

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: $d_P(x, y) = (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k - y_k|^P)^{\frac{1}{P}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |(x_k - z_k) - (y_k - z_k)|^P)^{\frac{1}{P}} \leq (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k - z_k|^P)^{\frac{1}{P}} + (\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k - z_k|^P)^{\frac{1}{P}} \\ &= d_P(x, z) + d_P(y, z) \end{aligned}$$

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

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. 邻域只包含自身一个点,

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

(182) 由 d_C 定义及 d_1, d_2 的非负性、对称性易证。

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

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

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

5. (1)(2) 均不可。反例: $X_K(t) = x_0(t) + e^{\frac{(t-t_0)^2}{K^2}}$

满足 $(\int_{t_0}^b |X_K(t) - x_0(t)|^p dt)^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow 0$, 但不 一致收敛, 也不 逐点收敛



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9-21 作业.

1. (1) \leftarrow $i > \phi$

1. (1) 设 r 是 X 上的子集族, 其中的集合称为 X 的闭集

$\langle i \rangle \phi \in r, \emptyset \in r$

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

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

(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) $T_r = \{Y \cap G \mid G \in T_X\}$, 若 $E \subset Y$ 且 $E \in T_X \Rightarrow E \in Y \cap T_X$

即有: $E \in T_Y$

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: $\{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\}$

闭集: $\{\phi, X, \{P \mid \forall P \in X\}\}$

紧集: $\{P \mid \forall P \in X\}$

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

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

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

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

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

即证: $(1-mn)t \leq (1+m)(1+n)$



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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, $d_1 < 1$ 而 d 可取任意值.

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

5. R^n



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