

## Review

• 函数项级数的逐点收敛与一致收敛

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) 在 x \in I \bot - 致收敛$$

 $\Leftrightarrow \exists S(x), \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon), s.t.,$ 

$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k(x) - S(x)\right| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N, \forall x \in I.$$

 $\Leftrightarrow$  (Cauchy淮则)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon), s.t.,$ 

$$\left|\sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} f_k(x)\right| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N, \forall p \ge 1, \forall x \in I.$$



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# • 函数项级数一致收敛的判别法

#### Weierstrass

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} M_n 收敛,$$

$$|f_n(x)| \leq M_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in I,$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) \pm I \pm - 致收敛.$$

 $\{a_n(x)\}$ 关于n单调,在I上一致收敛到0;

Dirichlet

 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n(x)$  的部分和函数列在I上一致有界;

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n(x)b_n(x)$$
在 $I$ 上一致收敛.

 $\{a_n(x)\}$ 关于n单调,在I上一致有界;

Abel

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n(x)$$
 在 $I$ 上一致收敛;

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n(x)b_n(x)$$
在 $I$ 上一致收敛.

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# § 2. 一致收敛函数项级数和函数的性质

#### 1. 和函数的性质

目标: 什么条件下,以下极限过程可交换?

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \lim_{x \to x_0} f_n(x); \quad (逐项求极限)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_{n}(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f_{n}(x) dx; (逐项积分)$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x)\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n'(x). \qquad (逐项求导)$$

Proof.

$$|S(x) - S(x_0)| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x_0) \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k(x) + \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} f_k(x) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k(x_0) - \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} f_k(x_0) \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} |f_k(x) - f_k(x_0)| + \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} f_k(x) \right| + \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} f_k(x_0) \right|$$
(\*)



$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 $I$ 上一致收敛到 $S(x)$ , $\exists N(\varepsilon)$ , $s.t.$ 

$$\left|\sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} f_k(x)\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \forall n \ge N, \forall x \in I.$$

又
$$f_k(x) \in C(I), k = 1, 2, \dots N$$
,则∃ $\delta(x_0) > 0, s.t.$ 

$$|f_k(x)-f_k(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3N}, \forall |x-x_0| < \delta, k=1,2,\dots,N.$$

在(\*)中取n = N,则

$$|S(x) - S(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3N} \cdot N + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon, \ \forall |x - x_0| < \delta.$$



Remark.

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} S(x) = S(x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \lim_{x \to x_0} f_n(x)$$
 逐项求极限!

例.判断 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (1-x)x^n$ 在其收敛域上是否一致收敛.

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$$x = 1$$
  $\exists t$ ,  $(1-x)x^n = 0$ ,  $\sum (1-x)x^n = 0$ .

$$|x| < 1$$
  $\exists t$ ,  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (1-x)x^n = (1-x)\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n = (1-x)\cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = 1$ .

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (1-x)x^n$$
的和函数  $S(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$  在其收敛域

(-1,1]上不连续,故
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (1-x)x^n$$
在(-1,1]上不一致收敛.□

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) \triangle [a,b] \bot - 致收敛到S(x)$$
$$f_n(x) \in C[a,b], \forall n$$
$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx.$$

Proof.  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛到S(x),则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N, s.t.$ 

$$\forall n > N, \forall x \in [a,b],$$
有 $\left| S(x) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k(x) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$ . 于是,

$$\left| \int_a^b S(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n \int_a^b f_k(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_a^b \left( S(x) - \sum_{k=1}^n f_k(x) \right) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} \left| S(x) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} f_{k}(x) \right| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \cdot (b-a) = \varepsilon. \square$$



Remark. 
$$\int_{a}^{b} S(x)dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f_{k}(x)dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_a^b \sum_{k=1}^\infty f_k(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \int_a^b f_k(x) dx$$
 逐项积分!

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{a}^{b} S(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{a}^{b} f_{k}(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} S_{n}(x) dx$$

Corollary. 
$$g_n(x) \in C[a,b]$$
  $g_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b \lim_{n \to \infty} g_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_a^b g_n(x) dx.$$



Corollary.  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛到S(x)  $f_n(x) \in C[a,b], \forall n$ 

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_{a}^{x} f_{n}(t) dt \times \in [a,b] \perp - 致收敛到 \int_{a}^{x} S(x) dx.$$

Proof.证明方法同定理,略.□

Remark.以上逐项可积的定理和推论中,  $f_n(x) \in C[a,b]$ 可以减弱为  $f_n(x) \in R[a,b]$ .



例.求
$$\int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right) dx.$$

 $\mathbf{m}: \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \, \mathbf{t}[\pi/2, 3\pi/2] \, \mathbf{L}$ 一致收敛(Dirichlet), 故

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} \right) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \frac{\sin nx}{n} dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{-\cos nx}{n^2} \Big|_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} = 0.\Box$$

例.证明 $I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + (1 + x/n)^n} = \ln \frac{2e}{e+1}.$ 

Proof. 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{dx}{1 + (1 + x/n)^{n}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1 + e^{x}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^{-x} + 1}$$
$$= -\ln(e^{-x} + 1)\Big|_{x=0}^{1} = \ln\frac{2e}{e + 1}.$$

因此,只要证
$$\frac{1}{1+(1+x/n)^n}$$
在[0,1]上一致收敛到 $\frac{1}{1+e^x}$ .

而后一结论可以从下述不等式得出:

$$\frac{1}{1+(1+x/n)^n} - \frac{1}{1+e^x} = \frac{e^x - (1+x/n)^n}{(1+(1+x/n)^n)(1+e^x)}$$

$$\leq |e^x - (1+x/n)^n| = |e^x - e^{n\ln(1+x/n)}|$$

$$= e^x - e^{n\left(\frac{x}{n} - \frac{x^2}{(1+\xi)^2 n^2}\right)} \qquad \xi \in (0, \frac{x}{n}), \ x \in [0, 1]$$

$$= e^x \left(1 - e^{\frac{-x^2}{(1+\xi)^2 n}}\right) \leq e^{\left(1 - e^{\frac{-1}{n}}\right)} \to 0, n \to +\infty$$
討.
$$\frac{1}{1+(1+x/n)^n} \times x \in (0, 1) \perp -$$
致收敛到  $\frac{1}{1+e^x}$ .



例. 
$$\alpha \in (0,1)$$
, 则  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \left( \frac{1}{\alpha+k} + \frac{1}{\alpha-k} \right)$ .

Proof. 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} dx \triangleq I_1 + I_2.$$

•
$$x \in (0,1)$$
时, $\frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1+x} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k x^{\alpha+k-1}$ ,(非一致收敛!)

$$\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k x^{\alpha+k-1} \right| = \frac{x^{\alpha+n}}{1+x} < x^{\alpha+n}.$$

$$\left| I_{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} x^{\alpha+k-1} dx \right| = \left| \int_{0}^{1} \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k} x^{\alpha+k-1} dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{1} x^{\alpha+n} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+n+1} \to 0, \quad \exists n \to +\infty \exists J.$$

•  $x \in (1,\infty)$ 时,令t = 1/x,则

$$I_2 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{-\alpha}}{1 + t} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{(1 - \alpha) - 1}}{1 + t} dt$$

 $1-\alpha$  ∈ (0,1),由前面的结论,

$$I_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(1-\alpha)+k} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k-\alpha} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\alpha-k}.$$

综上, 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha - 1}}{1 + x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \left( \frac{1}{\alpha + k} + \frac{1}{\alpha - k} \right).$$



$$f_n(x) \in C^1[a,b], \forall n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f'_n(x) \triangle [a,b] \bot - 致收敛到T(x)$$

$$\exists x_0 \in [a,b], s.t. \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x_0) 收敛$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) \text{在}[a,b] \bot - 致收敛, 设其和为S(x); \\ (2) S'(x) = T(x), 即 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x)\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f'_n(x). \end{cases}$$

Proof.(1) 
$$S_n(x) \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^n f_k(x) = S_n(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x S'_n(t) dt$$

已知
$$S_n(x_0)$$
收敛, $S'_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n f'_k(x)$ 在 $x \in [a,b]$ 上一致收敛,

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, s.t., \forall n > N, \forall p \ge 1, \forall x \in [a,b],$ 

$$|S_{n+p}(x_0)-S_n(x_0)| < \varepsilon, |S'_{n+p}(x)-S'_n(x)| < \varepsilon/(b-a),$$

故 
$$|S_{n+p}(x)-S_n(x)|$$

$$\leq |S_{n+p}(x_0) - S_n(x_0)| + \int_{x_0}^{x} |S'_{n+p}(t) - S'_n(t)| dt$$

$$< 2\varepsilon, \forall x \in [a,b], \forall n > N.$$

因此
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x)$$
在[ $a,b$ ]上一致收敛.

(2)  $S'_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n f'_k(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛,  $f_k \in C^1[a,b]$ ,  $\forall k$ ,

则 $\forall x, x_0 \in [a,b], \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} f'_k(x)$ 在区间 $[x_0, x]$ (或 $[x, x_0]$ )上可

逐项积分,即

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{x_0}^x S'_n(t) dt = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_0}^x f'_k(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x \lim_{n \to +\infty} S'_n(t) dt.$$

曲
$$S_n(x) = S_n(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x S'_n(t)dt$$
, 令 $n \to +\infty$ , 得

$$S(x) = S(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^{x} \lim_{n \to +\infty} S'_n(t) dt = S(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^{x} T(t) dt,$$

故
$$S'(x) = T(x), \forall x \in [a,b]$$
.□

Proof. 
$$\left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)' = \frac{-\ln n}{n^x} \in C(1,\infty)$$
. 往给 $b > a > 1$ ,有
$$0 \le \frac{1}{n^x} \le \frac{1}{n^a}, \quad 0 \le \frac{\ln n}{n^x} \le \frac{\ln n}{n^a}, \quad \forall x \in [a,b].$$

于是
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$$
,  $\sum \left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)'$  均在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛(Weierstrass),

故
$$\xi'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)' \in C[a,b]$$
. 由 $a,b$ 的任意性, $\xi(x) \in C^1(1,\infty)$ .  $\square$ 

何
$$f_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{\sqrt{n}}, \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) 在 R 上 连续可微?$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$
 在R上一致收敛,而  $\arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$  关于 $n$ 单调,

关于 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 一致有界,由Abel判别法, $\sum f_n(x)$ 一致收敛.

此外, 
$$f'_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x^2}$$
,  $\frac{1}{n+x^2}$ 单调一致趋于0,  $\sum (-1)^n$ 的部

分和序列一致有界,故 $\sum f_n'(x)$ 一致收敛,且 $\sum f_n'(x) \in C(\mathbb{R})$ .

综上, $\sum f_n(x)$ 在ℝ上连续可微.□

#### 2. 函数项级数的应用

#### ---一阶ODE初值问题解的存在唯一性定理

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \\ y(x) = y(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt \end{cases}$$
 (1)

Qeustion. 初值问题(1)容易求解还是积分方程(2)容易求解?

Qeustion. 如何用迭代法求解(2)? 即构造 $y_n(x) \rightarrow y(x)$ .

构造Picard序列:  $y_0(x) \equiv y_0$ ,

$$y_{n+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x} f(t, y_n(t)) dt, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$
 (3)



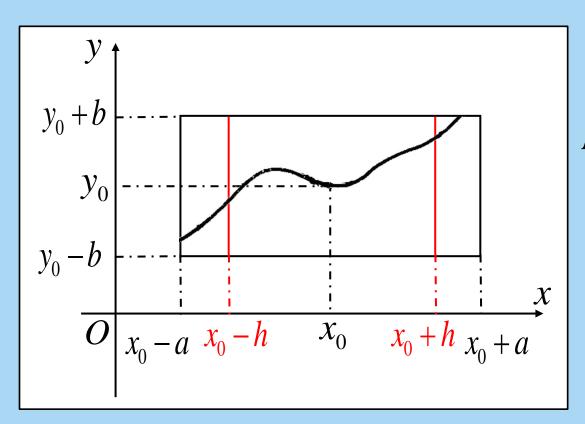


Qeustion. 对f(x, y)加什么样的条件,以确保ODE初值问题(1)或积分方程(2)的解存在、唯一? 或者确保按(3)构造的Picard序列 $y_n(x)$ 收敛到(1),(2)的解y(x)?

Def. 称f(x, y)在 $D = \{(x, y) : |x - x_0| \le a, |y - y_0| \le b\}$ 中关 于y满足Lipschitz条件,若存在L > 0,s.t., $|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \le L|y_1 - y_2|,$  $\forall (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in D.$ 



Thm. f(x, y)在 $D = \{(x, y): |x - x_0| \le a, |y - y_0| \le b\}$ 中连续, 关于y满足Lipschitz条件,则ODE初值问题(1)在区间  $[x_0 - h, x_0 + h]$ 上存在唯一解,其中



$$h = \min \left\{ a, \frac{b}{M} \right\},$$

$$M = \max_{(x,y) \in D} |f(x,y)|.$$



Proof. 先证存在性, 再证唯一性.

Step1.(1)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (2)

Step2.往证Picard序列 $y_0(x) = y_0$ ,

$$y_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x} f(t, y_{n-1}(t))dt, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$|y_n(x) - y_0| \le M |x - x_0|, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

事实上,  $y_n(x)$ 的连续性由 $f \in C(D)$ 可得, 而

$$|y_1(x) - y_0| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_0) dt \right| \le M |x - x_0| \le Mh \le b,$$



归纳地,  $<math> |y_n(x) - y_0| \le b, \forall x \in I, 则$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \left| y_{n+1}(x) - y_0 \right| &= \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t)) dt \right| \le \left| \int_{x_0}^x \left| f(t, y_n(t)) \right| dt \right| \\ &\le M \left| x - x_0 \right| \le Mh \le b, \qquad \forall x \in I. \end{aligned}$$

Step3. 往证Picard序列 $y_n(x)$ 在I上一致收敛.

序列 $y_n(x)$ 的收敛性等价于级数

$$y_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} [y_{n+1}(x) - y_n(x)]$$

的收敛性. 往证后者在I上一致收敛.

$$|y_{1}(x) - y_{0}| = \left| \int_{x_{0}}^{x} f(t, y_{0}) dt \right| \le M |x - x_{0}|$$

$$|y_{2}(x) - y_{1}(x)| \le \left| \int_{x_{0}}^{x} |f(t, y_{1}(t)) - f(t, y_{0})| dt \right|$$

$$\le L \left| \int_{x_{0}}^{x} |y_{1}(t) - y_{0}| dt \right| \quad \text{(Lipschitz } \text{$\frac{x}{4}$} \text{$\frac{t}{2}$}$$

$$\le LM \left| \int_{x_{0}}^{x} |t - x_{0}| dt \right| = \frac{LM}{2} |x - x_{0}|^{2}$$

假设当
$$n = k$$
时, $|y_k(x) - y_{k-1}(x)| = \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} |x - x_0|^k$ ,则

$$\begin{aligned} |y_{k+1}(x) - y_k(x)| &\leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x |f(t, y_k(t)) - f(t, y_{k-1}(t))| dt \right| \\ &\leq L \left| \int_{x_0}^x |y_k(t) - y_{k-1}(t)| dt \right| \leq L \cdot \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} \left| \int_{x_0}^x |x - x_0|^k dt \right| \\ &\leq \frac{ML^k}{(k+1)!} |x - x_0|^{k+1}, \quad \forall x \in I = [x_0 - h, x_0 + h] \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法,

$$|y_n(x) - y_{n-1}(x)| \le \frac{ML^{n-1}}{(n+1)!} |x - x_0|^n \le \frac{ML^{n-1}}{(n+1)!} h^n, \forall n \ge 1, \forall x \in I.$$

$$\sum \frac{ML^{n-1}}{(n+1)!} h^n$$
收敛,由Weierstrass判别法,级数



$$y_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} [y_{n+1}(x) - y_n(x)]$$

在I上一致收敛,从而 $y_n(x)$ 在I上一致收敛.

Step 4. 设 $\varphi(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n(x), x \in I$ . 往证 $\varphi(x)$ 是(1),(2)的解.

$$|f(t, y_n(t)) - f(t, \varphi(t))| \le L|y_n(t) - \varphi(t)|,$$

 $y_n(x)$ 在I上一致收敛到 $\varphi(x)$ ,则 $f(t,y_n(t))$ 在I上一致收敛

到 $f(t,\varphi(t))$ . 在下式中令 $n \to +\infty$ ,

$$y_{n+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_n(t))dt,$$

则有 
$$\varphi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \varphi(t)) dt, \quad \forall x \in I,$$



即 $\varphi(x)$ 是(2)的解. 从而 $\varphi(x)$ 是(1)的解.

至此,我们已经证明了初值问题(1)的解的存在性.

#### Step5. 解的唯一性.

设积分方程(2)有解u(x)和 $v(x), x \in I = [x_0 - h, x_0 + h].则$ 

$$u(x) - v(x) = \int_{x_0}^{x} [f(t, u(t)) - f(t, v(t))]dt, \forall x \in J.$$

由f的Lipschitz条件得

$$\left| u(x) - v(x) \right| \le L \left| \int_{x_0}^x \left| u(t) - v(t) \right| dt \right|. \tag{5}$$

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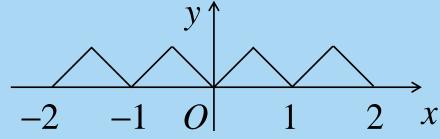
设连续函数|u(x)-v(x)|在区间J上的上界为K,则 $|u(x)-v(x)| \le LK|x-x_0|$ ,

代入(5)式右端, 归纳可得,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$|u(x)-v(x)| \le K \frac{(L|x-x_0|)^n}{n!}, x \in I.$$

# 3. 函数项级数的应用 --- 处处连续处处不可微的函数

$$u(x) = |x-m|, \quad x \in [m-\frac{1}{2}, m+\frac{1}{2}], m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$



$$u'(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & (m, m+1/2) \\ -1, & (m-1/2, m) \end{cases}$$

$$u_{k}(x) = \frac{u(4^{k} x)}{4^{k}}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$u'_{k}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & (\frac{m}{4^{k}}, \frac{m}{4^{k}} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4^{k}}) \\ -1, & (\frac{m}{4^{k}} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4^{k}}, \frac{m}{4^{k}}) \end{cases}$$

$$-2 -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad x$$

$$0 \le u_k(x) \le 1/(2 \cdot 4^k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} u_k(x)$$
 一致收敛(Weirstrass), 故  $S(x)$ 处处连续.

下证 S(x) 处处不可微. 任意取定 $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\exists m_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , s.t.

$$c \in \left[\frac{m_n}{2 \cdot 4^n}, \frac{m_n + 1}{2 \cdot 4^n}\right] \triangleq I_n \supset I_{n+1}. \ \exists x_n \in I_n, s.t. \ |x_n - c| = \frac{1}{4^{n+1}}.$$

于是 
$$\frac{u_k(x_n) - u_k(c)}{x_n - c} = \begin{cases} 0, & \forall k \ge n+1, \\ (-1)^{m_k} = \pm 1, & 0 \le k \le n. \end{cases}$$



### 4. 函数项级数的应用 ---填满正方形的连续曲线

目标:  $x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t \in [0,1], \varphi, \psi \in C[0,1],$ 

$$\forall a, b \in [0,1], \exists t \in [0,1], s.t. \ \varphi(t) = a, \psi(t) = b.$$

实数的p进制表示:

$$a = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}, \quad b = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{b_n}{2^n}, \quad a_n, b_n \in \{0, 1\}.$$

$$\diamondsuit c_{2n-1} = a_n, c_{2n} = b_n, \text{MI} c = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_n}{3^n} \in [0,1] .$$

如何构造连续函数 $\varphi$ , $\psi$ ,将a,b从c中"滤"出来?



构造2-周期连续函数 $\omega(t)$ , s.t.

$$\omega(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in [0, 1/3], \\ 3t - 1, & t \in [1/3, 2/3], \\ 1, & t \in [2/3, 4/3], \\ -3t + 5, & t \in [4/3, 5/3], \\ 0 & t \in [5/3, 2]. \end{cases}$$

$$c_{k+1} = 1 \text{ ft}, 2 \sum_{n=k+1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_n}{3^n} \in [2/3, 1]; \ c_{k+1} = 0 \text{ ft}, 2 \sum_{n=k+1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_n}{3^n} \in [1, 1/3];$$

$$\omega(3^k c) = \omega(2\sum_{n=1}^k \frac{c_n}{3^n} + \sum_{n=k+1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_n}{3^n}) = \omega(2\sum_{n=k+1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_n}{3^n}) = c_{k+1}.$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\omega(3^{2n-2}t)}{2^n}, \ \psi(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\omega(3^{2n-1}t)}{2^n}, \ t \in [0,1].$$

 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$  为以上两函数项级数的优级数, 因此函数项级数

一致收敛,和函数 $\varphi, \psi \in C[0,1]$ . 而

$$\varphi(c) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_{2n-1}}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = a, \ \psi(c) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{c_{2n}}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{b_n}{2^n} = b,$$

故连续曲线  $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t), \end{cases}$   $t \in [0,1]$  填满正方形 $[0,1] \times [0,1].$ 



作业: 习题6. 2 No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.

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