

9.19作业

1. 证 (L^p, d_p) 是一个度量空间

1) 非负性: $d_p(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (x_k - y_k)^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_k = y_k \Leftrightarrow x = y$

若 $x \neq y$, 则 $d_p(x, y) > 0$, 故 $d_p(x, y) \geq 0$

2) 对称性: $d_p(x, y) = d_p(y, x)$ 易证

3) 三角不等式: 由 Minkowski 不等式: $d_p(x, y) = (\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x_k - y_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$
 $= (\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |(x_k - z_k) - (y_k - z_k)|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq (\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x_k - z_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |y_k - z_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$
 $= d_p(x, z) + d_p(y, z)$

2. 1) 非负性: 由 $d_p(x, y)$ 定义, $d_p(x, y) \geq 0$, $d_p(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(t) = y(t)$

2) 对称性: $d_p(x, y) = d_p(y, x)$ 易证

简要证明

3) 三角不等式: 由 Minkowski 不等式:

$$d_p(x(t), y(t)) = (\int_a^b [(x(t) - z(t)) - (y(t) - z(t))]^p dt)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\leq (\int_a^b (x(t) - z(t))^p dt)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (\int_a^b (y(t) - z(t))^p dt)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$= d_p(x, z) + d_p(y, z)$$

3. 邻域只有自身一点,

$\forall r \in (0, 1], \forall x_0 \in X, B_r(x_0) = \{x \in X \mid d(x_0, x) < r\} = \{x_0\}$.

当 $r > 1$ 时, $B_r(x_0)$ 是什么?

4. $(X_1 \times X_2, d_B)$

(1 & 2) $d_B((x_1, x_2), (x'_1, x'_2)) = d_1(x_1, x'_1) + d_2(x_2, x'_2)$
 $= d_1(x'_1, x_1) + d_2(x'_2, x_2)$
 $= d_B((x'_1, x'_2), (x_1, x_2)) \geq 0$.

(3) $d_B((x_1, x_2), (x'_1, x'_2)) = d_1(x_1, x'_1) + d_2(x_2, x'_2)$
 $\leq d_1(x_1, x''_1) + d_1(x'_1, x''_1) + d_2(x_2, x''_2) + d_2(x'_2, x''_2)$
 $= d_B((x_1, x_2), (x''_1, x''_2)) + d_B((x'_1, x'_2), (x''_1, x''_2))$

邻域: $B_r^B(a) = \{(x_1, x_2) \in X_1 \times X_2 \mid d_B((x_1, x_2), (a_1, a_2)) < r\}$

即: $d_1(x_1, a_1) + d_2(x_2, a_2) < r$



$(X_1 \times X_2, d_c)$

(1)(2) 由 d_c 定义及 d_1, d_2 的非负性、对称性易证.

$$\begin{aligned} (3). d_c((x_1, x_2), (x_1', x_2')) &= \max\{d_1(x_1, x_1'), d_2(x_2, x_2')\} \\ &\leq \max\{d_1(x_1, x_1''), d_2(x_2, x_2'')\} + \max\{d_1(x_1', x_1''), d_2(x_2', x_2'')\} \\ &= d_c((x_1, x_2), (x_1'', x_2'')) + d_c((x_1', x_2'), (x_1'', x_2'')) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{邻域 } B_r^c(a) = \{(x_1, x_2) \in X_1 \times X_2 \mid \max\{d_1(x_1, a), d_2(x_2, a)\} < r\}$$

$B_r^B(a) \subset B_r^c(a)$, 故 r 相同时 $B_r^c(a)$ 更大

5. (1)(2) 均不可. 反例: $x_k(t) = x_0(t) + e^{\frac{(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2}{k^2}}$

满足 $(\int_a^b |x_k(t) - x_0(t)|^p dt)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow 0$, 但不逐点收敛, 也不一致收敛

要举这个例子需要具体验证.

可以想一个更简单的.



9-21作业

1. (1) ϕ

1. (1) 设 \mathcal{C} 是 X 上的子族, 其中的集合称为 X 中闭集

(i) $\phi \in \mathcal{C}, X \in \mathcal{C}$

(ii) $\forall \alpha \in A (A_\alpha \in \mathcal{C}) \Rightarrow \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} A_\alpha \in \mathcal{C}$

(iii) $r_i \in \mathcal{C} (i=1,2,\dots,n) \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n r_i \in \mathcal{C}$

(2) $\bar{E} = E \cup E' \Rightarrow \bar{E}$ 是闭集 $\Rightarrow (\bar{E})' = \emptyset$

(3) F^c 是开集 $\Rightarrow G \setminus F = G \cap F^c$ 也是开集

(4) $\mathcal{C}_r = \{Y \cap G \mid G \in \mathcal{C}_x\}$, 若 $E \subset Y$ 且 $E \in \mathcal{C}_x \Rightarrow E \in Y \cap \mathcal{C}_x$

即有: $E \in \mathcal{C}_r$

2. 1) 非负性: $d(x,y) \geq 0$. 易证

2) 对称性: $d(x,y) = d(y,x)$

3) 三角不等式: (1) $x \neq y$ 时, $d(x,y) = 1, d(x,z) + d(y,z) \geq 1$.

(2) $x = y$ 时, $d(x,y) = 0$.

综上: $d(x,y) \leq d(x,z) + d(y,z)$

开集: $\{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\}$ 集合表过什么意义?
闭集: $\{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\}$
紧集: $\{P \mid \forall P \in X\}$

3. (1 & 2) 由 d_1 及 d 的定义易知: d_1 满足非负性与对称性.

(3) $d_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{1+d}$, 往证 $d_1(x,y) \leq d_1(x,z) + d_1(y,z)$

即证: $\frac{1}{1+d(x,y)} \leq \frac{1}{1+d(x,z)} + \frac{1}{1+d(y,z)}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+d(x,y)} \geq \frac{2 + d(x,z) + d(y,z)}{1 + d(x,z) + d(y,z) + d(x,z)d(y,z)} - 1$

设 $d(x,z) = m, d(y,z) = n, d(x,y) = t$

即证: $(1-mn)t \leq (1+m)(1+n)$

这里要证 $(1-mn)(t+1) \leq (1+m)(1+n)$



41) 若 $1-mn \leq 0$, 则 $(1-mn)t \leq 0 \leq (1+m)(1+n)$

42) 若 $1-mn > 0$, $(1-mn)t \leq (1-mn)(m+n) \leq (1+m)(1+n)$. \square

3-2 不是 \times , $d_i < 1$ 而 d 可取任意值.

4. $I^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_i < x_i < b_i, (i=1, 2, \dots, n)\}$ 是同一个拓扑空间. 可以从这两个空间的开闭域可以相互表示使用

5. \mathbb{R}^n

10.

10.1

作业出现雷同情况, 请解释.

