

习题七

7-1, 2, 3, 4

1. 证明: (a) $d(f, g) \geq 0$, $d(f, g) = d(g, f)$, $d(f, h) = \min \{1, \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f(x) - h(x)|\} \leq \min \{1, \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f(x) - g(x)| + \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |g(x) - h(x)|\} \leq \min \{1, \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f(x) - g(x)|\} + \min \{1, \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |g(x) - h(x)|\}$. (min $\{1, A+B\} \leq \min \{1, A\} + \min \{1, B\}$, 可讨论 $A \leq 1, A > 1$ 得之) $= d(f, g) + d(g, h)$. 故 d 为距离。

设 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 是 Cauchy 列. 不妨设 $\varepsilon < 1$. $d(f_n, f_m) < \varepsilon$, $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$. $(f_n(x))_{n \geq 1}$ 是 \mathbb{R} 中 Cauchy 列, 令 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$. 在 $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 中令 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 得 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, n > N$. $\Rightarrow f$ 连续. 故 $f \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$. d 完备。

(b) 取 $f(x) = x, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

若 $(C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), d)$ 是拓扑向量空间, 则 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\lambda f \rightarrow 0$. 即 $d(0, \lambda f) \rightarrow 0$. ($\lambda \rightarrow 0$)

然而 $d(0, \lambda f) = \min \{1, \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |\lambda x|\} \stackrel{\lambda \neq 0}{=} |\lambda| \not\rightarrow 0$. 故 $(C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}), d)$ 不是拓扑向量空间. \square

2. 证明: (a) A 是开集, $A+B = \bigcup_{b \in B} (A+b)$ 为开集的并, 所以 $A+B$ 开. ($A+b$ 与 A 同胚 $\Rightarrow A+b$ 开).

(b) A, B compact $\Rightarrow A \times B$ compact, 又 $\pi(A \times B) = A+B$, 且连续 $\Rightarrow A+B$ compact.

(c) ??

3. 证明: (a) $f \neq 0$. 则 $\exists x_0 \in E, f(x_0) \neq 0$. 令 $a = \frac{x_0}{f(x_0)}$, 则 $f(a) = 1$.

(b) $\{1\}$ 是闭的, f 连续 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(\{1\})$ 是闭的 $\Rightarrow (f^{-1}(\{1\}))^c$ 是开的.

$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \in [f^{-1}(\{1\})]^c$

(c) 由 (b) 知 $(f^{-1}(\{1\}))^c$ 是含原点的开集, 由拓扑向量空间的性质知, 存在原点的平衡邻域 $V \subset (f^{-1}(\{1\}))^c$, 则 $\forall y \in V, f(y) \neq 1$.

反证法, 设 $\exists y \in V$ s.t. $|f(y)| > 1$. 则 $|\frac{1}{f(y)}| < 1$. V 是平衡的 $\Rightarrow \frac{y}{f(y)} \in V$, 但 $f(\frac{y}{f(y)}) = 1$. 矛盾, 故 $|f(y)| < 1, \forall y \in V \Rightarrow f$ 连续. \square

4. 证明: (a) 证 $\text{conv}(A) = \{\sum_{k=1}^n t_k a_k : a_k \in A, t_k \geq 0, \sum_{k=1}^n t_k = 1, n \geq 1\}$.

设 \tilde{A} 为凸且 $A \subset \tilde{A}$ 则 $\sum_{k=1}^n t_k a_k \in \tilde{A}$ 故 $\text{RHS} \subset \tilde{A}$. 则 $\text{RHS} \subset \text{conv}(A)$.

RHS 是凸的且 $A \subset \text{RHS}$, 故 $\text{conv}(A) \subset \text{RHS}$. 故 $\text{conv}(A) = \text{RHS}$.

证 $\text{ba}(A) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, |\lambda| \leq 1} \lambda A$.

若 \tilde{A} 为平衡的且 $A \subset \tilde{A}$ 则 $\lambda A \subset \lambda \tilde{A} \subset \tilde{A}, |\lambda| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, |\lambda| \leq 1} \lambda A \subset \tilde{A}$, 则 $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, |\lambda| \leq 1} \lambda A \subset \text{ba}(A)$.

又 $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, |\lambda| \leq 1} \lambda A$ 为平衡的 $\Rightarrow \text{ba}(A) \subset \bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, |\lambda| \leq 1} \lambda A$. 则 $\text{ba}(A) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, |\lambda| \leq 1} \lambda A$.