

9.19 作业

1. 证明 (L^p, d_p) 是一个度量空间

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

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: $d_p(x, y) = (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k - y_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$
 $= (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |(x_k - z_k) - (y_k - z_k)|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k - z_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} + (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k - z_k|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$
 $= d_p(x, z) + d_p(y, z)$

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:

$$\begin{aligned} d_p(x(t), y(t)) &= \left(\int_a^b [(x(t) - z(t)) - (y(t) - z(t))]^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \left(\int_a^b (x(t) - z(t))^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_a^b (y(t) - z(t))^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= d_p(x, z) + d_p(y, z) \end{aligned}$$

3. 邻域只含自身一个点,

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

4. $(X_1 \times X_2, d_B)$ 当 $r > 1$ 时, $B_r(x_0)$ 是什么?

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

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

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



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$(X_1 \times X_2, d_C)$

(182) 由 d_C 定义及 d_1, d_2 的非负性、对称性易证.

$$\begin{aligned} (3). d_C((x_1, x_2), (x'_1, x'_2)) &= \max \{d_1(x_1, x'_1), d_2(x_2, x'_2)\} \\ &\leq \max \{d_1(x_1, x''_1), d_2(x_2, x''_2)\} + \max \{d_1(x'_1, x''_1), d_2(x'_2, x''_2)\} \\ &= d_C((x_1, x_2), (x''_1, x''_2)) + d_C((x'_1, x'_2) \rightarrow (x''_1, x''_2)) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

5. (1)(2) 均不可. 反例: $x_K(t) = x_0(t) + e^{\frac{(t - a)^2}{K^2}}$

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

举这个例子需要具体验证.

可以想一个更简单的.



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9-21 作业.

1. (1) $\langle i \rangle \phi$

1. (1) 设 γ 是 X 上的子集族， γ 中的集合称为 X 的闭集

$\langle i \rangle \phi \in \gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma$

$\langle ii \rangle \forall a \in A (a \in \gamma) \Rightarrow \bigcap_{a \in A} a \in \gamma$

$\langle iii \rangle r_i \in \gamma (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n r_i \in \gamma$

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

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

(4) $\tau_r = \{Y \cap G | G \in \tau_X\}$, 若 $E \subset Y$ 且 $E \in \tau_X \Rightarrow E \in Y \cap \tau_X$

即有: $E \in \tau_Y$

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: $\langle 1 \rangle x \neq y$ 时, $d(x, y) = 1$, $d(x, z) + d(y, z) \geq 1$.

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

综上: $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(y, z)$

开集: $\{\emptyset, X, \{P | \forall P \in X\}\}$ 集合差是什么意思?

闭集: $\{\emptyset, X, \{P | \exists P \in X\}\}$

紧致: $\{P | \forall P \in X\}$

3-1 (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: $\frac{1}{1+d(x, z)} + \frac{1}{1+d(y, z)} \leq \frac{1}{1+d(x, y)} + 1$.

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

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

即证: $(1-mn)t \leq (1+mn)(1+t)$

这要证 $(1-mn)(1+t) \leq (1+m)(1+n)$



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

<2> 若 $1-mn > 0$, 则 $(1-mn)t \leq (1-mn)(m+n) \leq (1+m)(1+n)$. \square

3-2 不是~~X~~, $d_1 < 1$ 而 d 可取任意值.

4. $I^n = \{x \in R^n \mid a_i < x_i < b_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 是一个开区间, 可以从这两个空间的开集可以相交来使用

5. R^n

问

10.1

作业出现雷同情况, 请解题.



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