

9.19作业

1. 证 (L^p, dp) 是一个度量空间

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

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

2) 对称性: $dp(x, y) = dp(y, x)$ 易证

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

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

2) 对称性: $dp(x, y) = dp(y, x)$ 易证

3) 三角不等式: 由 Minkeski 不等式:

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

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

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

3. 邻域只有自身一点,

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

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



$$(\mathbb{X}_1 \times \mathbb{X}_2, d_c)$$

(1 & 2) 由 d_c 定义及 d_1, d_2 的非负性、对称性易证.

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

$$\text{邻域 } B_r^c(a) = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{X}_1 \times \mathbb{X}_2 \mid \max\{d_1(x_1, a), d_2(x_2, a)\} < r\}$$

$B_r^b(a) \subset B_r^c(a)$, 故 r 相同时 ~~在每~~ $B_r^c(a)$ 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



9-21作业

1. (i) ϕ

1. (1) 设 τ 是 X 上的子集族, 且中的集合称为 X 中闭集

$$\langle i \rangle \phi \in \tau, X \in \tau$$

$$\langle ii \rangle \forall \alpha \in A (\alpha \in \tau) \Rightarrow \bigcap_{\alpha \in A} \alpha \in \tau$$

$$\langle iii \rangle \forall i \in I (i=1,2,\dots,n) \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \in \tau$$

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

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

$$(4) \tau_r = \{Y \cap G \mid G \in \tau_x\}, \text{若 } E \subset Y \text{ 且 } E \in \tau_x \Rightarrow E \in Y \cap \tau_x$$

$$\text{即有: } E \in \tau_r$$

2. 1) 非负性: $d(x,y) \geq 0$. 易证

$$2) \text{ 对称性: } d(x,y) = d(y,x)$$

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

$$\langle 2 \rangle x = y \text{ 时, } d(x,y) = 0.$$

$$\text{综上: } d(x,y) \leq d(x,z) + d(y,z)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{开集: } \{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\} \\ \text{闭集: } \{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\} \\ \text{紧集: } \{P \mid \forall P \in X\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{开集: } \{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\} \\ \text{闭集: } \{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\} \\ \text{紧集: } \{P \mid \forall P \in X\} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{设 } d(x,z)=m, d(y,z)=n, d(x,y)=t$$

$$\text{即证: } (1-mn)t \leq (1+tm)(1+n)$$



$$\triangleleft \text{若 } 1-mn \leq 0, \text{ 则 } (1-mn)t \leq 0 \leq (1+m)(1+n)$$

$$\triangleleft \text{若 } 1-mn > 0, (1-mn)t \leq (1-mn)(m+n) \leq (1+m)(1+n), \quad \square$$

3-2 不是, $d_i < 1$ 而 d 可取任意值.

$$4. I^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid a_i < x_i < b_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$5. \mathbb{R}^n$$

