

## 0.1 局部展开和能量积分法

## 命题 0.1

设  $\alpha > 0, g \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ . 存在  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  使得  $g(a) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g(x)$ , 如果

$$|g'(x) - g'(y)| \leq M|x - y|^\alpha, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1)$$

证明

$$|g'(x)|^{\alpha+1} \leq \left(\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}\right)^\alpha [g(x) - g(a)]^\alpha M, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (2)$$

**证明** 不妨设  $g(a) = 0$ , 否则用  $g(x) - g(a)$  代替  $g(x)$ . 当  $M = 0$ , 则不等式(2)显然成立. 当  $M \neq 0$  可以不妨设  $M = 1$ .

现在对非负函数  $g$ , 当  $g'(x_0) = 0$ , 不等式(2)显然成立. 当  $g'(x_0) > 0$ , 则利用(1)有

$$\begin{aligned} g(x_0) &\geq g(x_0) - g(h) = \int_h^{x_0} g'(t) dt \\ &\geq \int_h^{x_0} [g'(x_0) - |t - x_0|^\alpha] dt \\ &= g'(x_0)(x_0 - h) - \frac{(x_0 - h)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}, \end{aligned}$$

取  $h = x_0 - |g'(x_0)|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ , 就得到了  $g(x_0) > \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} |g'(x_0)|^{1+\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ , 即不等式(2)成立. 类似的考虑  $g'(x_0) < 0$  可得(2).

当  $g'(x_0) < 0$ , 则利用(1)有

$$\begin{aligned} g(x_0) &\geq -g(h) + g(x_0) = - \int_{x_0}^h g'(t) dt \\ &\geq - \int_{x_0}^h [g'(x_0) + |t - x_0|^\alpha] dt \\ &= -g'(x_0)(h - x_0) - \frac{(h - x_0)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}, \end{aligned}$$

取  $h = x_0 + |g'(x_0)|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ , 就得到了  $g(x_0) > \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} |g'(x_0)|^{1+\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ , 即不等式(2)成立. □

## 推论 0.1

设  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$  是一可微函数, 且对所有  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有

$$|f'(x) - f'(y)| \leq |x - y|^\alpha,$$

其中  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$  是常数. 求证: 对所有  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有

$$|f'(x)|^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} < \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha} f(x).$$

**证明** 对  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 固定  $x$ .

(i) 若  $f'(x) = 0$ , 则结论显然成立.

(ii) 若  $f'(x) < 0$ , 则令  $h = (-f'(x))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} > 0$ . 由微积分基本定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< f(x+h) - f(x) = \int_x^{x+h} f'(t) dt = f'(x)h + \int_x^{x+h} [f'(t) - f'(x)] dt \\ &\leq f'(x)h + \int_x^{x+h} (t-x)^\alpha dt = f'(x)h + \frac{h^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \\ &= f'(x)h + \frac{(-f'(x))^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}}}{\alpha+1} + f'(x)h \\ &= f'(x)h + \frac{(-f'(x))^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}}}{\alpha+1} + f'(x)h. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\left[ f'(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha+1} f'(x) \right] (-f'(x))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} < f(x) \iff f'(x) (-f'(x))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} < \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha} f(x).$$

从而

$$|f'(x)|^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} < \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha} f(x).$$

(iii) 若  $f'(x) > 0$ , 则令  $h = (f'(x))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} > 0$ . 由 Newton-Leibniz 公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < f(x-h) &= -\int_{x-h}^x f'(t)dt + f(x) = \int_{x-h}^x [f'(x) - f'(t)] dt + f(x) - f'(x)h \\ &\leq \int_{x-h}^x (x-t)^{\alpha} dt + f(x) - f'(x)h = \frac{h^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + f(x) - f'(x)h \\ &= \frac{(f'(x))^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}}}{\alpha+1} + f(x) - f'(x) (f'(x))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\left[ f'(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha+1} f'(x) \right] (f'(x))^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} < f(x) \iff (f'(x))^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} < \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha} f(x).$$

从而

$$|f'(x)|^{\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha}} < \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha} f(x).$$

□

**例题 0.1** 设  $f(x)$  是  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上具有连续导数的非负函数, 且存在  $M > 0$  使得对任意的  $x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 有

$$|f'(x) - f'(y)| \leq M|x - y|.$$

证明: 对于任意实数  $x$ , 恒有  $(f'(x))^2 \leq 2Mf(x)$ .

**证明** 对  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 固定  $x$ . 由  $f \geq 0$  可得, 对  $\forall h > 0$ , 有

$$\int_{x-h}^x [f'(x) - f'(t)]dt = f'(x)h - [f(x) - f(x-h)] \geq f'(x)h - f(x).$$

又由条件可得, 对  $\forall h > 0$ , 有

$$\int_{x-h}^x |f'(x) - f'(t)|dt \leq M \int_{x-h}^x |x-t|dt = \frac{M}{2}h^2.$$

于是对  $\forall h > 0$ , 有

$$f'(x)h - f(x) \leq \int_{x-h}^x [f'(x) - f'(t)]dt \leq \int_{x-h}^x |f'(x) - f'(t)|dt \leq \frac{M}{2}h^2.$$

故对  $\forall h > 0$ , 都有

$$\frac{M}{2}h^2 - f'(x)h + f(x) \geq 0.$$

因此

$$\Delta = (f'(x))^2 - 2Mf(x) \leq 0 \iff (f'(x))^2 \leq 2Mf(x).$$

再由  $x$  的任意性可知结论成立.

□

**例题 0.2** 设  $f$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上三阶可导, 且  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立

$$f(x), f'(x), f''(x), f'''(x) > 0, \quad f'''(x) \leq f(x).$$

证明:  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  成立

$$f'(x) < 2f(x).$$

**证明 证法一:** 由 Taylor 定理可知, 对  $\forall x, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都存在  $\xi$  在  $x$  与  $x+t$  之间, 使得

$$0 < f(x+t) = f(x) + f'(x)t + \frac{f''(x)}{2}t^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}t^3. \quad (3)$$

当  $t \leq 0$  时, 由(3)式和条件可得

$$0 < f(x) + f'(x)t + \frac{f''(x)}{2}t^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}t^3 \leq f(x) + f'(x)t + \frac{f''(x)}{2}t^2.$$

当  $t > 0$  时, 由条件可得

$$f(x) + f'(x)t + \frac{f''(x)}{2}t^2 > 0.$$

故

$$f(x) + f'(x)t + \frac{f''(x)}{2}t^2 > 0, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

由二次函数的性质可知

$$\Delta = [f'(x)]^2 - 2f''(x)f(x) < 0 \implies [f'(x)]^2 < 2f''(x)f(x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4)$$

同理, 由 Taylor 定理可知, 对  $\forall x, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都存在  $\eta$  在  $x$  与  $x+t$  之间, 使得

$$0 < f'(x+t) = f'(x) + f''(x)t + \frac{f'''(\eta)}{2}t^2.$$

由  $f' > 0$  知  $f$  递增, 再结合  $f'''(x) < f(x)$ , 由上式可得, 对  $\forall x, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都有

$$0 < f'(x) + f''(x)t + \frac{f'''(\eta)}{2}t^2 < f'(x) + f''(x)t + \frac{f(\eta)}{2}t^2 \leq f'(x) + f''(x)t + \frac{f(x)}{2}t^2.$$

于是由二次函数的性质可知

$$\Delta' = [f''(x)]^2 - 2f'(x)f''(x) < 0 \implies [f''(x)]^2 < 2f'(x)f''(x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (5)$$

由(4)(5)式可得, 对  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有

$$[f'(x)]^4 < 4[f''(x)]^2 f^2(x) < 8f'(x)f^3(x) \implies [f'(x)]^3 < 8f^3(x) \implies f'(x) < 2f(x).$$

**证法二 (能量积分法):** 由条件知  $f, f', f''$  都是递增函数且有下界 0, 故

$$f(-\infty), f'(-\infty), f''(-\infty) \in [0, +\infty).$$

若  $f'(-\infty) = A > 0$ , 则存在  $-M < 0$ , 使得

$$f'(x) > \frac{A}{2}, \quad \forall x \leq -M.$$

于是对  $\forall x < -M$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(-M) + \int_{-M}^x f'(t) dt = f(-M) - \int_x^{-M} f'(t) dt \\ &< f(-M) - \int_x^{-M} \frac{A}{2} dt = f(-M) - \frac{A}{2}(-M - x) \\ &= f(-M) + \frac{A}{2}(x + M). \end{aligned}$$

令  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  得  $f(-\infty) = -\infty$ , 这与  $f(-\infty) \in [0, +\infty)$  矛盾! 故  $f'(-\infty) = 0$ . 同理可证  $f''(-\infty) = 0$ . 由条件可得

$$\frac{1}{2} [(f''(x))^2]' = f'''(x)f''(x) < f(x)f''(x) = [f(x)f'(x)]' - [f'(x)]^2 < [f(x)f'(x)]'.$$

两边同时积分得, 对  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都有

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{2} [(f''(x))^2]' dt < \int_{-\infty}^x [f(x)f'(x)]' dt \iff [f''(x)]^2 < 2f(x)f'(x). \quad (6)$$

同理, 由条件可得

$$[f''(x)f'(x)]' - [f''(x)]^2 = f'''(x)f'(x) < f(x)f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x)]^2.$$

从而

$$[f''(x)f'(x)]' < \frac{3}{2} [(f(x))^2]'.$$

两边同时积分得, 对  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 都有

$$\int_{-\infty}^x [f''(x)f'(x)]' dt < \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{3}{2} [(f(x))^2]' dt \iff f''(x)f'(x) < \frac{3}{2} f^2(x). \quad (7)$$

将(6)(7)两式相乘得

$$[f''(x)]^3 < 3f^3(x) \implies f''(x) < \sqrt[3]{3}f(x) \implies f''(x)f'(x) < \sqrt[3]{3}f(x)f'(x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

两边再同时积分得

$$\int_{-\infty}^x f''(t)f'(t)dt < \sqrt[3]{3} \int_{-\infty}^x f(t)f'(t)dt \iff [f'(x)]^2 < \sqrt[3]{3}f^2(x) \iff f'(x) < \sqrt[6]{3}f(x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

□

### 例题 0.3

证明

□