

H29問3.

(1) $\|\cdot\|: C[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• $\|x\| \geq 0$, $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

• $\|ax\| = |a|\|x\|$

• $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

(2) $C[0,1] = X$, $P \subset C[0,1]$,

$\forall p, q \in P$,

$p = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x^i$, $q = \sum_{j=1}^m b_j x^j$ ($a_n \neq 0, b_m \neq 0$)

$\alpha p + \beta q = \sum_{i=1}^{\min\{n,m\}} (\alpha a_i + \beta b_i) x^i + \sum_{i=\min\{n,m\}+1}^{\max\{n,m\}} \text{??}$

$n \geq m$ と仮定して一般性を失わずに

$\alpha p + \beta q = \sum_{i=1}^m (\alpha a_i + \beta b_i) x^i + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \alpha a_i x^i \in P$

(3) $u_n(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

X は完備なノルム空間があるから、 u_n が「 \square 」-列であることは示せばよい。

$\|u_n - u_m\| = \left\| \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right\} - \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^1 + \dots + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{m-1} \right\} \right\|$
($n > m$)

$= \left\| \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^i \right\| = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \left| \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^i \right| \leq \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \left| \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^i \right|$

$= \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} \frac{\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |x|^i}{2^i} \leq \sum_{i=m}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i$

$\leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i - \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i = 0$

$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 - 2 = 0$

(4) (3) より、 $\exists u_\infty \in X, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = u_\infty$,

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{1 - \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2-x} = \frac{-(2-x)+2}{2-x} = -1 + \frac{2}{2-x}$

$\frac{2}{2-x} \notin P$

(Proof: 11.2.2.2)