

数学类(12)

fa var d不等式:

设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0,1]$ 上非负连续上凸函数, $p \geq 1$, 证明:

$$\left[\int_0^1 f^p(x) dx \right] \leq \frac{2^p}{p+1} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^p$$

分析: 探索两点的拉格朗日插值的积分余项,

$$f(x) = [f(1) - f(0)]x + f(0) + r(x), r(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, y) f''(y) dy$$

$$\text{不妨设 } f(0) = f(1) = 0, \text{ 求 } k(x, y), \text{ 使得 } f(x) = \int_0^1 f''(y) k(x, y) dy$$

$$\text{实际上 } k(x, y) = \begin{cases} y(x-1), & 0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1 \\ x(y-1), & 0 \leq x \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 是如下找到的}$$

$$f(x) = - \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dy} k(x, y) f'(y) dy, \text{ 要这样分部积分, 只能有 } k(x, 1) = 0, k(x, 0) = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$\delta_x(f) = f(x), \text{ 期望 } \frac{d^2}{dy^2} k(x, y) = \delta_x,$$

$$\text{熟知 } \delta_x \text{ 函数的原函数 } H(x) = \begin{cases} -1+c, & y \geq x \\ c, & y < x \end{cases}, \forall c \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 即 } \int_0^1 H(y) f'(y) dy = -\delta_x(f)$$

$$\text{积分一次: } \begin{cases} (-1+c)y + c_2, & y \geq x \\ cy + c_1, & y < x \end{cases}, \text{ 需要连续, 因此 } k(x, y) = \begin{cases} (-1+c)y + c_2, & y \geq x \\ cy - x + c_2, & y < x \end{cases},$$

$$\text{零边界条件 } \Rightarrow k(x, y) = \begin{cases} (-1+x)y + c_2, & y \geq x \\ xy - x + c_2, & y < x \end{cases}, \text{ 特别取 } c_2 = 0 \text{ 即可.}$$

证明: 不妨设 $f(x) \in C^2[0,1]$, 则 $f''(x) \leq 0$, 不妨设 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$

$$\text{注意到恒等式 } f(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, y) f''(y) dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(x)\|_p &= \left\| \int_0^1 k(x, y) f''(y) dy \right\|_p \leq \int_0^1 \|k(x, y) f''(y)\|_p dy = \int_0^1 \|k(x, y)\|_p (-f''(y)) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{y(1-y)}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} (-f''(y)) dy = \frac{1}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \int_0^1 y(1-y) (-f''(y)) dy = \frac{2}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \int_0^1 f(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \|f(x)\|_p^p \leq \frac{2^p}{p+1} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^p, \text{ 这就是 } \left[\int_0^1 f^p(x) dx \right] \leq \frac{2^p}{p+1} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^p$$

为什么可以不放设 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$?, 对一般情形:

$$g(x) = f(x) - [f(1) - f(0)]x - f(0), g'' = f'' \leq 0, g = \frac{f''(\theta)}{2}x(x-1) \geq 0$$

因此对 g 使用刚才的证明, $\|g\|_p \leq \frac{2}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \int_0^1 g(y) dy$, 注意到 $\|f\|_p \leq \|f-g\|_p + \|g\|_p$

$$\text{所以需要证明 } \|f-g\|_p \leq \frac{2}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \int_0^1 [f(y) - g(y)] dy$$

$$f-g = kx+b \geq 0, \|kx+b\|_p = \left(\int_0^1 (kx+b)^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

$$\text{只需证明 } \left(\int_0^1 (kx+b)^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{2}{(p+1)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \int_0^1 [kx+b] dy$$

当 $b=0$ 是显然的, 当 $b=1$, 直接计算只需证明不等式

$$\frac{(k+1)^p - 1}{(p+1)k} \leq \frac{2^p}{p+1} \left[\frac{1}{2}k+1 \right]^p, \text{ 注意到 } k \geq -1 (x=1 \text{ 代入直线非负})$$

$$\text{令 } x = k+1, \text{ 即证 } \frac{x^{p+1}-1}{x-1} \leq (x+1)^p, \text{ 当 } x < 1,$$

$$(x+1)^p = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_p^k x^k \geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \geq \frac{x^{p+1}-1}{x-1}$$

$$\text{当 } x > 1, x = \frac{1}{y} \text{ 代入, 即证 } \frac{y^{p+1}-1}{y-1} \leq (y+1)^p, \text{ 这已经证明了.}$$

(上课提到延拓至 $[a, b]$ 邻域内保持非负上凸是做不到的, 得更强的修正磨光)
能否不妨设为光滑呢?

取磨光子 j , 把 f 保持上凸的延拓到 \mathbb{R} , 则

$$\begin{aligned} f_\delta\left(\frac{x+z}{2}\right) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) j_\delta\left(\frac{x+z}{2} - y\right) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f\left(\frac{x+z}{2} - y\right) j_\delta(y) dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f\left(\frac{x-y+z-y}{2}\right) j_\delta(y) dy \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(x-y) + f(z-y)}{2} j_\delta(y) dy = \frac{f_\delta(x) + f_\delta(z)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

故 $f_\delta(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) j_\delta(x-y) dy = \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} f(x-y) j_\delta(y) dy$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的光滑上凸函数,

对 $0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}$, $f_\delta(x)$ 只能是 $[\delta, 1-\delta]$ 上的光滑非负上凸函数,

因此我们需要 $[a, b]$ 上此不等式的版本, 事实上对 $h(x) \in C^2[a, b]$ 非负上凸
考虑 $h_2(x) = h(a + (b-a)x) \in C^2[0, 1]$ 非负上凸, 于是有

$$\left[\int_0^1 h^p(a + (b-a)x) dx \right] \leq \frac{2^p}{p+1} \left[\int_0^1 h(a + (b-a)x) dx \right]^p$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_a^b h^p(x) dx \leq \frac{2^p}{p+1} \frac{1}{(b-a)^{p-1}} \left[\int_a^b h(x) dx \right]^p$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_\delta^{1-\delta} f_\delta^p(x) dx \leq \frac{2^p}{p+1} \frac{1}{(1-2\delta)^{p-1}} \left[\int_\delta^{1-\delta} f_\delta(x) dx \right]^p$$

所以令 $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$, 以及磨光子的性质 $\|f_\delta - f\|_p \rightarrow 0$, $\|f_\delta - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0$

我们容易看到需要的结果.

$f(x) \in C^2[0,1]$, $f''(x)$ 下凸, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{6} \left[f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f(1) \right]$$

证明:

不妨设 $f(x) \in C^3[0,1]$, 否则扩充 f 定义使得 $f''(x)$ 仍然下凸

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f_\delta(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) j_\delta(x-y) dy, \quad f_\delta''(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} j_\delta(x-y) dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) \frac{d^2}{dy^2} j_\delta(x-y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f''(y) j_\delta(x-y) dy = (f'')_\delta(x), \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f_\delta(x)$ 满足题目条件.

左边是 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 范数逼近, 右边是点态逼近, 因此可以如此不妨设

$$\text{设 } f(x) = p(x) + \frac{f^{(3)}(c(x))}{3!} x \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1),$$

$p(x)$ 是二次拉格朗日插值多项式, $f^{(3)}(c(x))$ 是 x 的连续函数

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 p(x) dx + \int_0^1 \frac{f^{(3)}(c(x))}{3!} x \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1) dx$$

注意到 $\int_0^1 p(x) dx = \frac{1}{6} \left[f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f(1) \right]$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 \frac{f^{(3)}(c(x))}{3!} x \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1) dx \\ &= f^{(3)}(c(x_1)) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1)}{3!} dx + f^{(3)}(c(x_2)) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1)}{3!} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{这里 } c(x_1) \leq c(x_2), \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1)}{3!} dx = - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1)}{3!} dx$$

因为 f'' 下凸, 所以 f''' 递增, 故 $f^{(3)}(c(x_1)) \leq f^{(3)}(c(x_2))$, 因此

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{6} \left[f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f(1) \right]$$

设 $f(x)$, $xf(x)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 平方连续正值函数, 证明:

$$\left(\int_0^\infty f(x)dx\right)^4 \leq \pi^2 \int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx \int_0^\infty x^2 f^2(x)dx$$

证明:

$$\text{即证:} \left(\int_0^\infty f(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \pi \sqrt{\int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx \int_0^\infty x^2 f^2(x)dx}$$

$$\left(\int_0^\infty f(x)g(x)\frac{1}{g(x)}dx\right)^2 \leq \left(\int_0^\infty f^2(x)g^2(x)dx\right)\left(\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{g^2(x)}dx\right)$$

$$\text{待定 } g^2(x) = s + tx^2, \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{g^2(x)}dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{st}}$$

$$\int_0^\infty f^2(x)g^2(x)dx = s \int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx + t \int_0^\infty x^2 f^2(x)dx$$

$$\text{取 } s = \int_0^\infty x^2 f^2(x)dx, t = \int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx, \text{ 就有}$$

$$\left(s \int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx + t \int_0^\infty x^2 f^2(x)dx\right) \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{st}} = \pi \sqrt{\int_0^\infty f^2(x)dx \int_0^\infty x^2 f^2(x)dx}$$

设 $p > 1$, $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 非负可积, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(y)dy$, 则有:

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^p dx \leq \left(\frac{p}{p-1}\right)^p \int_0^\infty f^p(x)dx$$

证明:

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{F(x)}{x}\right)^p dx = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{\int_0^x f(y)dy}{x}\right)^p dx = \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^1 f(xy)dy\right)^p dx = \left\| \int_0^1 f(xy)dy \right\|_p^p$$

$$\leq \left[\int_0^1 \|f(xy)\|_p dy \right]^p = \left[\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(xy)dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dy \right]^p = \left[\int_0^1 dy \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(xy)dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right]^p$$

$$= \left[\int_0^1 \frac{1}{y^{\frac{1}{p}}} dy \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x)dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right]^p = \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p \int_0^\infty f^p(x)dx$$

$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, p > 1, f, g$ 是 p, q 次绝对可积函数, 证明:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy \leq \frac{\pi \|f\|_p \|g\|_q}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right)}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(yt)g(y)}{t+1} dt dy = \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{f(yt)g(y)}{t+1} dy \right] dt \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{|f(yt)|^p}{(t+1)^p} dy \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \|g\|_q dt = \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{|f(yt)|^p}{(t+1)^p} dy \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} dt \cdot \|g\|_q \\ &= \int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{|f(y)|^p}{t(t+1)^p} dy \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} dt \cdot \|g\|_q = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{t}(t+1)} dt \cdot \|f\|_p \|g\|_q = \frac{\pi \|f\|_p \|g\|_q}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{t}(t+1)} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right)} \text{ (由beta函数和gamma函数的关系可得, 积分计算课讲)}$$

附录：磨光逼近

设 $p \geq 1$, 定义 $\|f\|_p = \left(\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$, 没定义的地方补充为0

则 $\|f\|_\infty = \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \|f\|_p = \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x)|$, 当 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$

给定 $j(x) = \begin{cases} ce^{-\frac{1}{1-x^2}}, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$, $j_\delta(x) = \frac{1}{\delta} j\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right)$, 对 $[a,b]$ 上的 p 次绝对可积函数 $f(x)$

取 $c > 0$, 使得 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} j(x) dx = 1$

定义 $f_\delta(x) = f * j_\delta = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) j_\delta(x-y) dy \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, 则:

$$f_\delta(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x-z) j_\delta(z) dz$$

$$(1): \|f_\delta\|_p \leq \|f\|_p, \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \|f_\delta - f\|_p = 0$$

$$(2): \text{对 } n \in \mathbb{N}, f(x) \in C^{(n)}[a,b], \text{ 则 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=0}^n \|f_\delta^{(k)} - f^{(k)}\|_\infty = 0$$

$$(3): f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \in [a,b] \text{ 连续, 则有 } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} f_\delta(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

(4): 如果 f 有紧支撑 (f 不为0的点的闭包), 则 f 的磨光也有

思考一下, 这个支撑集最多扩大到什么程度呢?

注: 磨光的性质根据自己需要现场研究, 没必要记, 因为是显然的. 更详细的结果可以参考 evans 的 sobolev 空间部分, 非数学无需掌握非数全部默认函数性态足够好即可. 此外上述区间可以是正负无穷. 考试中光滑性一般来说会给够, 所以本套技术纯应试角度可以不学!