bar{x}-a|+1)^{N+1} < \epsilon$ ,有  $\forall x \in (\bar{x}-r,\bar{x}+r)$ , $\exists N > 0$   $\forall n > N, \ |e^x - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{e^a}{k!} (x-a)^k| = |\frac{e^{\xi}}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}| < \frac{e^{\bar{x}+1}}{(N+1)!} (|\bar{x}-a|+1)^{N+1} < \epsilon$ , $\xi \in (\bar{x}-r,\bar{x}+r)$  由  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^n}{n^n} = 0$  可知,满足上述条件的 N 一定存在 所以任意一点的泰勒多项式列  $\{T_n\}$  局部收敛至  $f(x) = e^x$ ,且收敛半径为  $+\infty$  但是我们固定 N > 0 考虑  $E_N(x) = |T_N(x) - f(x)| = |\sum_{n=0}^N t_n x^n - e^x|$  因为多项式的增长阶为 0 而  $e^x$  的增长阶为 1,所以  $\lim_{x \to \infty} E_N(x) = \infty$  所以不存在 N > 0, $\forall n > N$ , $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,s.t.  $E_n(x) < \epsilon$  即  $\{T_n\}$  不在  $\mathbb{R}$  上一致收敛至  $f(x) = e^x$ ,只能局部收敛至  $f(x) = e^x$