# Study Notes of Principles of Mathematical Analysis

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### 1 The Real and Complex Number Systems

#### **Ordered Sets**

**Definition 1.7.** Suppose S is an ordered set,  $E \subset S$ , and E is bounded above. Suppose there exists an  $\alpha \in S$  with the following properties:

- (i)  $\alpha$  is an upper bound of E.
- (ii) If  $\gamma < \alpha$  the  $\gamma$  is not an upper bound of E.

Then  $\alpha$  is called the *least upper bound of E* or the *supremum of E*, and we write

$$\alpha = \sup E$$

The greatest lower bound, or infimum, of a set E which is bounded below is defined in the same manner: The statement

$$\alpha = \inf E$$

means that  $\alpha$  is a lower bound of E and that no  $\beta$  with  $\beta > \alpha$  is a lower bound of E.

**Note** S 是有序集合的情况下,E 又是属于 S 的,并且 E 拥有上界。那么只会存在一个  $\alpha$  是 E 的最小上界。同理如果是 E 拥有下界,只会存在一个  $\alpha$  是 E 的最大下界。发音: Supremum [su:'pri:məm]; Infimum ['ɪnfaɪməm]。

**Definition 1.10.** An ordered set S is said to have the *least-upper-bound property* if the following is true: If  $E \subset S$ , E is not empty, and E is bounded above, then  $\sup E$  exists in S.

**Note** S 中存在  $E \subset S$ , 且 E 具有最小上界,那么 S 就具有最小上界性,反之亦然。

**Theorem 1.11.** Suppose S is an ordered set with the least-upper-bound property,  $B \subset S$ , B is not empty, and B is bounded below. Let L be the set of all lower bounds of B. Then  $\alpha = \sup L$  exists in S, and  $\alpha = \inf B$ . In particular,  $\inf B$  exists in S.

#### Proof.

因为 B 是有下界的,且 L 不为空。由于 L 包含了所有的 y  $(y \in S)$  且满足不等式  $y \le x$   $(x \in B)$ ,那么所有的  $x \in B$  都是 L 的上界。因此 L 是有上界的。关于 S 的假设意为在 S 中有一个 L 的最小上界,被称为  $\alpha$ 。

如果  $\gamma < \alpha$  那么 (根据定义 1.8)  $\gamma$  并不是 L 的一个上界,因此  $\gamma \notin B$ 。对于所有的  $x \in B$  都有  $\alpha \leq x$ 。因此  $\alpha \in L$ 。

如果  $\alpha < \beta$  那么  $\beta \notin L$ , 因为  $\alpha$  是 L 的一个上界。

我们展示过了  $\alpha \in L$  但是  $\beta \notin L$  而  $\beta > \alpha$  的情况。也就是说, $\alpha$  是 B 的一个下界,但是 当  $\beta > \alpha$  时  $\beta$  却不是。这就意味着  $\alpha = \inf B$ 。

#### **Fields**

**Definition 1.12.** A field is a set F with two operations, called *addition* and *multiplication*, which satisfy the following so-called "field axioms" (A), (M), and (D):

#### (A) Axioms for addition

- (A1) If  $x \in F$  and  $y \in F$ , then their sum x + y is in F.
- (A2) Addition is commutative: x + y = y + x for all  $x, y \in F$ .
- (A3) Addition is associative: (x + y) + z = x + (y + z) for all  $x, y, z \in F$ .
- (A4) F contains an element 0 such that 0 + x = x for every  $x \in F$ .
- (A5) To every  $x \in F$  corresponds an element  $-x \in F$  such that x + (-x) = 0.

#### (M) Axioms for multiplication

- (M1) If  $x \in F$  and  $y \in F$ , then their product xy is in F.
- (M2) Multiplication is commutative: xy = yx for all  $x, y \in F$ .
- (M3) Multiplication is associative: (xy)z = x(yz) for all  $x, y, z \in F$ .
- (M4) F contains an element  $1 \neq 0$  such that 1x = x for every  $x \in F$ .
- (M5) If  $x \in F$  and  $x \neq 0$  then there exists an element  $\frac{1}{x} \in F$  such that  $x \cdot (\frac{1}{x}) = 1$ .

### (D) The distributive law

$$x(y+z) = xy + xz$$
 holds for all  $x, y, z \in F$ .

Note 域的定义: 维基百科。

**Definition 1.17.** An ordered field is a field F which is also an ordered set, such that:

- 1. x + y < x + z if  $x, y, z \in F$  and y < z,
- 2. xy > 0 if  $x \in F$ ,  $y \in F$ , x > 0, and y > 0.

如果 x > 0, 我们称 x 为 positive; 如果 x < 0, x 则为 negative.

#### The Real Field

**Theorem 1.19.** There exists an ordered field R which has the least-upper-bound property. Moreover, R contains Q as a subfield.

第二个声明意味着  $Q \subset R$  以及加法与乘法在 R 上的运算,当应用于 Q 的成员时,与有理数的通常操作重合;同样的,正有理数成员是 R 的正元素。

R 的成员被称为 real numbers, 即实数。

#### Theorem 1.20.

- (a) If  $x \in R$ ,  $y \in R$ , and x > 0, then there is a positive integer n such that nx > y.
- (b) If  $x \in R$ ,  $y \in R$ , and x < y, then there exists a  $p \in Q$  such that x .

对于 (a) 部分通常认为是 R 具有 archimedean property, 即阿基米德性质, 详见维基百科。 (b) 部分则表明 Q 是在 R 中 dense, 即具有稠密性: 在任意两个实数之间有一个有理数。

#### Proof.

- (a) 令 A 作为所有 nx 的集合,其中 n 为所有的正整数。如果 (a) 是错误的,那么 y 则会是 A 的一个上界。但是接着 A 会在 R 中拥有一个最小上界,即  $\alpha = \sup A$ 。由于 x > 0,  $\alpha x < \alpha$ ,以及  $\alpha x$  不是 A 的上界,因此  $\alpha x < mx$  对于某些正整数 m 成立。但是 这样就会有  $\alpha < (m+1)x \in A$ ,这是不可能的,因为  $\alpha$  是 A 的上界。
- (b) 因为 x < y, y x > 0 以及由 (a) 所知一个正整数 n 满足

$$n(y-x) > 1$$

再次应用 (a), 获取正整数  $m_1$  与  $m_2$  满足  $m_1 > nx$ ,  $m_2 > -nx$ , 那么

$$-m_2 < nx < m_1$$

因此会有一个整数 m  $(-m_2 \le m \le m_1)$  满足

$$m-1 \le nx \le m$$

如果我们结合这些不等式,则会得到

$$nx < m \le 1 + nx < ny$$

因为 n > 0, 它遵循

$$x < \frac{m}{n} < y$$

通过  $p = \frac{m}{n}$  证明了 (b)。

Note (b) 的第一步将 y-x 作为整体,将 (a) nx>y 中的 x 替换为 y-x,y 替换为 1。同理对于整数  $m_1$  与  $m_2$  而言,可分别将 nx 与 -nx 视为不等式右侧的 y,而不等式左侧的 x 视为 1,那么就有了  $m_1 \cdot 1 > nx$  与  $m_2 \cdot 1 > -nx$ 。对于整数 m 的  $-m_2 \le m \le m_1$  最坏的情况可将  $-m_2$  与  $m_1$  视为相邻的整数,比如说 1 和 2,那么当 m 取值为 2 时视为  $2-1 \le nx < 2$ ,满足  $m-1 \le nx < m$ 。最后根据有理数的定义 p=m/n  $m,n \in Q$  可以得出 x 与 y 之间一定存在一个有理数。

**Theorem 1.21.** For every real x > 0 and every integer n > 0 there is one and only one positive real y such that  $y^n = x$ .

这个 y 数可以被写作  $\sqrt[n]{x}$  或是  $x^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 。

Proof.

对于至多存在一个 y 的论证很简单, 因为  $0 < y_1 < y_2$  意味着  $y_1^n < y_2^n$ .

令 E 为所有满足  $t^n < x$  的正实数 t 的集合。

如果 t = x/(1+x) 那么  $0 \le t < 1$ ,那么  $t^n \le t < x$ 。因此  $t \in E$ ,且 E 不为空。

如果 t > 1 + x 那么  $t^n \ge t > x$ ,所以  $t \notin E$ 。因此 1 + x 是 E 的一个上界。

所以根据 Theorem 1.19 得出,存在一个

$$y = \sup E$$

而证明  $y^n = x$  我们需要展示不等式  $y^n < x$  与  $y^n > x$  皆会导致矛盾。

当 0 < a < b 时,等式  $b^n - a^n = (b - a)(b^{n-1} + b^{n-2}a + \cdots + a^{n-1})$  得出不等式

$$b^n - a^n < (b - a)nb^{n-1}$$

假设  $y^n < x$ 。选择 h 使得 0 < h < 1 且

$$h < \frac{x - y^n}{n(y+1)^{n-1}}$$

$$(y+h)^n - y^n < hn(y+h)^{n-1} < hn(y+1)^{n-1} < x - y^n$$

因此  $(y+h)^n < x$ , 且  $y+h \in E$ 。因为 y+h > y, 这与 y 是 E 的一个上界相矛盾。 假设  $y^n > x$ 。令

$$k = \frac{y^n - x}{ny^{n-1}}$$

那么 0 < k < y。如果  $t \ge y - k$ ,我们得出以下结论:

$$y^{n} - t^{n} \le y^{n} - (y - k)^{n} \le kny^{n-1} = y^{n} - x$$

因此  $t^n > x$ , 且  $t \notin E$ 。它遵循 y - k 是 E 的一个上界。

但是因为 y - k < y, 其与 y 是 E 的最小上界的事实相矛盾。

因此  $y^n = x$ , 证明完成。

Note 至多存在一个 y 换个角度也就是说但凡有第二个 y 使得  $y_1^n = y_2^n$ , 那么  $y_1 = y_2$ 。 等式

$$b^{n} - a^{n} = (b - a)(b^{n-1} + b^{n-2}a + \dots + a^{n-1})$$

左侧可以视为

$$(b-a)(b^{n-1}+b^{n-1}\frac{a}{b}+\cdots+b^{n-1}\frac{a}{b^{n-1}})$$

提取  $b^{n-1}$  后得

$$(b-a)b^{n-1}(1+\frac{a}{b}+\cdots+\frac{a^{n-1}}{b^{n-1}})$$

由于有0 < a < b这么一个前提,可以将第三项变为

$$1 + \frac{a}{b} + \dots + \frac{a^{n-1}}{b^{n-1}} < 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = n$$

因此可得不等式

$$b^n - a^n < (b - a)nb^{n-1}$$

至于在证明  $y^n < x$  不成立时,选择 h 的  $h < \frac{x-y^n}{n(y+1)^{n-1}}$  分母为什么是  $n(y+1)^{n-1}$ ,是因为这是为了之后处理不等式而特意设置的消除项(这里利用了函数  $f(x) = x^n$  是连续的事实,也就是说分母一定也是实数,那么就可以将 h 视为小于某实数);同样的在证明  $y^n > x$  时的 k 也是如此。

Corollary. If a and b are positive real numbers and n is a positive integer, then

$$(ab)^{1/n} = a^{1/n}b^{1/n}$$

Proof.

$$ab = \alpha^n \beta^n = (\alpha \beta)^n$$

而乘法是符合交换律的, 因此

$$(ab)^{1/n} = \alpha\beta = a^{1/n}b^{1/n}$$

### The Extended Real Number System

**Definition 1.23.** The extended real number system consists of the real field R and two symbols,  $+\infty$  and  $-\infty$ . We preserve the original order in R, and define

$$-\infty < x < +\infty$$

for every  $x \in R$ .

可以清楚的知道  $+\infty$  是所有衍生的实数系统子集的一个上界,且每个非空子集都有一个最小上界。如果 E 是一个实数的非空集合,且没有上界在 R 中,那么  $\sup E = +\infty$  在衍生实数系统中。

下界同理。

衍生实数系统并不形成一个域,但它形成了一下惯例:

(a) 如果 x 是实数则

$$x + \infty = +\infty$$
,  $x - \infty = -\infty$ ,  $\frac{x}{+\infty} = \frac{x}{-\infty} = 0$ 

- (b) 如果 x > 0 则  $x \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty$ ,  $x \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$
- (c) 如果 x < 0 则  $x \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty$ ,  $x \cdot (-\infty) = +\infty$

### The Complex Field

**Definition 1.24.** A complex number is an ordered pair (a, b) of real numbers. "Ordered" means that (a, b) and (b, a) are regarded as distinct if  $a \neq b$ .

令 x = (a,b), y = (c,d) 为两个复数。当且仅当 a = c 以及 b = d 时有 x = y。(注意该定义并非是完全不必要的;考虑有理数的等式,表现为整数的商。)我们定义:

$$x + y = (a + c, b + d)$$

$$xy = (ac - bd, ad + bc)$$

Note 作为补充 (详见该篇文章), 对于任意两个复数 x = (a,b), y = (c,d) 的四则运算:

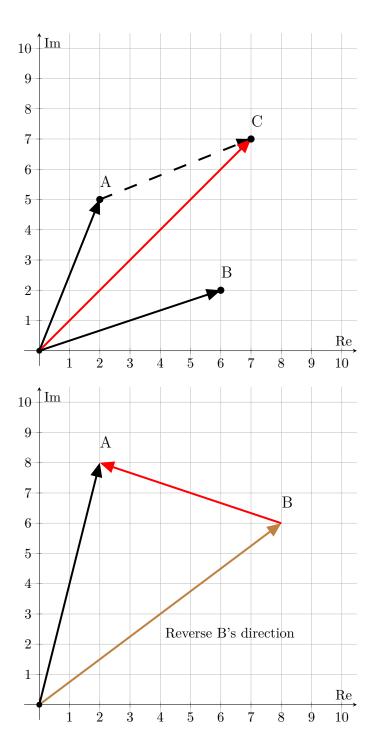
(1) 
$$x + y = (a + c) + i(b + d)$$

(2) 
$$x - y = (a - c) + i(b - d)$$

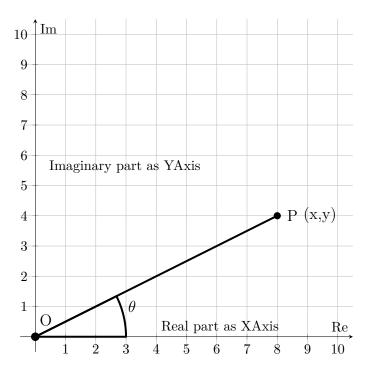
(3) 
$$xy = (a+ib)(c+id) = ac - bd + i(ad + bc)$$

(4) 
$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{(a+ib)(c-id)}{(c+id)(c-id)} = \frac{(ac+bd)+i(bc-ad)}{c^2+d^2}$$

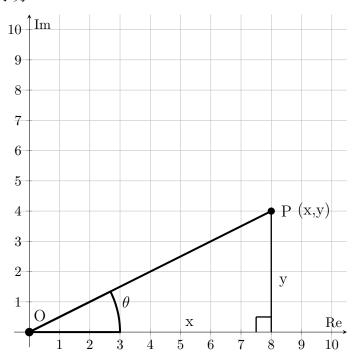
**Note** 首先,对于任意一个复数 z = a + ib,可以用复平面上的一个点来表示,那么复数加减法可以通过向量来理解:



Note 而对于复数的乘除法,需要先引入复数在极坐标上的几何意义 – 对于任意一个复数 z=a+ib 用极坐标来表示:



## 那么复数的三角表示为:



这里将 OP 的长度作为复数 z 的**模 (Modulus)**,用 |z| 表示;而角  $\theta$  为复数 z 的**幅角 (Argument)**,用 arg(z) 表示。那么复数的三角表示为:

$$z = x + iy = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta), \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \tan\theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

接下来是复数乘法的几何意义,使用复数的三角形式计算下列两个复数的乘积:

$$z_1 = r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$$
$$z_2 = r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

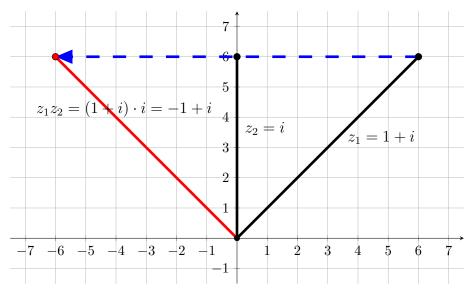
那么有:

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$
  
=  $r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + i (\sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2))$ 

那么根据三角和差公式:

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

可以发现  $z_1 \cdot z_2$  计算后模为两个复数模的乘积  $|z_1||z_2|$ , 幅角为两个复数幅角之和  $\arg(z_1z_2) = \arg(z_1) + \arg(z_2)$ 。因此复数的乘积可以理解为**拉伸与旋转**。例如:



因为

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2}(\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{4}), \quad z_2 = 1(\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2})$$

所以  $z_1z_2$  的模长为  $\sqrt{2}$  且幅角为  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 。而复数的除法只需要将除法写成乘法形式即可

$$z^{-1} = (r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta))^{-1}$$

$$= r^{-1} \frac{1}{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta}$$

$$= r^{-1} \frac{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)}$$

$$= r^{-1}(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

那么两个复数

$$z_1 = r_1(\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1)$$
$$z_2 = r_2(\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

的除法便是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= z_1 z_2^{-1} \\ &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_2) (\cos \theta_1 - i \sin \theta_2) \\ &= \frac{r_1}{r_2} (\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)) \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$  的模长为两个模相除  $\frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|}$ ,幅角为  $\arg(\frac{z_1}{z_2}) = \arg(z_1) - \arg(z_2)$ 。所以复数的除法也可以理解为**拉伸与旋转**。

Note 综上所述,复数的加减法就是向量的加减法,乘除法就是拉伸与旋转变换。

**Theorem 1.25.** These definitions of addition and multiplication turn the set of all complex numbers into a field, with (0, 0) and (1, 0) in the role of 0 and 1.

Proof.

我们简单的验证一下域的公理(Definition 1.12),使用 R 的域结构。令 x=(a,b),y=(c,d),z=(e,f)。

(A1) 很清楚。

(A3) 
$$(x+y) + z = (a+c,b+d) + (e,f)$$
$$= (a+c+e,b+d+f)$$
$$= (a,b) + (c+e,d+f)$$
$$= x + (y+z)$$

(A2) x + y = (a + c, b + d) = (c + a, d + b) = y + x

(A4) 
$$x + 0 = (a, b) + (0, 0) = (a, b) = x$$

(A5) 
$$\diamondsuit -x = (-a, -b)$$
, 那么  $x + (-x) = (0, 0) = 0$ 

(M1) 很清楚。

(M2) 
$$xy = (ac - bd, ad + bc) = (ca - db, da + cb) = yx$$

(M3) 
$$(xy)z = (ac - db, ad + bc)(e, f)$$

$$= (ace - bde - adf - bef, acf - bdf + ade + bce)$$

$$= (a, b)(ce - df, cf + de)$$

$$= x(yz)$$

(M4) 
$$1x = (1,0)(a,b) = (a,b) = x$$

(M5) 如果  $x \neq 0$  那么  $(a,b) \neq (0,0)$ ,也就是说 a 和 b 至少有一个实数不等于 0。因此  $a^2 + b^2 > 0$ ,根据 Proposition 1.18(d),我们可以定义

$$\frac{1}{x} = \left(\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}, \frac{-b}{a^2 + b^2}\right)$$

那么

$$x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = (a,b) \left( \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}, \frac{-b}{a^2 + b^2} \right) = (1,0) = 1$$
(D) 
$$x(y+z) = (a,b)(c+e,d+f)$$

$$= (ac + ae - bd - bf, ad + af + bc + be)$$

$$= (ac - bd, ad + bc) + (ae - bf, af + be)$$

$$= xy + yz$$

**Theorem 1.26.** For any real numbers a and b we have

$$(a,0) + (b,0) = (a+b,0), (a,0)(b,0) = (ab,0)$$

**Definition 1.27.** i = (0, 1)

**Theorem 1.28.**  $i^2 = -1$ 

Proof.

$$i^2 = (0,1)(0,1) = (-1,0) = -1$$

**Theorem 1.29.** If a and b are real, then (a,b) = a + bi

Proof.

$$a + bi = (a, 0) + (b, 0)(0, 1)$$
$$= (a, 0) + (0, b)$$
$$= (a, b)$$

**Definition 1.30.** If a, b are real and z = a + bi, then the complex number  $\overline{z} = a - bi$  is called the *conjugate* of z. The numbers a and b are the *real part* and the *imaginary part* of z, respectively. We shall occasionally write

$$a = Re(z), \quad b = Im(z)$$

**Theorem 1.31.** If z and w are complex, then

- (a)  $\overline{z+w} = \overline{z} + \overline{w}$
- (b)  $\overline{zw} = \overline{z} \cdot \overline{w}$
- (c)  $z + \overline{z} = 2 \operatorname{Re}(z), z \overline{z} = 2i \operatorname{Im}(z)$
- (d)  $z\overline{z}$  is real and positive (except when z=0)

**Definition 1.32.** If z is a complex number, its absolute value |z| is the non-negative square root of  $z\overline{z}$ ; that is,  $|z| = (z\overline{z})^{1/2}$ .

|z| 的存在(以及唯一性)遵循 Theorem 1.12 以及 Theorem 1.31 (d)。 注意当 x 为实数时,那么  $\overline{x}=x$ ,因此  $|x|=\sqrt{x^2}$ 。所以如果  $x\geq 0$  时 |x|=x,如果 x<0 时 |x|=-x。

**Theorem 1.33.** Let z and w be complex numbers. Then

- (a) |z| > 0 unless z = 0, |0| = 0
- (b)  $|\overline{z}| = |z|$
- (c) |zw| = |z||w|
- (d)  $|Re z| \leq |z|$
- (e)  $|z + w| \le |z| + |w|$

Proof.

(a) 与 (b) 不足为道。令 z=a+bi, w=c+di, 其 a,b,c,d 皆为实数。那么

$$|zw|^2 = (ac - bd)^2 + (ad + bc)^2 = (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = |z|^2|w|^2$$

即  $|zw|^2 = (|z||w|)^2$ 。(c) 遵循 Theorem 1.21 所声明的唯一性。

证明 (d), 有  $a^2 \le a^2 + b^2$ , 因此

$$|a| = \sqrt{a^2} < \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

证明 (e), 有  $\overline{z}w$  与  $z\overline{w}$  是共轭的, 因此  $\overline{z}w + z\overline{w} = 2Re(z\overline{w})$ 。因此

$$|z+w|^2 = (z+w)(\overline{z}+\overline{w})$$

$$= z\overline{z} + z\overline{w} + \overline{z}w + w\overline{w}$$

$$= |z|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(z\overline{w}) + |w|^2$$

$$\leq |z|^2 + 2|z\overline{w}| + |w|^2$$

$$= |z|^2 + 2|z||w| + |w|^2$$

$$= (|z| + |w|)^2$$

两边开根号后即可得 (e)。

Note 计算中第一步的  $|z+w|^2=(z+w)(\overline{z}+\overline{w})$  是将 z+w 视为整体,并使用了 Definition 1.32 中的  $|z|=(z\overline{z})^{1/2}$  转换为  $(z+w)(\overline{z}+\overline{w})$ ,而又因为 Theorem 1.31 (a) 可将第二项变为  $(\overline{z}+\overline{w})$ ;而第三步到第四步的不等式则利用了 Theorem 1.33 (d),即  $|Rez|\leq |z|$ ;第四步到第五步则使用了 Theorem 1.33 (c),即 |zw|=|z||w|。

**Notation 1.34.** If  $x_1, \ldots, x_n$  are complex numbers, we write

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j$$

我们用一个重要的不等式来结束本节,它通常被称为 Schwarz inequality。

**Theorem 1.35.** If  $a_1, \ldots, a_n$  and  $b_1, \ldots, b_n$  are complex numbers, then

$$\left| \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_j \bar{b}_j \right|^2 \le \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_j|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} |b_j|^2$$

Proof.

令  $A = \sum |a_j|^2$ ,  $B = \sum |b_j|^2$ ,  $C = \sum a_j \bar{b}_j$ , 本证明中 j 取值 1,...,n。如果 B = 0, 那么就有  $b_1 = \cdots = b_n = 0$ , 那么结论很清楚。因此假设 B > 0。根据 Theorem 1.31 有

$$\sum |Ba_j - Cb_j|^2 = \sum (Ba_j - Cb_j)(B\overline{a}_j - \overline{CB_j})$$

$$= B^2 \sum |a_j|^2 - B\overline{C} \sum a_j \overline{b}_j - BC \sum \overline{a}_j b_j + |C|^2 \sum |b_j|^2$$

$$= B^2 A - B|C|^2$$

$$= B(AB - |C|^2)$$

因为在首次求和的每个项都是非负的, 可以知道

$$B(AB - |C|^2) \ge 0$$

又因为 B > 0, 它遵循  $AB - |C|^2 \ge 0$ 。它便是预期的不等式。

Note  $|Ba_j-Cb_j|^2$  为构造项,将其中  $Ba_j-Cb_j$  视为整体根据 Definition 1.32,可转换为  $(Ba_j-Cb_j)(\overline{Ba_j}-\overline{Cb_j})$ ,而后者根据 Theorem 1.31 即可写为  $B\overline{a}_j-\overline{Cb_j}$  (这里  $B=\sum |b_j|^2$  的共轭还是其本身);根据乘法分配律得出第二步后,将之前设定的 A,B,C 带入即可得出  $B(AB-|C|^2)$ ;最后根据起始的构造项  $|Ba_j-Cb_j|^2$  必然非负以及之前假设的 B>0 可以得出  $AB-|C|^2\geq 0$ ;将 A,B,C原本代表的值带入,即  $\sum |a_j|^2\sum |b_j|^2-|\sum a_j\overline{b}_j|\geq 0$ 。

### **Euclidean Spaces**

**Definition 1.36.** For each positive integer k, let  $\mathbb{R}^k$  be the set of all ordered k-tuples

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$$

where  $x_1, \ldots, x_k$  are real numbers, called the *coordinates* of  $\mathbf{x}$ . The elements of  $R^k$  are called points, or vectors, especially when k > 1. We shall denote vectors by boldfaced letters. If  $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \ldots, y_k)$  and if  $\alpha$  is a real number, put

$$\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = (x_1 + y_1, \dots, x_k + y_k)$$
$$\alpha \mathbf{x} = (\alpha x_1, \dots, \alpha x_k)$$

so that  $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \in R^k$  and  $\alpha \mathbf{x} \in R^k$ . This defines addition of vectors, as well as multiplication of a vector by a real number (a scalar). These two operations satisfy the commutative, associative, and distributive laws (the proof is trivial, in view of the analogous for the real numbers) and make  $R^k$  into a vector space over the real field. The zero element of  $R^k$  (sometimes called the origin or the null vector) is the point  $\mathbf{0}$ , all of whose coordinates are 0.

We also define the so-called "inner product" (or scalar product) of  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{y}$  by

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i y_i$$

and the *norm* of  $\mathbf{x}$  by

$$|\mathbf{x}| = (\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x})^{1/2} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2\right)^{1/2}$$

The structure now defined (the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^k$  with the above inner product and norm) is called euclidean k-space.

**Theorem 1.37.** Suppose  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ , and  $\alpha$  is real. Then

- (a)  $|\mathbf{x}| \ge 0$ ;
- (b)  $|\mathbf{x}| = 0$  if and only if  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ ;
- (c)  $|\alpha \mathbf{x}| = |\alpha||\mathbf{x}|$ ;
- (d)  $|\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}| \leq |\mathbf{x}||\mathbf{y}|$ ;
- (e)  $|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}| \le |\mathbf{x}| + |\mathbf{y}|$ ;
- (f)  $|\mathbf{x} \mathbf{z}| \le |\mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}| + |\mathbf{y} \mathbf{z}|$

Proof.

前三项不必赘述,而 (d)是 Schwarz 不等式的间接结论。通过 (d) 可以有

$$|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}|^2 = (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y})$$

$$= \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{y}$$

$$\leq |\mathbf{x}|^2 + 2|\mathbf{x}||\mathbf{y}| + |\mathbf{y}|^2$$

$$= (|\mathbf{x}| + |\mathbf{y}|)^2$$

这样 (e) 就被证明了。最后替换 (e) 中的  $\mathbf{x}$  为  $\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}$  以及  $\mathbf{y}$  为  $\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{z}$  (f) 可以得出 (f)。

Remark 1.38. Theorem 1.37 (a), (b), and (f) will allow us (see Chap. 2) to regard  $\mathbb{R}^k$  as a metric space.

 $R^1$  (the set of all real numbers) is usually called the line, or the real line. Likewise,  $R^2$  is called the plane, or the complex plane (compare Definitions 1.24 and 1.36). In these two cases the norm is just the absolute value of the corresponding real or complex number.

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### 2 Basic Topology

### Finite, Countable, and Uncoutable Sets

本节由函数概念的定义开始。

**Definition 2.1.** Consider two sets A and B, whose elements may be any objects whatsover, and suppose that with each element x of A there is associated, in some manner, an element of B, which we denote by f(x). Then f is said to be a function from A to B (or a mapping of A into B). The set A is called the domain of f (we also say f is defined on A), and the elements f(x) are called the values of f. The set of all values of f is called the range of f.

**Definition 2.2.** Let A and B be two sets and let f be a mapping of A into B. If  $E \subset A$ , f(E) is defined to be the set of all elements f(x), for  $x \in E$ . We call f(E) the *image* of E under f. In this notation, f(A) is the range of f. It is clear that  $f(A) \subset B$ . If f(A) = B, we say that f maps A onto B. (Note that, according to this usage, onto is more specific than *into*.)

If  $E \subset B$ ,  $f^{-1}(E)$  denotes the set of all  $x \in A$  such that  $f(x) \in E$ . We call  $f^{-1}(E)$  the inverse image of E under f. If  $y \in B$ ,  $f^{-1}(y)$  is the set of all  $x \in A$  such that f(x) = y. If, for each  $y \in B$ ,  $f^{-1}(y)$  consists of at most one element of A, then f is said to be a 1-1 (one-to-one) mapping of A into B. This may also be expressed as follows: f is a 1-1 mapping of A into B provided that  $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$  whenever  $x_1 \neq x_2, x_1 \in A, x_2 \in A$ .

(The notation  $x_1 \neq x_2$  means that  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are distinct elements; otherwise we write  $x_1 = x_2$ .)

**Definition 2.3.** If there exists a 1-1 mapping of A onto B, we say that A and B can be put in 1-1 correspondence, or that A and B have the same cardinal number, or, briefly, that A and B are equivalent, and we write  $A \sim B$ . This relation clearly has the following properties:

It is relexive:  $A \sim A$ .

It is symmetric: If  $A \sim B$ , then  $B \sim A$ .

It is transitive: If  $A \sim B$  and  $B \sim C$ , then  $A \sim C$ .

Any relation with these three properties is called an *equivalence relation*.

**Definition 2.4.** For any positive integer n, let  $J_n$  be the set whose elements are the integers  $1, 2, \ldots, n$ ; let J be the set consisting of all positive integers. For any set A, we say:

- (a) A is finite if  $A \sim J_n$  for some n (the empty set is also considered to be finnite).
- (b) A is if A is not finite.

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- (c) A is if  $A \sim J$ .
- (d) A is if A is neither finite nor countable.
- (e) A is if A is finite or countable.

Countable sets are sometimes called enumerable, or denumerable.

For two finite sets A and B, we evidently have  $A \sim B$  if and only if A and B contain the same number of elements. For infinite sets, however, the idea of "having the same number of elements" becomes quite vague, whereas the notion of 1-1 correspondence retains its clarity.

### **Metric Spaces**

WIP

### **Compact Sets**

WIP

### Perfect Sets

WIP

### Connected Sets

WIP

# 3 Numerical Sequences and Series

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## 5 Differentiation

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# 7 Sequences and Series of Functions

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