

Review

- 无穷大量与无穷小量 (同阶,等价,高阶)
- 重要结论 Thm. $\exists x \to 0$ 时:
 - $(1) \sin x \sim \tan x \sim x;$

(2)1 -
$$\cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2$$
;

$$(3)\ln(1+x) \sim x;$$

$$(4)e^{x}-1 \sim x$$
, $a^{x}-1 \sim x \ln a (a > 0)$;

$$(5)(1+x)^{\alpha}-1\sim\alpha x.$$



• 求函数极限的技巧 极限的四则运算 极限典式 指数-对数变换 复合函数的极限(变量替换) 等价因子替换 $o(\cdot)$ 的运用 夹挤原理

§ 5. 函数的连续与间断

Def.(1)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$,则称f在点 x_0 处连续;

(2)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$,则称f在点 x_0 处右连续;

(3)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0)$,则称f在点 x_0 处左连续;

Remark. f在点 x_0 处连续, 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t.$

$$|f(x)-f(x_0)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall |x-x_0| < \delta.$$

Thm. f在点 x_0 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow f$ 在点 x_0 处左、右连续.

Def.f在点 x_0 处不连续,则称f在点 x_0 处间断.

- (1)若 $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x)$ 存在,但f在点 x_0 处无定义或 $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$,则称 x_0 为f的可去间断点.
- (2)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$ 与 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$ 存在,但 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$,则称 x_0 为f的跳跃间断点.可去间断点与跳跃间断点统称为第一类间断点.
- (3)若 $\lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$ 或 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$ 至少有一个不存在,则称 x_0 为 f的第二类间断点.

Ex. f(x) = [x]在每个整数点处右连续,但不左连续,左、右极限存在但不相等(跳跃间断点);在其它点处连续.

Ex.
$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$
 在任一点 x_0 处既不左连续,又不右连续,左、右极限均不存在(第二类间断点).

Ex.
$$x_0 = 0$$
是 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 可去点断点.

Ex.
$$x_0 = 0$$
是 $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ 和 $e^{1/x}$ 的第二类间断点.

Ex.(a,b)上的单调函数的间断点都是跳跃间断点.

Proof. 不妨设 f(a,b)上单增, $x_0 \in (a,b)$ 为f的间断点.

由于单调函数在每一点处的左右极限都存在,必有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) \neq f(x_0) \quad \text{in} \quad \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) \neq f(x_0),$$

否则 f在 x_0 连续. f单增,由函数极限的保序性,有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) \le f(x_0) \le \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x).$$

进而有
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) < \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$$
 (否则 $\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0)$)

 $=\lim_{x\to x_0+} f(x), f$ 在 x_0 处连续),故 x_0 为跳跃间断点.□

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Ex. $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\ln x$, e^x 在其定义域中任一点 x_0 处连续.

Thm. f, g在点 x_0 处连续, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, 则

 $(1)cf, f \pm g, f \cdot g$ 在点 x_0 处连续;

(2)若 $g(x_0) \neq 0$,则 $\frac{f}{g}$ 在点 x_0 处连续.

Ex. $\tan x$, $\cot x$, $\sec x$, $\csc x$ 在其定义域中任一点 x_0 处连续.

Thm. g在 t_0 处连续, f在 $x_0 = g(t_0)$ 处连续,则 $f \circ g$ 在 t_0 处连续.

Ex. a > 0, $a \ne 1$, $a^x = e^{x \ln a}$ 在其定义域中任一点 x_0 处连续.

Ex. $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $x^a = e^{a \ln x}$ 在其定义域中任一点 x_0 处连续.

Ex. Riemann函数 $R(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ 1/q & x = p/q, p, q$ 互质, q > 0

 $\lim_{x \to x_0} R(x) = 0, \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}.$ (无理点连续, 有理点间断)

Proof. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, s.t. 1/N < \varepsilon$. 在 $U(x_0, 1)$ 中仅存在有限个有理数p/q 满足:p, q互质, $0 < q \le N$. 记这有限个有理数到 x_0 的最小距离为 δ ,则 $\delta > 0$,且对 $U(x_0, \delta)$ 中任意有理数x,有 $R(x) < 1/N < \varepsilon$. 而对 $U(x_0, \delta)$ 中任意无理数x,有R(x) < 0 数 $0 \le R(x) < \varepsilon$, $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$. 从而有 $\lim R(x) = 0$.



§ 6. 有界闭区间上连续函数的性质

- •零点定理
- •介值定理
- •有界性定理
- •最大最小值定理
- •一致连续

Def. 若f在(a,b)上任一点处连续,则称f在(a,b)上连续,记作 $f \in C(a,b)$.若 $f \in C(a,b)$,且f在点a右连续,在点b左连续,则称f在[a,b]上连续,记作 $f \in C[a,b]$.

Question. 如何定义 $f \in C(a,b)$ 和 $f \in C[a,b)$?

Thm.(零点定理) $f \in C[a,b], f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$,则∃ $\xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t. f(\xi) = 0$.

Proof.不妨设f(a) < 0 < f(b). 二分区间[a,b], 若 $f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \ge 0$,



同理,再二分区间 $[a_1,b_1]$,构造 $[a_2,b_2]$ \subset $[a_1,b_1]$, s.t.

$$f(a_2) < 0, f(b_2) \ge 0, b_2 - a_2 = (b - a)/2^2$$
.

继续下去,构造 $[a_n,b_n]$ \subset $[a_{n-1},b_{n-1}]$, s.t.

$$f(a_n) < 0, f(b_n) \ge 0, b_n - a_n = (b - a)/2^n$$
.

由闭区间套定理, $\exists \xi \in \bigcap_{n \geq 1} [a_n, b_n] \subset [a, b], \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = \xi.$

$$f \in C[a,b], \mathbb{M}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(a_n) = f(\xi) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(b_n).$$

而 $f(a_n) < 0 \le f(b_n)$,由极限的保序性得 $f(\xi) = 0$.又f(a) < 0
< f(b),因此 $\xi \ne a, b, \xi \in (a, b)$.□

Thm.(介值定理) $f \in C[a,b], f(a) \neq f(b),$ 则对任意介于f(a)

与f(b)之间的c, $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, $s.t. f(\xi) = c$.

Proof. \Rightarrow g(x) = f(x) - c, y ∈ C[a,b], $g(a) \cdot g(b) < 0$.

由零点定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b), s.t.g(\xi) = 0, f(\xi) = c.\Box$

Ex. m > 0为奇数, $f(x) = x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1} x + a_m$ 至少有一个实根, 其中 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m 为实数.

Proof.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^m} = 1, \exists M > 0, s.t. \frac{f(x)}{x^m} > \frac{1}{2}, \forall |x| \ge M.$$
 于是, $f(M) > \frac{1}{2}M^m > 0, f(-M) < \frac{1}{2}(-M)^m < 0.$ 由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (-M, M), s.t. f(\xi) = 0.$

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Thm. f在(a,b)上单调, J为 f的值域,则 $f \in C(a,b) \Leftrightarrow J$ 为区间.

Proof. 不妨设f单增.

必要性. 设 $f \in C(a,b)$. 若J 为单点集,则J为退化的区间.

若J不为单点集, 任取 $y_1, y_2 \in J, y_1 < y_2$. $\exists a < x_1 < x_2 < b, s.t.$

$$y_1 = f(x_1), y_2 = f(x_2), f \in C[x_1, x_2].$$

由介值定理, $\forall y_0 \in (y_1, y_2), \exists x_0 \in (x_1, x_2), s.t.$

$$f(x_0) = y_0.$$

 $y_0 \in J$. 因此 $\forall y_1, y_2 \in J, y_1 < y_2, 有[y_1, y_2] \subset J, J$ 为区间.

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充分性. 设J为区间. 若 $f \notin C(a,b)$,则∃跳跃间断点 $x_0 \in (a,b)$,

$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) \le f(x_0) \le \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x), \quad \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) \ne \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x).$$

则必有
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) < f(x_0)$$
 或 $f(x_0) < \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$.

不妨设
$$\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) < f(x_0)$$
. 于是,

$$f(x) \le \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) < f(x_0), \quad \forall a < x < x_0;$$

 $f(x) \ge f(x_0), \quad \forall x \ge x_0.$

因而, $\forall y \in (\lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x), f(x_0))$, 不存在 $x \in (a,b)$, s.t. f(x) = y.

与J为区间矛盾.□

Remark. 以上定理中(a,b)可以取为无穷区间. 也可替换为 [a,b],[a,b)和(a,b].

记 < a,b > 为(a,b),[a,b],[a,b)或(a,b].

Thm. f在 < a,b > 上连续且严格单调,则f的值域为一区间 < c,d >,且反函数 f^{-1} 在 < c,d > 上连续.

Proof. 此定理可以视为上一定理的推论.□

Ex. $\arcsin x$, $\arccos x$, $\arctan x$, ··· 在各自定义域中连续.

Thm. 初等函数,即由基本初等函数(常数、幂、三角、反三角、指数、对数)经过有限次四则运算和有限次复合运算得到的函数,在其定义域中连续.



Thm. $\exists x \to 0$ 时, $\arcsin x \sim x$, $\arctan x \sim x$.

Proof.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{\sin y} = 1,$$
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{\tan y} = 1.$$

Remark.

$$\arcsin x \sim x(x \to 0)$$
 $\implies \arcsin x = x + o(x)(x \to 0)$
 $\arctan x \sim x(x \to 0)$ $\implies \arctan x = x + o(x)(x \to 0)$



Thm.(有界性定理) $f \in C[a,b]$,则f在[a,b]上有界.

$$f(x_n) > n$$
.

由列紧性定理, $\{x_n\}$ 有收敛子列 $\{x_{n_k}\}$,设 $\lim_{k\to\infty} x_{n_k} = x_0$.则 $x_0 \in [a,b]$. f在点 x_0 连续,则

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} f(x_{n_k}) = f(x_0).$$

 $\{f(x_{n_k})\}$ 为收敛列,有界,与 $f(x_{n_k}) > n_k$ 矛盾.

Thm.(最大最小值定理) $f \in C[a,b]$,则f在[a,b]上有最大、

最小值, 即 $\exists \xi, \eta \in [a,b], s.t.$

$$f(\xi) = \max_{a \le x \le b} \{ f(x) \}, \quad f(\eta) = \min_{a \le x \le b} \{ f(x) \}.$$

Pf. $f \in C[a,b]$, f 在[a,b]上有界,从而有上确界 $M = \sup_{a \le x \le b} \{f(x)\}$.

由上确界定义, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists x_n \in [a,b], s.t.M - \frac{1}{n} \leq f(x_n) \leq M$.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = M. 有界列\{x_n\} 有收敛子列\{x_{n_k}\}, \lim_{k\to\infty} x_{n_k} = \xi,$

 $\xi \in [a,b].f$ 在 ξ 连续,则

$$f(\xi) = \lim_{k \to \infty} f(x_{n_k}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = M = \max_{a \le x \le b} \{f(x)\}.$$

同理,
$$\exists \eta \in [a,b]$$
, $s.t. f(\eta) = \min_{a \le x \le b} \{f(x)\}$.口



Ex. $f \in C[0,1]$, f(0) = f(1), 则对任意正整数n, $\exists \xi \in [0,1]$, s.t. $f(\xi) = f(\xi + 1/n)$.

Proof. $\Rightarrow g(x) = f(x) - f(x+1/n), \text{ } \exists g \in C[0,1-1/n].$ $g(0) + g(1/n) + \dots + g((n-1)/n) = f(0) - f(1) = 0.$

$$0 = \frac{1}{n} \left(g(0) + g(1/n) + \dots + g((n-1)/n) \right)$$

$$\in \left[\min_{0 \le x \le 1 - 1/n} g(x), \max_{0 \le x \le 1 - 1/n} g(x) \right].$$

由介值定理,∃ ξ ∈[0,(n-1)/n]⊂[0,1],s.t.

$$g(\xi) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{R}[f(\xi) = f(\xi + 1/n)]$.

Question. $\forall c \in (0,1), \exists \xi \in [0,1], s.t. \ f(\xi) = f(\xi + c)?$ (×)



Remark. $\forall c \in (0,1), \exists \xi \in [0,1], s.t.$

$$f(\xi) = f(\xi + c) \ \vec{\boxtimes} \ f(\xi) = f(\xi + c - 1).$$

(周期延拓,最大最小值)

Def.(一致连续) f在区间I上有定义, 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t.$ $|f(u) - f(v)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall |u - v| < \delta, u, v \in I,$

则称f在区间I上一致连续.

Ex. $f(x) = \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致连续.

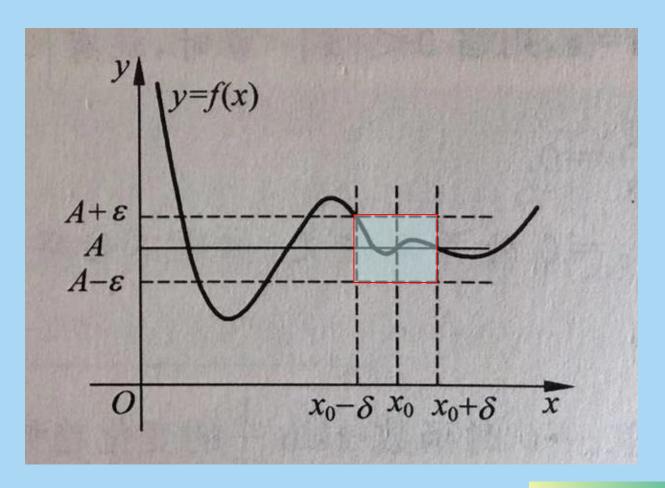
Poof. $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\left|\sin x - \sin y\right| = 2\left|\sin \frac{x - y}{2}\cos \frac{x + y}{2}\right| \le 2\left|\sin \frac{x - y}{2}\right| \le |x - y|.\square$$



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Remark.连续函数的"十字架"与一致连续的"十字架".



Question. 如何描述f在区间I上不一致连续?

Thm.f在I上不一致连续

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists u, v \in I, s.t. |u - v| < \delta, |f(u) - f(v)| > \varepsilon_0.$$

 $\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists u_n, v_n \in I, s.t.$

$$\left|u_n-v_n\right|<\frac{1}{n},\ \left|f(u_n)-f(v_n)\right|>\varepsilon_0.$$

 $\Leftrightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \exists I$ 中点列 $\{u_n\}, \{v_n\}, s.t.$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(u_n-v_n)=0, \quad |f(u_n)-f(v_n)|>\varepsilon_0.$$

Ex. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 不一致连续.

Proof. 法一: $\exists \varepsilon_0 = 1, \forall \delta \in (0,1), \exists x = \delta, y = \delta/2, s.t.$

$$|x-y| = \delta/2 < \delta$$
, $\left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right| = \frac{|x-y|}{xy} = \frac{1}{\delta} > 1$.

法二:
$$\exists \varepsilon_0 = 1, x_n = \frac{1}{n}, y_n = \frac{1}{2n}, s.t.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(x_n-y_n)=0, \qquad \left|\frac{1}{x_n}-\frac{1}{y_n}\right|=n\geq \varepsilon_0.\square$$

Thm.(一致连续性) $f \in C[a,b]$,则f在[a,b]上一致连续.

Proof.反证法. 假设f在[a,b]上不一致连续,则∃ ε_0 > 0及[a,b]中点列{ x_n },{ y_n },s.t.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n - y_n) = 0, \quad \left| f(x_n) - f(y_n) \right| > \varepsilon_0, \quad \forall n. (*)$$

由列紧性定理(Bolzano-Weirstrass定理), $\{x_n\}$ 有收敛子列,

设
$$\lim_{j\to\infty} x_{n_j} = \xi \in [a,b]$$
. 而 $\lim_{j\to\infty} (x_{n_j} - y_{n_j}) = 0$,所以 $\lim_{j\to\infty} y_{n_j} = \xi$.

由
$$f$$
 的连续性可得 $\lim_{j\to\infty} f(x_{n_j}) = \lim_{j\to\infty} f(y_{n_j}) = f(\xi)$, 从而

$$\lim_{j\to\infty} \left(f(x_{n_j}) - f(y_{n_j}) \right) = 0, 与(*)矛盾.$$

Ex. $f, g \in C[a,b], \{x_n\} \subset [a,b], g(x_n) = f(x_{n+1}), \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$ 且 $f(x_1) \leq g(x_1)$. 证明: $\exists \xi \in [a,b], s.t. f(\xi) = g(\xi).$

Proof. 若日 x_{n_0} , $s.t. f(x_{n_0}) > g(x_{n_0})$, 令h(x) = f(x) - g(x), 则 $h \in C[a,b]$, 且

$$h(x_1) = f(x_1) - g(x_1) \le 0,$$

$$h(x_{n_0}) = f(x_{n_0}) - g(x_{n_0}) > 0,$$

由介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$, $s.t.h(\xi) = 0$, $\mathbb{P}f(\xi) = g(\xi)$.



 $\{f(x_n)\},\{g(x_n)\}$ 均为单增数列.由闭区间上连续函数的

有界性定理、 $\{f(x_n)\}$, $\{g(x_n)\}$ 均为有界列,从而均收敛.

设
$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} f(x_n) = a$$
, 则 $\lim_{n\to+\infty} g(x_n) = \lim_{n\to+\infty} f(x_{n+1}) = a$.

$$\{x_n\}$$
 \subset $[a,b]$ 为有界列,有收敛子列 x_{n_k} ,设 $\lim_{k\to +\infty} x_{n_k} = \xi$,

则 $\xi \in [a,b]$. 由f,g的连续性得

$$f(\xi) = \lim_{k \to +\infty} f(x_{n_k}) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} f(x_n)$$
$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} g(x_n) = \lim_{k \to +\infty} g(x_{n_k}) = g(\xi).\square$$



作业: 习题2.5 No. 2(4),6,

习题2.6 No. 4,9,10,14

习题5.1 No.15(3)

附录:

Thm.(Weirstrass第一逼近定理) $f \in C[a,b]$,则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 存在多项式P(x),s.t.

$$|f(x) - P(x)| < \varepsilon, \forall x \in [a, b].$$

Proof. 不失一般性, 设[a,b] = [0,1].

记X = C[0,1], Y为[0,1]上多项式构成的集合,定义映射

$$B_n: X \to Y$$

$$g(t) \mapsto B_n(g)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n g(\frac{k}{n}) C_n^k x^k (1-x)^{n-k},$$

 $B_n(g)$ 是 $g \in X$ 在映射 B_n 下的像, $B_n(g)(x)$ 是以x为自变量的n次多项式, 称为Bernstein多项式.



映射B,有如下性质:

- (1) B_n 是线性映射,即对任意 $g,h \in X, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$,有 $B_n(\alpha g + \beta h) = \alpha B_n(g) + \beta B_n(h);$
- (2) B_n 具有单调性,即 $g,h \in X, g \le h$,有 $B_n(g) \le B_n(h)$;

$$B_n(t)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k}{n} C_n^k x^k (1-x)^{n-k} = x \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} C_n^k x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k}$$
$$= x \sum_{k=1}^n C_{n-1}^{k-1} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k} = x [(x+(1-x)]^{n-1} = x,$$

$$B_n(t^2)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k^2}{n^2} C_n^k x^k (1-x)^{n-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} C_{n-1}^{k-1} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k-1}{n} C_{n-1}^{k-1} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} C_{n-1}^{k-1} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n} x^{2} \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{k-1}{n-1} C_{n-1}^{k-1} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{n-k} + \frac{x}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_{n-1}^{k-1} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n} x^2 \sum_{k=2}^{n} C_{n-2}^{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{n-k} + \frac{x}{n}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{n}x^2 + \frac{x}{n} = x^2 + \frac{x-x^2}{n}.$$

由 \mathbf{B}_n 的性质,给定 $\mathbf{s} \in [0,1]$,函数 $(t-s)^2$ 在 \mathbf{B}_n 映射下的像为

$$B_n((t-s)^2)(x) = B_n(t^2)(x) - 2sB_n(t)(x) + s^2B_n(1)(x)$$

$$= x^{2} + \frac{x - x^{2}}{n} - 2sx + s^{2} = \frac{x - x^{2}}{n} + (x - s)^{2}.$$

现在可以利用 \mathbf{B}_n 完成定理证明了. $f \in C[0,1]$,则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$$\exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0, s.t. \quad |f(t) - f(s)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall |t - s| < \delta, t, s \in [0, 1].$$

$$f \in C[0,1]$$
,则 $\exists M > 0, s.t. |f(t)| < M, \forall t \in [0,1].$ 从而

$$|f(t)-f(s)| < 2M \le \frac{2M}{\delta^2}(t-s)^2, \ \forall |t-s| \ge \delta, t, s \in [0,1].$$

因此 $\forall t, s \in [0,1]$,有

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{2M}{\delta^2} (t - s)^2 < f(t) - f(s) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2M}{\delta^2} (t - s)^2.$$

任意固定 $s \in [0,1]$,由 B_n 的性质,有

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{2M}{\delta^2} \left[\frac{x - x^2}{n} + (x - s)^2 \right] < B_n(f)(x) - f(s)$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2M}{\delta^2} \left[\frac{x - x^2}{n} + (x - s)^2 \right].$$

 $\diamondsuit s = x$,得

$$\left| \mathbf{B}_{n}(f)(x) - f(x) \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2M}{n\delta^{2}}(x - x^{2}) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{M}{2n\delta^{2}}, \forall x \in [0, 1].$$

任意取定
$$n > \frac{M}{\delta^2 \varepsilon}$$
,有

$$\left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) C_n^k x^k (1-x)^{n-k} - f(x) \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon, \ \forall x \in [0,1]. \square$$