

10月10日

1. ①  $(X, d)$  是完备度量空间，待证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam } K_n = 0 \Rightarrow \exists! x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n$ . ( $x_0 \in (X, d)$ )

• 设  $\{x_n\}$  为  $(X, d)$  中的 Cauchy 列， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ ，则有  $x_0 \in (X, d)$

取  $K_1 \subset E$ ,  $x_i (\forall i \leq i) \in K_1$

取  $K_2 \subset K_1$ ,  $x_i (\forall i \leq i) \in K_2$

如此往复，得闭区间序列  $\{K_n\}$ ,  $K_n$  满足  $x_i (\forall i \leq i) \in K_n$ .

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam } K_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N_1 \text{ diam } K_n < \varepsilon$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N_2, d(x_n, x_0) < \varepsilon / 3$

取  $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ , 则  $\forall n > N$ ,  $B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{3}}(x_0) \cap \{x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots\} \subset B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{3}}(x_0) \subset K_n$ .

故对于  $\forall n > N$ ,  $x_0 \in K_n \Rightarrow x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n$ .

• 再证唯一性，设  $\exists x_1 \neq x_0 \in (X, d)$ , 由 Cauchy 列  $\{x_n\}$  可知： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \neq x_1$ .

则  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$  且  $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N_0, d(x_n, x_1) \geq \varepsilon_0$

取  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{3}\varepsilon_0$ , 则由  $x_0 \in K_n (\forall n > N)$  得  $\text{diam } K_n < \varepsilon = \frac{1}{3}\varepsilon_0 (\forall n > N)$  得：

$x_1 \notin K_n (\forall n > N)$  故  $x_0$  唯一.

②  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam } K_n = 0 \Rightarrow \exists! x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n$  且  $x_0 \in (X, d)$ , 待证  $(X, d)$  为度量空间.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N_1, \text{diam } K_n < \varepsilon$ , 取  $x_1 \in K_n (\forall n > N_1)$ .

$\exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N_2, \text{diam } K_n < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ . 取  $x_2 \in K_n (\forall n > N_2)$

$\exists N_3 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N_3, \text{diam } K_n < \frac{\varepsilon}{2^2}$ , 取  $x_3 \in K_n (\forall n > N_3)$ .

⋮

如此进行，得数列  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$

由于  $\exists! x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n$ . 故对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0. \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N. x_0 \in K_n. d(x_n, x_0) < \varepsilon$

故  $\forall n > N, d(x_n, x_0) < \varepsilon$ , 故  $\{x_n\}$  为 Cauchy 列,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0 \in (X, d)$

故  $(X, d)$  为度量空间



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2. (1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)

$\forall y_0 \in f^{-1}(F)$ , 则  $f(y_0) \in F$ . 设  $F$  为  $(\bar{Y}, d_Y)$  中的任意闭集, 则  $F^c$  为  $(\bar{Y}, d_Y)$  中的开集  
故  $f^{-1}(F^c)$  为  $(X, d_X)$  中开集 而  $f^{-1}(F^c) = [f^{-1}(F)]^c$

故  $f^{-1}(F)$  为闭集

(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (1)

对于开集  $F^c \in X$ , 其原像集  $f^{-1}(F^c) = [f^{-1}(F)]^c$  亦为开集

$\Leftrightarrow f$  是  $(X, d)$  上的连续映射

3. 不是. 反例:

(1) 对于  $(\mathbb{R}, d_{\infty}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, d_{\infty})$ ,  $y = e^x$  将闭集  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  映到开集  $(0, +\infty)$

(2) 对于  $(\mathbb{R}, d_{\infty}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, d_{\infty})$ ,  $y = \sin x$  将开集  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  映到闭集  $[-1, 1]$

4. 反证若  $f$  不是一致连续的, 则对  $\forall \delta > 0$ . 存在  $x, y \in X$ ,  $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$

st  $d_X(x, y) < \delta$  时,  $d_Y(f(x), f(y)) \geq \varepsilon_0$ .

取  $\delta = \frac{1}{n}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ ) 得到序列  $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ .  $d_X(x_n, y_n) < \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $d_Y(f(x_n), f(y_n)) \geq \varepsilon_0$

由  $X$  是紧集可知 -  $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ , 令  $x_n =$

$X$  是紧集  $\Leftrightarrow X$  是自列紧集:  $\exists x_0 \in X$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ ;  $\exists y_0 \in \bar{Y}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0$ .

而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_X(x_n, y_n) = 0$ , 故  $x_0 = y_0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_Y(f(x_n), f(y_n)) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_Y(f(x_n), f(y_n)) = 0 < \varepsilon_0$ , 矛盾.

故  $f$  一致连续



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$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, |x_k| \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(x) < \infty$ , 成立.

$\exists x \in \mathbb{C}$

5(1)  $x \in L^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^2 < \infty \Rightarrow$  至多存在有限个  $|x_{k_1}|, \dots, |x_{k_p}|$  大于等于 1

故  $f(x) = k_1(|x_{k_1}| - 1) + \dots + k_p(|x_{k_p}| - 1) < \infty \Rightarrow$  well-defined.

(2) 往证:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in B_\delta(x_0) \cap L^2. d_R(f(x), f(x_0)) < \varepsilon$

由  $x, x_0 \in L^2$  可知:  $x, x_0$  中仅有有限项的绝对值大于等于 1

记为  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p \neq x_{01}, x_{02}, \dots, x_{0q}$

取  $K = \max\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_p, k_{01}, k_{02}, \dots, k_{0q}\}$ ,  $\delta = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{K}$

则由  $x \in B_\delta(x_0) \cap L^2$  可知  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k - x_{0k}|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |(x_k - 1) - (x_{0k} - 1)|^2 \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (|x_k| + |x_{0k}|)^2$   
 $\geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|x_k| + |x_{0k}|}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (|x_k| + |x_{0k}|)^2\right]$



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5. (1)  $X \in L^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |X_k|^2 < \infty \Rightarrow$  至多存在有限个  $|X_k| \geq 1$ , 记为  $|X_{k_1}| \dots |X_{k_p}|$

则  $f(x) = k_1 (|X_{k_1}| - 1) + \dots + k_p (|X_{k_p}| - 1) < \infty \Rightarrow$  well-defined.

(2) 往证:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in B_\delta(x_0) \cap L^2, |f(x_0) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

由于  $x, x_0 \in L^2$ , 则二者中均至多存在有限个  $|X_k| \geq 1$ .

记  $X$  中  $|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_p| \geq 1$ ,  $x_0$  中  $|X_{01}|, |X_{02}|, \dots, |X_{0q}| \geq 1$

记  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p$  为  $|X_{k_1}|, |X_{k_2}|, \dots, |X_{k_p}|$  的倒数, 即  $y_1 = \frac{1}{|X_{k_1}|}, y_2 = \frac{1}{|X_{k_2}|}, \dots, y_p = \frac{1}{|X_{k_p}|}$

取  $\delta = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |X_k - X_{0k}|^2} \geq \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^p |X_k - X_{0k}|^2}$

取  $\delta = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |X_k - X_{0k}|^2}$  取其中绝对值补足  $|X_{0k}| < 1$  等于  $\sum_{k=1}^p |X_k - X_{0k}|^2 + \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} |X_k - X_{0k}|^2$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots) \\ x_0 = (x_{01}, x_{02}, \dots, x_{0n}, \dots) \end{array} \right.$  找到  $|X_1| \dots |X_p|, |X_{01}|, \dots, |X_{0q}|$  各自位置,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots) \\ x_0 = (x_{01}, x_{02}, \dots, x_{0n}, \dots) \end{array} \right.$  按位置顺序从大到小排序, 得到数组:

$\{(x_{p1}, x_{0p1}), (x_{p2}, x_{0p2}), \dots, (x_{pm}, x_{0pm})\}$

$(x_{p1}, x_{0p1}), (x_{p2}, x_{0p2}), \dots, (x_{pm}, x_{0pm})$ , 其中  $x_{pi}$  为  $x$  中元素,  $x_{0pi}$  为  $x_0$  中元

取  $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{K_0}}$ ,  $\delta^2 \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |X_k - X_{0k}|^2$ , 取其中  $|X_k|$  或  $|X_{0k}| \geq 1$  的项

$\uparrow \geq \sum_{k=1}^m |X_{pk} - X_{0pk}|^2$ , 展开平方项

记  $K_0 = \max\{|X_1|, |X_2|, \dots, |X_p|, |X_{01}|, \dots, |X_{0q}|\} \geq \sum_{k=1}^m (|X_{pk}|^2 + |X_{0pk}|^2)$ , 取其中  $|X_{pk}|$  或  $|X_{0pk}| \geq 1$  的项

$\geq |X_1|^2 + \dots + |X_p|^2 + |X_{01}|^2 + \dots + |X_{0q}|^2$

$\geq |X_1| + \dots + |X_p| + |X_{01}| + \dots + |X_{0q}|$

$\geq |r_1| + \dots + |r_p| + |r_{01}| + \dots + |r_{0q}|$

$\geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |r_k| + |r_{0k}|$

$\geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |r_k - r_{0k}|$

故  $\varepsilon \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K_0 |r_k - r_{0k}| \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |K(r_k - r_{0k})| \geq |\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K(r_k - r_{0k})| = |f(x_0) - f(x)|$ .  $\square$



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(3)  $A = \{(2, 0, \dots), (0, 2, 0, \dots), \dots\}$ ,  $\forall a \in A$ .  $d(a, 0) = 2$ . 故  $A$  有界

$$f(z^{(1)}) = 1, f(z^{(2)}) = 2 \dots f(z^{(n)}) = n$$

像集  $\{1, 2, \dots, n, \dots\} = N_+$ , 为无界集

10月12日

$$\text{证 } \exists g(x) = d(x, f(x))$$

1. 构造  $F: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $F(x) = d(x, f(x))$  徒证  $\exists x_0 \in E$   $|F(x_0)| = 0$ .

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \text{ s.t. } \forall x_0 \in E, \forall d(x, x_0) < \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(F(x), F(x_0)) &= d(d(x, f(x)), d(x_0, f(x_0))) = d(d(x, x_0) + d \\ &= |d(x, f(x)) - d(x_0, f(x_0))| = |x - x_0 + f(x) - f(x_0)| \\ &\leq |x - x_0| + |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon \text{ 故 } F(x) \text{ 连续} \end{aligned}$$

$E$  为有界闭集,  $F(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow F(x)$  有最-1-值, 记为  $g(x_0)$ .

若  $x_0 \neq f(x_0)$ ,  $g(x_0) = d(x_0, f(x_0)) > d(f(x_0), f(f(x_0)))$ , 与  $g(x_0)$  最-1-值.

故  $x_0 = f(x_0)$ , 若  $x_0$  不唯一.  $\exists x_1 \neq x_0 \text{ s.t. } d(x_1, x_0) > d(f(x_1), f(x_0))$ . 矛盾.  $\square$ .

2. 取  $(X, d_X)$ ,  $X$  为  $(0, +\infty)$  上所有有理数, 易证其为度量空间, 但不完备.

对于压缩映射  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$ , 无不动点.

3. 构造  $F: C[a, b] \rightarrow C[a, b]$  对度量空间  $(C[a, b], d_\infty)$ , 易证其完备.

构造  $F: (C[a, b], d_\infty) \rightarrow (C[a, b], d_\infty)$

$$F(\varphi) = \varphi - \frac{1}{M} f(x, \varphi), \text{ 其中 } \forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in C[a, b]. \text{ 不妨令 } \varphi_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} |F(\varphi_1) - F(\varphi_2)| &= |\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \frac{1}{M} f(x, \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{M} f(x, \varphi_1)| \\ &= |\varphi_1 - \varphi_2| + \frac{|f(x, \varphi_2) - f(x, \varphi_1)|}{M} (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由微分中值定理} = |(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)(1 - \frac{1}{M} f'(x, \varphi_3))| \leq |\varphi_1 - \varphi_2|(1 - \frac{1}{M})$$

而  $1 - \frac{1}{M} < 1$ , 故由皮卡-巴拿赫定理,  $\exists! \varphi_0 \in C[a, b], F(\varphi_0) = \varphi_0 \Leftrightarrow f(x, \varphi_0) = 0$

故  $f(x, \varphi) = 0$  在  $[a, b]$  上仅有唯一连续解



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4. 对度量空间  $(C[a,b], d_\infty)$ , 易证其完备.

设映射  $F: C[a,b] \rightarrow C[a,b]$ ,  $y(s) \mapsto f(s) + \lambda \int_a^b K(s,t) y(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y_1, y_2 \in C[a,b], d(Fy_1, Fy_2) &= \max_{s \in [a,b]} \left\{ |f(s) + \lambda \int_a^b K(s,t) (y_1 - y_2) dt| \right\} \\ &= |\lambda| \max_{s \in [a,b]} \left\{ \left| \int_a^b K(s,t) (y_1 - y_2) dt \right| \right\} \\ &\leq |\lambda| M d_\infty(y_1, y_2) \max_{s \in [a,b]} \left\{ \left| \int_a^b K dt \right| \right\} \\ &\leq |\lambda| M d_\infty(y_1, y_2) \end{aligned}$$

而  $|M| \leq |\lambda| M$ , 故  $F$  有唯一解.



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