

## 0.1 Cauchy 不等式的应用

**例题 0.1** 设  $f \in C^1[0, 1]$ , 解决下列问题.

1. 若  $f(0) = 0$ , 证明:

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx.$$

2. 若  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ , 证明:

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx.$$

**注** 牛顿莱布尼兹公式也可以看作带积分余项的插值公式 (插一个点).

**证明**

1. 由牛顿莱布尼兹公式可知

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(y) dy = \int_0^x f'(y) dy.$$

从而

$$|f(x)|^2 = \left| \int_0^x f'(y) dy \right|^2 \leq \int_0^x 1^2 dy \int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy = x \int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \leq x \int_0^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy.$$

于是对上式两边同时积分可得

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy.$$

2. 由牛顿莱布尼兹公式 (带积分型余项的插值公式) 可得

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(y) dy, x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]; \quad f(x) = \int_x^1 f'(y) dy, x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right].$$

从而

$$|f(x)|^2 = \left| \int_0^x f'(y) dy \right|^2 \leq \int_0^x 1^2 dy \int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy = x \int_0^x |f'(y)|^2 dy \leq x \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f'(y)|^2 dy, x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right].$$

$$|f(x)|^2 = \left| \int_x^1 f'(y) dy \right|^2 \leq \int_x^1 1^2 dy \int_x^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy \leq (1-x) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy, x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right].$$

于是对上面两式两边同时积分可得

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f'(y)|^2 dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f'(y)|^2 dy.$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x) dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy = \frac{1}{8} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy.$$

将上面两式相加得

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 |f'(y)|^2 dy.$$

□

**例题 0.2 opial 不等式**

**特例:**

1. 设  $f \in C^1[a, b]$  且  $f(a) = 0$ , 证明

$$\int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)|^2 dx.$$

2. 设  $f \in C^1[a, b]$  且  $f(a) = 0, f(b) = 0$ , 证明

$$\int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{b-a}{4} \int_a^b |f'(x)|^2 dx.$$


一般情况:

1. 设  $f \in C^1[a, b]$ ,  $p \geq 0, q \geq 1$  且  $f(a) = 0$ . 证明

$$\int_a^b |f(x)|^p |f'(x)|^q dx \leq \frac{q(b-a)^p}{p+q} \int_a^b |f'(x)|^{p+q} dx. \quad (1)$$

2. 若还有  $f(b) = 0$ . 证明

$$\int_a^b |f(x)|^p |f'(x)|^q dx \leq \frac{q(b-a)^p}{(p+q)2^p} \int_a^b |f'(x)|^{p+q} dx. \quad (2)$$

 **笔记** 说明了证明的想法就是注意变限积分为整体凑微分.

**证明** 特例:

1. 令  $F(x) \triangleq \int_a^x |f'(y)| dy$ , 则  $F'(x) = |f'(x)|, F(a) = 0$ . 从而

$$f(x) = \int_a^x f'(y) dy \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq \int_a^x |f'(y)| dy = F(x).$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx &\leq \int_a^b F(x)F'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} F^2(b) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_a^b |f'(y)| dy \right)^2 \\ &\stackrel{\text{Cauchy 不等式}}{\leq} \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b 1^2 dx \int_a^b |f'(y)|^2 dy = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b |f'(y)|^2 dy. \end{aligned}$$

2. 由第 1 问可知

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f(x)f'(x)| dx &\leq \frac{\frac{a+b}{2} - a}{2} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f'(y)|^2 dy = \frac{b-a}{4} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f'(y)|^2 dy. \\ \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx &\leq \frac{\frac{a+b}{2} - a}{2} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f'(y)|^2 dy = \frac{b-a}{4} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f'(y)|^2 dy. \end{aligned}$$

将上面两式相加可得

$$\int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{b-a}{4} \int_a^b |f'(y)|^2 dy.$$

一般情况:

1. 只证  $q > 1$ .  $q = 1$  可类似得到. 考虑

$$f(x) = \int_a^x f'(y) dy, F(x) = \int_a^x |f'(y)|^q dy.$$

则由 Holder 不等式, 我们知道

$$|f(x)|^p \leq \left( \int_a^x |f'(y)| dy \right)^p \leq \left( \int_a^x |f'(y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{p}{q}} \left( \int_a^x 1^{\frac{q}{q-1}} dy \right)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}} = F^{\frac{p}{q}}(x) (x-a)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}},$$

这里  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b |f(x)|^p |f'(x)|^q dx &\leq \int_a^b F^{\frac{p}{q}}(x) (x-a)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}} |f'(x)|^q dx = \int_a^b F^{\frac{p}{q}}(x) (x-a)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}} dF(x) \\ &\leq (b-a)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}} \int_a^b F^{\frac{p}{q}}(x) dF(x) = \frac{q}{q+p} (b-a)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}} F^{\frac{p+q}{q}}(b) \\ &= \frac{q}{q+p} (b-a)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}} \left( \int_a^b |f'(y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{p+q}{q}} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Cauchy 不等式}}{\leq} \frac{q}{q+p} (b-a)^{\frac{p(q-1)}{q}} \left( \int_a^b |f'(y)|^{q(\frac{p+q}{q})} dy \right)^{\frac{q}{q+p}} \left( \int_a^b 1^{(\frac{p+q}{q-1})} dy \right)^{\frac{q-1}{q+p}} \\ &= \frac{q(b-a)^p}{p+q} \int_a^b |f'(y)|^{p+q} dy, \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了不等式(1).

2. 由第一问得

$$\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f(x)|^p |f'(x)|^q dx \leq \frac{q(b-a)^p}{(p+q)2^p} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f'(x)|^{p+q} dx,$$

对称得


$$\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f(x)|^p |f'(x)|^q dx \leq \frac{q(b-a)^p}{(p+q)2^p} \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f'(x)|^{p+q} dx.$$

故上面两式相加得到(??)式.

□

**例题 0.3** 设  $f \in C[0, 1]$  满足  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$ , 证明:

$$\left( \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx.$$

 **笔记** 从条件  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$  来看, 我们待定  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , 一定有

$$\int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x-a) f(x) dx.$$

然后利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left( \int_0^1 (x-a) f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 (x-a)^2 dx \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx.$$

为了使得不等式最精确, 我们自然希望  $\int_0^1 (x-a)^2 dx$  达到最小值. 读者也可以直接根据对称性猜测出  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  就是达到最小值的  $a$ .

**证明** 利用 Cauchy 不等式得


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 dx \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \\ &\geq \left( \int_0^1 \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) f(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &= \left( \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了(??)式.

□

**例题 0.4** 设  $f \in C^1[0, 1]$ ,  $\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} f(x)dx = 0$ , 证明

$$\int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx \geq 27 \left( \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

 **笔记** 为了分部积分提供 0 边界且求导之后不留下东西, 设  $g(0) = g(1) = 0$  且  $g$  是一次函数, 这不可能, 于是只能是分段函数  $g(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & c \leq x \leq 1 \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq c \end{cases}$ . 为了让  $g$  连续会发现  $c = c-1$ , 这不可能. 结合  $\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} f(x)dx = 0$ , 所以我们插入一段来使得连续, 因此真正构造的函数为

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & \frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1-2x, & \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}.$$

证明 令

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & \frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1-2x, & \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}.$$

于是由 Cauchy 不等式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx \int_0^1 |g(x)|^2 dx &\geq \left( \int_0^1 f'(x)g(x)dx \right)^2 \stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} \left( \int_0^1 f(x)g'(x)dx \right)^2 \\ &= \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} f(x)dx - 2 \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} f(x)dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 f(x)dx \right)^2 \\ &= \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} f(x)dx + \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} f(x)dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 f(x)dx \right)^2 = \left( \int_0^1 f(x)dx \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

结合  $\int_0^1 |g(x)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{27}$ , 这就完成了证明. □

**例题 0.5** 设  $f \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b)$  且  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$  且  $f$  不恒为 0, 证明存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得

$$|f'(\xi)| > \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right|.$$

**注** 不妨设  $\int_a^b f(x)dx > 0$  的原因: 若  $\int_a^b f(x)dx < 0$  则用  $-f$  代替  $f$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$  是平凡的.

**证明** 反证, 若  $|f'(x)| \leq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \triangleq M$ , 则不妨设  $\int_a^b f(x)dx > 0$ , 由 Hermite 插值定理可知, 存在  $\theta_1 \in (a, x), \theta_2 \in (x, b)$ , 使得

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(\theta_1)(x-a) \leq M(x-a), \forall x \in \left[ a, \frac{a+b}{2} \right].$$

$$f(x) = f(b) + f'(\theta_2)(x-b) \leq -M(x-b) = M(b-x), \forall x \in \left[ \frac{a+b}{2}, b \right].$$

从而

$$\int_a^b |f(x)|dx \leq \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} M(x-a)dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b M(b-x)dx = \frac{M(b-a)^2}{4} = \int_a^b |f(x)|dx.$$

于是结合  $f$  的连续性可得

$$\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x)dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} M(x-a)dx \Rightarrow f(x) = M(x-a), \forall x \in \left[ a, \frac{a+b}{2} \right].$$

$$\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x)dx = \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b M(b-x)dx \Rightarrow f(x) = M(b-x), \forall x \in \left[ \frac{a+b}{2}, b \right].$$

故  $f$  在  $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$  处不可导, 这与  $f \in D(a, b)$  矛盾! □