

10月10日

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

• 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 $K_1 \subset E$, $x_i (\forall 1 \leq i) \in K_1$

取 $K_2 \subset K_1$, $x_i (\forall 2 \leq i) \in K_2$

如此往复, 得到闭集序列 $\{K_n\}$, K_n 满足 $x_i (\forall n \leq i) \in K_n$.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam } K_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$. $\exists N_1$ st $\forall n > N_2$ $\text{diam } K_n < \varepsilon$

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

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

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 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ st $\exists N_0$ st $\forall n > N_0$, $d(x_n, x_1) > \varepsilon_0$

取 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{3}\varepsilon_0$, 则由 $x_0 \in K_n (\forall n \in \mathbb{N})$ 可知 $\text{diam } K_n < \varepsilon = \frac{1}{3}\varepsilon_0 (\forall n > N)$ 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 $x_0 \in (X, d)$, 往证 (X, d) 为度量空间.

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

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

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

\vdots

如此进行, 得到数列 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$

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

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



2. (1) \Rightarrow (2)

$\forall x_0 \in f^{-1}(\bar{Y})$, 则 $f(x_0) \in \bar{Y}$. 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_X) 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 $\forall \delta > 0$, 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: $\exists x_0 \in X$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$

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

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



5. (1) $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, |x_k| \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 < \infty$, 成立.

(2) $x \in L^2$

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

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

记为 $x_{k_1}, x_{k_2}, \dots, x_{k_p}; x_{k_01}, x_{k_02}, \dots, x_{k_0q}$

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

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



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) 待证: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ 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 $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_P, X_{01}, X_{02}, \dots, X_{0Q}\} = \{X_1', X_2', \dots, X_m'\}$

$$\text{取 } \delta = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{K_0}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |X_k - X_{0k}|^2 \geq \sum_{k=1}^P |X_k' - X_{0k}|^2$$

$$\text{取 } \delta = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{K_0}}, \delta^2 \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |X_k - X_{0k}|^2 \text{ 只取其中绝对值大于 } 1 \text{ 或 } |X_{0k}| \text{ 大于等于 } 1 \text{ 的项}$$

$$\geq \sum_{k=1}^P |X_k' - X_{0k}|^2 + \sum_{k=1}^Q |X_k' - X_{0k}|^2$$

$\{X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots), \text{ 找到 } |X_1|, \dots, |X_P|, |X_{01}|, \dots, |X_{0Q}| \text{ 各自位置,}$

$X_0 = (X_{01}, X_{02}, \dots, X_{0n}, \dots)$ 按位置顺序从小到大排序得到数组:

~~$\{(X_{m1}, X_{0m1}), (X_{m2}, X_{0m2}), \dots\}$~~

$\{(X_{p1}, X_{0p1}), (X_{p2}, X_{0p2}), \dots, (X_{pm}, X_{0pm})\}$, 其中 X_{pi} 为 X 中元素, X_{0pi} 为 X_0 中元素

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

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

记 $K_0 = \max\{K_1, \dots, K_P, K_{01}, \dots, K_{0Q}\} \geq \sum_{k=1}^m (|X_{pk}|^2 + |X_{0pk}|^2)$, 取其中 $|X_{pk}|$ 或 $|X_{0pk}| \geq 1$ 的项

$$\geq |X_1'|^2 + \dots + |X_P'|^2 + |X_{01}'|^2 + \dots + |X_{0Q}'|^2$$

$$\geq |X_1'| + \dots + |X_P'| + |X_{01}'| + \dots + |X_{0Q}'|$$

$$\geq |r_1'| + \dots + |r_P'| + |r_{01}'| + \dots + |r_{0Q}'|$$

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

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

$$\text{故 } \varepsilon \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K_0 |r_k' - r_{0k}'| \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K (r_k - r_{0k}) \geq \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K (r_k - r_{0k}) \right| = |f(X_0) - f(X)|. \square$$



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

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

象集 $\{1, 2, \dots, n, \dots\} = \mathbb{N}_+$, 为无界集

10月12日

证: 令 $g(x) = d(x, f(x))$

1. 构造 $F: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $F(x) = d(x, f(x))$ 往证 $\exists x_0$ s.t. $F(x_0) = 0$.

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

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

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 矛盾.

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

2. 取 (\mathbb{R}, d_∞) , \mathbb{R} 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 $F: (C[a, b], d_\infty) \rightarrow (C[a, b], d_\infty)$

$F(\varphi) = \varphi - \frac{1}{M} f(x, \varphi)$, 则 $\forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in C[a, b]$. 不妨令 φ_1

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

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

而 $1 + \frac{M}{M} < 1$, 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 $f(x, y) = 0$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上必有唯一连续解



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

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

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

而 ~~对~~ $|\lambda| M < 1$, 故 F 有唯一解

