

例10.2.1. 设 $f_n(x) \in C[a, b]$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, 且 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 于 (a, b) 一致收敛, 则 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 于 $[a, b]$ 一致收敛.

(闭区间上连续函数列的一致收敛不可能抛开端点.)

证明. 往证: $f_n(a), f_n(b)$ 都收敛.

设 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 于 (a, b) 一致收敛于 $f(x)$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N$ s.t. $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall n, m > N, \forall x \in (a, b)$.

在上式中任意固定 n 和 m , 分别令 $x \rightarrow a+0$ 和 $x \rightarrow b-0$, 则由 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 的连续性得

$$|f_n(a) - f_m(a)| \leq \varepsilon, \quad |f_n(b) - f_m(b)| \leq \varepsilon, \quad \forall n, m > N.$$

即 $\{f_n(a)\}, \{f_n(b)\}$ 是两个 *Cauchy* 列, 所以存在 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(a) = A, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(b) = B$.

i.e. $\exists N_1$ s.t. $|f_n(a) - A| < \varepsilon, \forall n > N_1; \quad \exists N_2$ s.t. $|f_n(b) - B| < \varepsilon, \forall n > N_2$.

令 $\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} A, & x = a \\ f(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ B, & x = b \end{cases}$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $N_0 = \max\{N, N_1, N_2\}$ 时,

$|f_n(x) - \tilde{f}(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall n > N_0, \forall x \in [a, b]$. 所以, $f_n(x) \Rightarrow \tilde{f}(x), x \in [a, b]$. □

例10.2.4. 证明函数列 $f_n(x) = n^2(e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1) \sin \frac{1}{nx}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 于 $[a, +\infty)$ ($a > 0$) 一致收敛性.

解:

(1) 对任意固定的 $x \in [a, +\infty)$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2(e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1) \sin \frac{1}{nx} \stackrel{\frac{1}{nx}=t}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1}{x^2 t^2} (e^t - 1) \sin t = \frac{1}{x^2},$$

$$\text{i.e. } f_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \quad x \in [a, +\infty).$$

$$(2) \left| f_n(x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \right| = \left| n^2(e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1) \sin \frac{1}{nx} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right|$$

$$f(t) = e^t, \quad f(t) = f(0) + f'(0)t + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}t^2, \quad \xi \in (0, t). \Rightarrow e^t - 1 = t + \frac{e^\xi}{2}t^2.$$

$$\text{由于 } e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1 = \frac{1}{nx} + \frac{e^\xi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq \frac{1}{nx};$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{nx} = \frac{1}{nx} + \frac{\sin(\eta + \frac{3\pi}{2})}{6} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^3, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq \frac{1}{nx};$$

$$\text{所以, } \left| f_n(x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \right| = \left| n^2 \left[\frac{1}{nx} + \frac{e^\xi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2 \right] \left[\frac{1}{nx} + \frac{\sin(\eta + \frac{3\pi}{2})}{6} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^3 \right] - \frac{1}{x^2} \right| \quad e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1 = \frac{1}{nx} + \frac{e^\xi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq \frac{1}{nx};$$

$$= n^2 \left| \frac{e^\xi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^3 + \frac{\sin(\eta + \frac{3\pi}{2})}{6} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^4 + \frac{e^\xi \sin(\eta + \frac{3\pi}{2})}{12} \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^5 \right| \leq \frac{e^\xi}{2} \frac{1}{n^3 x^3} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{n^2 x^4} + \frac{e^\xi}{12} \frac{1}{n^3 x^5}$$

$$\leq \frac{e^{\frac{1}{na}}}{2} \frac{1}{n^3 a^3} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{n^2 a^4} + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{na}}}{12} \frac{1}{n^3 a^5} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \text{ 所以 } f_n(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad x \in [a, +\infty). \quad \square$$

例10.2.4. 证明函数列 $f_n(x) = n^2(e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1) \sin \frac{1}{nx}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) 于 $[a, +\infty)$ ($a > 0$) 一致收敛性.

注10.2.4. 这里使用 *Lagrange* 余项型 *Taylor* 公式是关键之所在!

注意到当 $t \rightarrow 0$ 时有 $e^t - 1 \sim t + o(t)$, $\sin t \sim t + o(t)$, 从而当 $x \in [a, +\infty)$ 且 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| n^2(e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1) \sin \frac{1}{nx} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right| &= n^2 \left| (e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1) \sin \frac{1}{nx} - \frac{1}{n^2 x^2} \right| \\ &= n^2 \left| \left(\frac{1}{nx} + o\left(\frac{1}{nx}\right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{nx} + o\left(\frac{1}{nx}\right) \right) - \frac{1}{n^2 x^2} \right| = n^2 o\left(\frac{1}{n^2 x^2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

因此我们有 $\sup_{x \in [a, +\infty)} \left| n^2(e^{\frac{1}{nx}} - 1) \sin \frac{1}{nx} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right| \leq n^2 o\left(\frac{1}{n^2 a^2}\right) \rightarrow 0, (n \rightarrow \infty).$?



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以, } \left| f_n(x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \right| &= \left| n^2 \left[\frac{1}{nx} + \frac{e^\xi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{nx} \right)^2 \right] \left[\frac{1}{nx} + \frac{\sin(\eta + \frac{3\pi}{2})}{6} \left(\frac{1}{nx} \right)^3 \right] - \frac{1}{x^2} \right| \\ &= n^2 \left| \frac{e^\xi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{nx} \right)^3 + \frac{\sin(\eta + \frac{3\pi}{2})}{6} \left(\frac{1}{nx} \right)^4 + \frac{e^\xi \sin(\eta + \frac{3\pi}{2})}{12} \left(\frac{1}{nx} \right)^5 \right| \\ &\leq \frac{e^\xi}{2} \frac{1}{n^3 x^3} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{n^2 x^4} + \frac{e^\xi}{12} \frac{1}{n^3 x^5} \leq \frac{e^{\frac{1}{na}}}{2} \frac{1}{na^3} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{n^2 a^4} + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{na}}}{12} \frac{1}{n^3 a^5} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

$$o\left(\left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2\right) \leq o\left(\left(\frac{1}{na}\right)^2\right), \quad x > a, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$o\left(\left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2\right) = \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2 o(1), \quad x > a, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (*)$$

本来, 在只有一个变元的情况下, $o(t) = t o(1)$, $t \rightarrow 0$, 是完全正确的, 但在含有两个及以上的变元的时候, 等式(*)是不准确的. 它的右端 $o(1)$ 是在 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 过程中关于 x 的一致无穷小量, 而左端的无穷小量是否关于 x 一致是未知的.

比如, 对任意 $x > a$, $w_n(x) = \frac{1}{(nx)^2} \frac{1}{(x-a)n} = o\left(\left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2\right)$, ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 但是 $g_n(x) = \frac{w_n(x)}{\frac{1}{(na)^2}} = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2 \frac{1}{(x-a)n} \neq 0$, $x > a$.

事实上, 当 $x_n = a + \frac{1}{n}$ 时, $g_n(x_n) = \left(\frac{a}{a + \frac{1}{n}}\right)^2 \rightarrow 1$, ($n \rightarrow \infty$) $\Rightarrow g_n(x) \neq 0$, ($x > a$).

更有甚者, 在 $x'_n = a + \frac{1}{n^2}$ 时, $g_n(x'_n) \rightarrow +\infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 即 $\frac{w_n(x)}{\frac{1}{(na)^2}}$ 于 $[a, +\infty)$ 并不有界, 所以不可能有 $w_n(x) \leq o\left(\left(\frac{1}{na}\right)^2\right)$, $x > a$.

问题出在哪里呢? 事实上,

$$o\left(\left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2\right) = \left(\frac{1}{nx}\right)^2 \alpha(x, n), \quad n \rightarrow +\infty, \quad x \in I, \quad \text{其中} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha(x, n) = 0, \quad \forall x \in I.$$

如果 $\alpha(x, n) \neq 0$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $x \in I$, 则 $\alpha(x, n) \neq o(1)$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

由此可见, 在使用Taylor公式或等价无穷小量讨论一致收敛问题时, 要特别注意一致性.

如果(在某些情况下)一定要使用Peano余项型Taylor公式, 则需要如下的结论.

命题10.2.1. 若 $g(t) = o(t)$, ($t \rightarrow 0$) 且 $\alpha(x, n) \rightarrow 0$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$, $x \in I$. 则 $o(\alpha(x, n)) = \alpha(x, n) o(1)$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$.