

习题 14.1

2. 求下列级数的和:

$$(1) 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}};$$

$$\text{证明. 原式} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \square$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 10} + \cdots;$$

$$\text{证明. 原式} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{10} + \cdots\right) = \frac{1}{3} \quad \square$$

3. 证明下列等式:

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}) = 1 - \sqrt{2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明. 左边} &= (1 - 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}) + (\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{5}) + \cdots \\ &= (1 - \sqrt{2}) + (-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) + (-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{4}) + \cdots \\ &= 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+m)} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m}\right);$$

$$\text{证明. 左边} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+m}\right) = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m}\right) \quad \square$$

8. 设数列 $\{na_n\}$ 与级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n+1})$ 都收敛。证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 也收敛。

$$\text{证明. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n+1}) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N na_n - na_{n+1} =$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N na_n - (n-1)a_n - Na_{N+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n - \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} Na_{N+1},$$

$$\text{由于 } na_{n+1} \text{ 和 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n+1}) \text{ 都收敛, 因此 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 也收敛。} \quad \square$$

问题 14.1

3. 求证: $12 < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{10^6} < 15$.

证明. 由不等式 $\ln \frac{n+1}{n} < \frac{1}{n} < \ln \frac{n}{n-1}$, $\ln 10 \approx 2.3$.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{10^6} \frac{1}{n} > \sum_{n=1}^{10^6} \ln \frac{n+1}{n} = \ln(10^6 + 1) > 6 \ln 10 \approx 13.8 > 12;$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{10^6} \frac{1}{n} < 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{10^6} \ln \frac{n}{n-1} = 1 + 6 \ln 10 \approx 14.8 < 15. \quad \square$$

5. 证明: 存在正常数 K , 使得不等式 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n} \leq K \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$ 对任何正数列 $\{a_n\}$ 成立。

证明. 由 Cauchy 不等式得: $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{a_k} \geq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \right)^2 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$.

于是有: $\frac{2n+1}{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k} \leq \frac{4(2n+1)}{n^2(n+1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{a_k}$, 对该式从 $n=1$ 到 ∞ 求和得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k} &\leq 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)}{n^2(n+1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{a_k} = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{a_k} \\ &= 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}, \text{ 所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k} < \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k} \leq 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

习题 14.2

2. 用比较判别法讨论下列级数的敛散性:

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n};$$

证明. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1$, 原级数收敛. $\square$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n};$$

证明. $\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 因此原级数也收敛. $\square$

$$(8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(n \ln \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} - 1 \right);$$

$$\text{证明. } n \ln \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} - 1 \sim n \left(\frac{2}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{(2n-1)^2} \right) - 1 = -\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2},$$

由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ 收敛, 因此原级数也收敛。 $\square$

9. 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 是一个收敛的正项级数。证明: 对任何 $\delta > 0$, 级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-(1+\delta)/2} \sqrt{a_n} < +\infty. \text{ 当 } \delta = 0 \text{ 时情况如何?}$$

证明. 由均值不等式得: $n^{-(1+\delta)/2} \sqrt{a_n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n^{1+\delta}} + a_n \right)$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\delta}}$ 和

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 均收敛, 因此原级数收敛。 $\delta = 0$ 时, 则原级数可能收敛也可能发散,

例如: $a_n = \frac{1}{n \ln^2 n}$ 时, 原级数发散。 $\square$

11. 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 是一个发散的级数。试证: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n}$ 收敛。

证明. 若 $\{a_n\}$ 有上界 M , 则 $\frac{a_n}{1+a_n} \geq \frac{a_n}{1+M}$, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 因此

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$ 也发散; 若 $\{a_n\}$ 没有上界, 则存在子列 $\{a_{n_k}\}$ 使得 $a_{n_k} \rightarrow \infty$,

此时有 $\frac{a_{n_k}}{1+a_{n_k}} \rightarrow 1$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$ 发散。 $\frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n} < \frac{1}{n^2}$, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

收敛, 因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n}$ 也收敛。 $\square$

习题 14.3

1. 讨论下列级数的敛散性:

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n};$$

证明. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^2}{3^n}} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 由 Cauchy 判别法知原级数收敛。 $\square$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(1+1/n)^n};$$

证明. $\frac{n^2}{(1+1/n)^n} > \frac{n^2}{e} \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 显然原级数发散。 $\square$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} (x \geq 0);$$

证明. $\frac{x^{n+1}/(n+1)!}{x^n/n!} = \frac{x}{n+1} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 由 D'Alembert 判别法知原级数收敛。 $\square$

2. 利用 Raabe 判别法, 讨论下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n!}}{(a+\sqrt{1})(a+\sqrt{2})+\cdots+(a+\sqrt{n})} (a > 0);$$

证明. 设 $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n!}}{(a+\sqrt{1})(a+\sqrt{2})+\cdots+(a+\sqrt{n})}$, 则有

$$n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = n \left(\frac{a+\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \frac{na}{\sqrt{n+1}} \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

由 Raabe 判别法知原级数收敛。 $\square$

5. 利用 Gauss 判别法, 判别 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p(p+1)\cdots(p+n-1)}{n!} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 的敛散性。

证明. 设 $a_n = \frac{p(p+1)\cdots(p+n-1)}{n!} \frac{1}{n^p}$, 则有 $n \ln n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) =$

$$n \ln n \left(\frac{(n+1)^{p+1}}{(p+n)n^p} - 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = n \ln n \frac{(n+1)^{p+1} - (p+n)n^p - (p+n)n^{p-1}}{(p+n)n^p}$$

$\rightarrow \lambda \frac{\ln n}{n} \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 由 Gauss 判别法知原级数发散。 $\square$

习题 14.4

1. 利用 Cauchy 收敛原理, 讨论下列级数的敛散性:

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{2^n};$$

证明. $\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{\sin k}{2^k} \right| < \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{1}{2^k} < \frac{1}{2^n} \rightarrow 0$, 该级数收敛。 $\square$

4. 在交错级数的 Leibniz 判别法中, 如果去掉 $\{a_n\}$ 递减这个条件, 结论可能不成立。试以下例说明之:

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{n+1}{2}\right]} + (-1)^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} + \cdots$$

证明. 设级数的部分和为 S_n , $S_{2n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{k}$, 由于 S_{2n} 发散, 因此原级数也发散。 $\square$

5. 讨论下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1};$$

证明. $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Leibniz 判别法知原级数收敛。 $\square$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{n};$$

证明. $\sin \frac{1}{n}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Leibniz 判别法知原级数收敛。 $\square$

8. 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛。证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n}{n} = 0$ 。

证明. 由 Abel 求和公式, $\sum_{k=1}^n ka_k = nS_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k$, 其中 $S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i$ 。而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 不妨设收敛于 S , 那么 $\frac{S_1 + \cdots + S_{n-1}}{n}$ 也收敛于 S 。于是我们有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n - \frac{S_1 + \cdots + S_{n-1}}{n} = 0$ $\square$

9. 证明: 如果级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛, 那么对任意的 $\beta > \alpha$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\beta}$ 也收敛。

证明. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\beta} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha} \frac{1}{n^{\beta-\alpha}}$, 其中 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛, $\left\{ \frac{1}{n^{\beta-\alpha}} \right\}$ 单调递减有界, 由 Abel 判别法知该级数收敛。 $\square$

10. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的通项递减趋于 0, p 是任意固定的正整数。证明: 级数 $a_1 + \cdots + a_p - a_{p+1} - a_{p+2} - \cdots - a_{2p} + a_{2p+1} + \cdots + a_{3p} - \cdots$ 收敛的。

证明. 设 $A_n = \sum_{k=(n-1)p+1}^{np} a_k$, 则 A_n 也递减趋于 0, 由 Lebniz 判别法知

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ 收敛。存在 N 使得原级数的部分和 $< \sum_{n=1}^N A_n$, 因此该级数收敛。 $\square$

12. 设 $a_n > 0$ 。证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lambda > 0$, 那么交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$ 收敛。

证明. 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + 1/n)^{\lambda/2} - 1}{1/n} = \frac{\lambda}{2} < \lambda$, 因此 $\exists N$, 使得当 $n > N$ 时有 $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\lambda/2} < 1 + \frac{\lambda}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{n} > \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{\lambda/2}$, 由此可以得到 $a_n = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cdots \frac{a_{N+1}}{a_N} a_N < \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \cdots \left(\frac{N}{N+1}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} a_N = \left(\frac{N}{n}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} a_N \rightarrow 0$ $\square$

习题 14.5

1. 在下列级数中, 哪些是绝对收敛的? 哪些是条件收敛的?

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^\alpha} (\alpha > 1);$

证明. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^\alpha} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ 收敛, 因此原级数绝对收敛。 $\square$

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} \cos nx;$

证明. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n} \cos nx \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1$, 该级数绝对收敛。 $\square$

2. 讨论下列级数的绝对收敛性和条件收敛性:

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p};$

证明. 当 $p \leq 0$ 时, $(-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p} \not\rightarrow 0$, 因此原级数发散;

当 $0 < p \leq 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n + n\pi)}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n(2 + \pi)}{n}$,

其中 $\left| \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\cos n(2 + \pi)}{n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|\sin \frac{n+\pi}{2}|}$, $\frac{1}{n^p}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判

别法知原级数收敛。 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p} \right| > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 2n}{n^p} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} - \frac{\cos 4n}{n^p}$,

由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4n}{n^p}$ 收敛, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 发散, 因此该级数发散, 也就说原级数条件收敛。

当 $p > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{n^p} \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛, 因此原级数绝对收敛。 $\square$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n^{1/n} - 1);$$

证明. $n^{1/n} - 1$ 从 $n = 2$ 开始单调递减趋于 0, 由 Leibniz 判别法知该级数收敛。 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n (n^{1/n} - 1)| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{1/n} - 1)$, 而 $n^{1/n} - 1 \sim e^{\ln n/n} - 1 \sim \frac{\ln n}{n}$,

由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$ 发散, 因此 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{1/n} - 1)$ 发散, 原级数条件收敛。 $\square$

4. 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛。

(1) 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^- = +\infty$, 其逆命题是否也成立?

证明. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$ 发散。若

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$ 也收敛, 但他们的和发散, 矛盾, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+$ 发散,

同理 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$ 也发散。逆命题显然不成立, 例如 $a_n = (-1)^n$ 。 $\square$

(2) 证明: 记 $S_N^+ = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n^+$, $S_N^- = \sum_{n=1}^N a_n^-$, 那么 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_N^+}{S_N^-} = 1$ 。

证明. 记 $S_N = S_N^+ + S_N^-$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_N^+}{S_N^-} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_N + S_N^-}{S_N^-} = 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_N}{S_N^-} = 1$ $\square$

5. 把级数 $1 - \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \frac{1}{3^\alpha} - \frac{1}{4^\alpha} + \frac{1}{5^\alpha} - \frac{1}{6^\alpha} + \cdots$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$) 的项重新安排如下: 先依次取 p 个正项, 接着依次取 q 个负项, 再接着依次取 p 个正项, 如此继续下去. 证明: 所得的新级数收敛的充分必要条件为 $p = q$; 当 $p > q$ 时, 新级数发散到 $+\infty$, 当 $p < q$ 时, 新级数发散到 $-\infty$.

证明. 设重排之后的新级数为 a_n . $\forall N$, 记 $m = [N/(p+q)]$, 则当 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $m \rightarrow \infty$, 且 $m(p+q) \leq N < (m+1)(p+q)$. 将新级数的部分和写成 $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n =$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m(p+q)} a_n + \sum_{n=m(p+q)+1}^N a_n, \quad \left| \sum_{n=m(p+q)+1}^N a_n \right| \leq \frac{p+q}{[m(p+q)]^\alpha} \rightarrow 0. \quad \sum_{n=1}^{m(p+q)} a_n =$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{mp} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^\alpha} - \sum_{n=1}^{mq} \frac{1}{(2n)^\alpha}, \quad \text{根据 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p} = \frac{n^{1-p}}{1-p} + \beta + O\left(\frac{1}{n^p}\right) \quad (\text{上册练习}$$

$$\text{题 7.3 第 5 题, P308}), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{mq} \frac{1}{(2n)^\alpha} = \frac{1}{2^\alpha} \left(\frac{(mq)^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} + \beta + O\left(\frac{1}{(mq)^\alpha}\right) \right),$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{mp} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^\alpha} = \sum_{n=1}^{2mp} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} - \sum_{n=1}^{mp} \frac{1}{(2n)^\alpha} = \frac{(2mp)^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} + \beta + O\left(\frac{1}{(2mp)^\alpha}\right) -$$

$$\frac{1}{2^\alpha} \left(\frac{(mp)^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} + \beta + O\left(\frac{1}{(mp)^\alpha}\right) \right), \quad \text{将它们相加后得到:}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m(p+q)} a_n = \frac{p^{1-\alpha} - q^{1-\alpha}}{2^\alpha(1-\alpha)} m^{1-\alpha} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{1-\alpha}}\right) \beta \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\infty & p < q \\ (1 - \frac{1}{2^{1-\alpha}}) \beta & p = q \\ +\infty & p > q \end{cases} \quad \square$$

习题 15.1

求下列函数项级数的收敛点集:

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-nx};$$

证明. 当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $n e^{-nx} \not\rightarrow 0$, 该级数发散; 当 $x > 0$ 时, 我们有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n e^{-nx}} = e^{-x} < 1$, 由 Cauchy 判别法知该级数收敛. $\square$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}};$$

证明. 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 该级数发散; 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$,

由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$ 收敛, 因此原级数也收敛; 当 $|x| > 1$ 时, 我们有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^n}}{1+\frac{1}{x^{2n}}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^n}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} \text{ 收敛, 因此原级数也收敛. } \square$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^n}{x^n + y^n} (x > 0, y > 0);$$

证明. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^n}{x^n + y^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^n}{y^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$ 收敛, 因此原级数也收敛; 同理, $0 < y < 1$ 时, 原级数收敛. 若 $x, y \geq 1$, 不妨设 $x \geq y$, 此时有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^n}{x^n + y^n} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^n}{2x^n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y^n$, 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y^n$ 发散, 因此原级数也发散. $\square$

习题 15.2

1. 研究下列函数列在指定区间上的一致收敛性:

$$(1) f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+nx};$$

$$(a) 0 < x < +\infty;$$

$$\text{证明. } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+nx} = 0$$

$$\sup_{x \in (0, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \left| f_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 因此函数列不一致收敛. } \square$$

$$(b) 0 < \lambda < x < +\infty;$$

$$\text{证明. } |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \frac{1}{1+nx} < \frac{1}{nx} < \frac{1}{n\lambda} \rightarrow 0, \text{ 因此函数列一致收敛. } \square$$

$$(3) f_n(x) = e^{-(x-n)^2};$$

$$(a) -l < x < l (l > 0);$$

$$\text{证明. } |f_n(x) - f(x)| = e^{-(x-n)^2} < e^{-(l-n)^2} \rightarrow 0, \text{ 因此函数列一致收敛. } \square$$

$$(b) -\infty < x < +\infty;$$

$$\text{证明. } \sup_{x \in (0, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq |f_n(n) - 0| = 1, \text{ 因此函数列不一致收敛. } \square$$

2. 研究下列级数在指定区间上的一致收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+n)(x+n+1)}, (0, +\infty);$$

证明. $\frac{1}{(x+n)(x+n+1)} < \frac{1}{n^2}$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法知原级数一致收敛. $\square$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n!}} (x^n + x^{-n}), [-3, -1/3] \cup [1/3, 3];$$

证明. $\frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n!}} (x^n + x^{-n}) < \frac{2n^2 3^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \sim \frac{2n^2 3^n}{\sqrt{(n/e)^n}}$, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2n^2 3^n}{\sqrt{(n/e)^n}}} = 0$, 由 Cauchy 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 3^n}{\sqrt{(n/e)^n}}$ 收敛, 再由 Weierstrass 判别法知原级数一致收敛. $\square$

5. 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上绝对且一致收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n (1-x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上并不一致收敛.

证明. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ 一致有界, $x^n (1-x)$ 关于 n 单调递减且一致趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 一致收敛. 设 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n (1-x)$ 的部分和为 $S_n(x)$, 则 $S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k (1-x) = 1 - x^n$, 由于 x^n 在 $[0, 1]$ 上收敛但不一致收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 绝对收敛, 但 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n (1-x)$ 不一致收敛. $\square$

8. 设 $a_n \geq 0$. 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛的充分必要条件是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < +\infty$.

证明. 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ 一致收敛, 取 $x = 0$ 可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛; $|a_n \cos nx| \leq a_n$, 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ 一致收敛. $\square$

9. 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n \ln n}$ 在 $(0, \pi]$ 上不一致收敛。

证明. 若 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n \ln n}$ 在 $(0, \pi]$ 上一致收敛, 由于 $\frac{\cos nx}{n \ln n}$ 连续, 所以 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n \ln n}$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上也一致收敛, 特别地, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ 也收敛, 矛盾。□

11. 证明: 函数列 $f_n(x) = xn^{-x}(\ln n)^\alpha$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛的充分必要条件是 $\alpha < 1$ 。

证明. $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$, $f'_n(x) = (1 - x \ln n)n^{-x}(\ln n)^\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\ln n}$
 $f_n(x)$ 一致收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(\frac{1}{\ln n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^{\alpha-1} n}{e} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < 1$ □

习题 15.3

1. 确定下列函数的存在域, 并研究它们的连续性:

$$(1) f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x + \frac{1}{n})^n;$$

证明. 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|(x + \frac{1}{n})^n|} = |x| < 1$, 由 Cauchy 判别法知原级数收敛; 当 $|x| \geq 1$ 时, $(x + \frac{1}{n})^n \not\rightarrow 0$, 原级数发散。所以 $f(x)$ 的存在域为 $(-1, 1)$, $\forall x \in [-1 + \delta, 1 - \delta] \subset (-1, 1)$, 当 $n > \left[\frac{2}{\delta}\right]$ 时, 我们有 $|(x + \frac{1}{n})^n| < (1 - \frac{2}{\delta})^n$, 而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{2}{\delta})^n$ 收敛, 由 Cauchy 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 一致收敛, 即在 $(-1, 1)$ 上内闭一致收敛, 因此连续。□

3. 证明: Riemann ζ 函数 $\zeta(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上是连续的, 并在此区间内有各阶连续导函数。

证明. $\forall x \in [a, b] \subset (1, +\infty)$, $\frac{1}{n^x} \leq \frac{1}{n^a}$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^a}$ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛, 即在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上内闭一致收敛, 所以 $\zeta(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上连续。 $\left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)^{(k)} = \frac{(-1)^k \ln^k n}{n^x}$, $\left|\frac{(-1)^k \ln^k n}{n^x}\right| \leq \frac{\ln^k n}{n^a}$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln^k n}{n^a}$ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \ln^k n}{n^x}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 收敛, 即在 $(1, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛, 所以 $\zeta(x)$ 在此区间内有各阶连续导函数。 $\square$

4. 设 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-nx} (x > 0)$, 计算 $\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} f(x) dx$ 。

证明. $\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} f(x) dx = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-nx} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} n e^{-nx} dx$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -e^{-nx} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\square$

8. 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n(1-x)}{n(1-x^{2n})} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 。

证明. $\left|\frac{x^n(1-x)}{n(1-x^{2n})}\right| = \frac{x^n}{n} \frac{1}{(1+x+\dots+x^{2n-1})} \geq \frac{x^n}{n} \frac{1}{2n \sqrt[n]{1 \cdot x \cdot \dots \cdot x^{2n-1}}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2n^2}$, 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2n^2}$ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n(1-x)}{n(1-x^{2n})}$ 一致收敛, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n(1-x)}{n(1-x^{2n})} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^n(1-x)}{n(1-x^{2n})} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 。 $\square$

习题 15.4

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径, 并研究它们在收敛区间端点处的性质:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} x^n$;

证明. $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}} = e \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{e}$, $x = \pm \frac{1}{e}$ 时级数发散。 $\square$

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2}\right) x^n (a > 0, b > 0)$;

证明. $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2}\right)} = \max\{a, b\}$

当 $a \geq b$ 时: $R = \frac{1}{a}$, $x = \frac{1}{a}$ 时级数发散, $x = -\frac{1}{a}$ 时级数收敛。

当 $a < b$ 时: $R = \frac{1}{b}$, $x = \pm \frac{1}{b}$ 时级数收敛。 $\square$

4. 求下列级数在区间 $(-1, 1)$ 上的和:

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1};$$

证明. $\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}\right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ $\square$

5. 证明下列等式在区间 $(-1, 1)$ 内成立:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 x^n = \frac{x + 4x^2 + x^3}{(1-x)^4};$$

证明. 对 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$ 两边求导可得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$, 再次对两边求导可得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3} \Rightarrow$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}$, 最后对两边求导可得: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 x^{n-1} = \frac{1+4x+x^2}{(1-x)^4} \Rightarrow$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 x^n = \frac{x+4x^2+x^3}{(1-x)^4}$, 得证。 $\square$

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3!} (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)x^n = \frac{1}{(1-x)^4};$$

证明. 对 $1+x+x^2+\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+3} = \frac{1}{1-x}$ 两边连续求导三次可得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)x^n = \frac{3!}{(1-x)^4}, \text{ 两边除以 } 3! \text{ 即可得证。} \quad \square$$

习题 15.5

1. 利用已知的初等函数展开式, 写出下列函数的幂级数展开式:

(1) e^{x^2} ;

证明. $e^{x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}$ □

(3) $\frac{x^{12}}{1-x}$;

证明. $\frac{x^{12}}{1-x} = x^{12} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+12}$ □

2. 求下列函数的幂级数展开式:

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

证明. $(1+x)\ln(1+x) = (1+x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1}$ □

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

证明. $\frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+x}$
 其中 $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n$
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1+(-1)^n}{4} x^n$ □

5. 把函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}}$ 按 $\frac{x}{1+x}$ 的正整数幂展开成幂级数。

证明. 令 $t = \frac{x}{1+x}$, 则 $x = \frac{t}{1-t}$ 。

$f(x) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t}} = t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} (-t)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^{n+1}$ □

习题 15.6

1. 证明 Bernstein 多项式的保形性质:

(1) $B_n(f; 0) = f(0)$, $B_n(f; 1) = f(1)$;

证明. $B_n(f; x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i}$, 代入即可得证. $\square$

(2) 如果 $f \geq 0$, 那么 $B_n(f) \geq 0$, 如果 $f \leq 0$, 那么 $B_n(f) \leq 0$;

证明. $B_n(f; x) = \sum_{i=0}^n f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) B_i^n(x)$, 由 $B_i^n(x) \geq 0$ 可立即得证. $\square$

(3) 如果 f 递增 (减), 那么 $B_n(f)$ 也递增 (减);

证明. $B'_n(f; x) = n \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right) B_i^{n-1}(x)$

f 递增 $\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) > f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \Rightarrow B'_n(f; x) > 0 \Rightarrow B_n(f)$ 递增,

f 递减 $\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) < f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \Rightarrow B'_n(f; x) < 0 \Rightarrow B_n(f)$ 递减. $\square$

(4) 如果 f 是凸函数, 那么 $B_n(f)$ 也是凸函数。

证明. $B''_n(f; x) = n(n-1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \left(f\left(\frac{i+2}{n}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right) B_i^{n-2}(x)$

f 凸 $\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{i+2}{n}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{i+1}{n}\right) + f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow B''_n(f; x) > 0 \Rightarrow B_n(f)$ 凸. $\square$

2. 设 $f \in C[a, b]$.

(1) 如果 $\int_a^b f(x) x^n dx = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), 那么 $f(x) \equiv 0$;

证明. 在 $[a, b]$ 上, 存在多项式序列 $\{P_n(x)\}$ 一致逼近 $f(x)$, 于是我们有

$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) P_n(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$ $\square$

(2) 如果存在正整数 N , 使得 $\int_a^b f(x) x^n dx = 0$ ($n \geq N$), 那么 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

证明. $\int_a^b f(x) x^N x^{n-N} dx = 0$, 由 (1) 知: $f(x) x^N \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$. $\square$

3. 设 $f \in C[0, 1]$. 如果存在正整数 k , 使得 $\int_0^1 f(x) x^{kn} dx = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$),

证明: $f(x) \equiv 0$.

证明. 令 $t = x^k$, 则有 $\int_0^1 f(x)x^{kn}dx = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^1 f(t^{\frac{1}{k}})t^{\frac{1}{k}-1}t^n dt = 0$ 。

于是有 $f(t^{\frac{1}{k}})t^{\frac{1}{k}-1} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$ 。 $\square$

4. 设 $f \in C[-1, 1]$ 。证明:

(1) 如果 $\int_{-1}^1 x^{2n+1}f(x)dx = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots$), 那么 f 是偶函数;

证明. $\int_{-1}^1 x^{2n+1}f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^{2n+1}(f(x) - f(-x))dx = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = f(-x)$ $\square$

(2) 如果 $\int_{-1}^1 x^{2n}f(x)dx = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots$), 那么 f 是奇函数;

证明. $\int_{-1}^1 x^{2n}f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^{2n}(f(x) + f(-x))dx = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -f(-x)$ $\square$

习题 15.8

证明: 空间连续曲线 $\begin{cases} x(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(3^{3n-3}t)}{2^n}, \\ y(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(3^{3n-2}t)}{2^n}, \\ z(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(3^{3n-1}t)}{2^n} \end{cases}, (0 \leq t \leq 1)$ 能填满整个立

方体 $[0, 1]^3$, 其中 $\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in [0, \frac{1}{3}), \\ 3t - 1, & t \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}), \\ 1, & t \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1). \end{cases}$

证明. 只要证 $\forall (a, b, c) \in [0, 1]^3, \exists t_0 \in [0, 1]$ 使得 $x(t_0) = a, y(t_0) = b, z(t_0) = c$ 。把 a, b, c 用二进制小数表示为 $a = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}, b = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{2^n}, c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2^n}$,

这里 a_n, b_n, c_n 都只取 0, 1 中的某一个值。把 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}, \{c_n\}$ 交错排列为 $a_1, b_1, c_1, a_2, b_2, c_2, \dots, a_n, b_n, c_n, \dots$ 并重新记为 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \dots, \eta_{3n-2}, \eta_{3n-1}, \eta_{3n}$

其中 $\eta_{3n-2} = a_n, \eta_{3n-1} = b_n, \eta_{3n} = c_n$ 。定义 $t_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\eta_n}{3^n}, \varphi(3^k t_0) = \eta_{k+1}$,

于是有 $x(t_0) = a, y(t_0) = b, z(t_0) = c$ 。 $\square$

习题 17.1

2. 设 f 是周期为 2π 的可积且绝对可积函数。证明：

(1) 如果 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上满足 $f(x + \pi) = f(x)$, 那么 $a_{2n-1} = b_{2n-1} = 0$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明. } a_{2n-1} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos(2n-1)x dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos(2n-1)x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x+\pi) \cos(2n-1)(x+\pi) d(x+\pi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos(2n-1)x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (f(x) - f(x+\pi)) \cos(2n-1)x dx = 0 \\
 b_{2n-1} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin(2n-1)x dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin(2n-1)x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x+\pi) \sin(2n-1)(x+\pi) d(x+\pi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin(2n-1)x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (f(x) - f(x+\pi)) \sin(2n-1)x dx = 0 \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 如果 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上满足 $f(x + \pi) = -f(x)$, 那么 $a_{2n} = b_{2n} = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明. } a_{2n} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos 2nxdx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nxdx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x+\pi) \cos 2n(x+\pi) d(x+\pi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nxdx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (f(x+\pi) + f(x)) \cos 2nxdx = 0 \\
 b_{2n} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin 2nxdx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nxdx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x+\pi) \sin 2n(x+\pi) d(x+\pi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nxdx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (f(x+\pi) + f(x)) \sin 2nxdx = 0 \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 a_n, b_n 是周期为 2π 的可积且绝对可积函数 f 的 Fourier 系数。证明平移函数的 Fourier 系数是 $\tilde{a}_n = a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh$, $\tilde{b}_n = b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明. } \tilde{a}_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+h) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx(x-h) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) (\cos nx \cos nh + \sin nx \sin nh) dx = a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh \\
 \tilde{b}_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+h) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx(x-h) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) (\sin nx \cos nh - \cos nx \sin nh) dx = b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

习题 17.2

1. 把函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$ ($-\pi < x < \pi$) 展开为 Fourier 级数; 证明: 当 $0 < x < \pi$ 时, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2k-1)x}{2k-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 并求级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$ 的和。

证明. $f(x)$ 为奇函数, $b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} (\cos nx) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2(1 - (-1)^n)}{n\pi}$,

$$a_n = 0, \quad f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}.$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < \pi \text{ 时, } \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

特别地, 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, 有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$. □

2. 在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上把下列函数展开为 Fourier 级数:

(1) $|x|$;

证明. $|x|$ 为偶函数, $b_n = 0$, $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx + \frac{x}{n} + \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} ((-1)^n - 1)$$

$$|x| \sim \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \cos nx \quad \square$$

(2) $\sin ax$ ($a \notin \mathbb{Z}$);

证明. $\sin ax$ 为奇函数, $a_n = 0$,

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin ax \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n-a)x - \cos(n+a)x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{n-a} \sin(n-a)x - \frac{1}{n+a} \sin(n+a)x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{a-n} \sin a\pi - \frac{(-1)^n}{a+n} \sin a\pi \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{n(-1)^n}{a^2 - n^2} \sin a\pi$$

$$\sin ax \sim \frac{2 \sin a\pi}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^n}{a^2 - n^2} \sin nx \quad \square$$

(3) $x \sin x$.

证明. $x \sin x$ 为偶函数, $b_n = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = \frac{2}{\pi} (\sin x - x \cos x) \Big|_0^\pi = 2 \\
 a_1 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{x}{2} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^\pi = -\frac{1}{2} \\
 a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x (\sin(n+1)x - \sin(n-1)x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin(n+1)x}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{x \cos(n+1)x}{n+1} - \frac{\sin(n-1)x}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{x \cos(n-1)x}{n-1} \right) \Big|_0^\pi \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{(-1)^n \pi}{n+1} - \frac{(-1)^n \pi}{n-1} \right) = \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2-1} \\
 x \sin x &\sim 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2-1} \cos nx \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 把 $f(x) = x - [x]$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上展开为 Fourier 级数。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明. } a_0 &= 2 \int_0^1 x - [x] dx = x^2 \Big|_0^1 = 1 \\
 a_n &= 2 \int_0^1 (x - [x]) \cos 2n\pi x dx = 2 \left(\frac{1}{4n^2\pi} \cos 2n\pi x + \frac{x}{2n\pi} \sin 2n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 = 0 \\
 b_n &= 2 \int_0^1 (x - [x]) \sin 2n\pi x dx = 2 \left(\frac{1}{4n^2\pi} \sin 2n\pi x - \frac{x}{2n\pi} \cos 2n\pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \\
 f(x) &\sim \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin 2n\pi x \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 在区间 $(-l, l)$ 上把下列函数展开为 Fourier 级数:

(1) x ;

证明. x 为奇函数, $a_n = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{l} \left(\frac{l^2}{n^2\pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} - \frac{lx}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) \Big|_0^l = \frac{2l}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \\
 x &\sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2l}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $x + |x|$;

证明. 对偶函数 $|x|$ 进行展开, $b_n = 0$, $a_0 = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x dx = \frac{2}{l} \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^l = l$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{l} \left(\frac{l^2}{n^2\pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \frac{lx}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) \Big|_0^l = \frac{2l((-1)^n - 1)}{n\pi}$$

$$x + |x| \sim \frac{l}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2l}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \frac{2l}{n^2\pi^2} ((-1)^n - 1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad \square$$

5. 利用 $\cos ax$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的 Fourier 展开式, 证明:

$$(1) \cot x = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - n^2\pi^2} \quad (x \neq k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots);$$

$$\text{证明. } \cos ax = \frac{\sin a\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2a}{a^2 - n^2} \cos nx \right)$$

$$\text{取 } x = \pi \text{ 得: } \cos a\pi = \frac{\sin a\pi}{\pi} + \left(\frac{1}{a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a}{a^2 - n^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot a\pi = \frac{1}{a\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a\pi}{a^2\pi^2 - n^2\pi^2} \Rightarrow \cot x = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - n^2\pi^2} \quad \square$$

习题 17.3

1. 求下列级数的 Cesàro 和:

$$(1) 1 + 0 - 1 + 1 + 0 - 1 + \dots;$$

$$\text{证明. } S_{3n} = 0, S_{3n+1} = 1, S_{3n+2} = 1, \sigma_{3n} = \frac{2n}{3n} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\sigma_{3n+1} = \frac{2n+1}{3n+1} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}, \sigma_{3n+2} = \frac{2n+2}{3n+2} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}, \sigma = \frac{2}{3}. \quad \square$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2} + \cos x + \cos 2x + \dots + \cos nx + \dots \quad (0 < x < 2\pi);$$

$$\text{证明. } S_n = \frac{\sin(n - \frac{1}{2})x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}, \sigma_n = \frac{\sin^2(nx/2)}{n \sin x/2} \rightarrow 0, \sigma = 0. \quad \square$$

2. 证明: $[0, \pi]$ 上的连续函数可用余弦多项式一直逼近。

证明. $[0, \pi]$ 上的函数可先偶延拓为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的偶函数, 由 Weierstrass 逼近定理知该函数可以用三角多项式一致逼近, 而该函数为偶函数, 因此三角多项式都是余弦多项式。 $\square$

3. 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 可以用 Cesàro 求和的必要条件是 $a_n = o(n)$ 。

$$\text{证明. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n\sigma_n - 2(n-1)\sigma_{n-1} + (n-2)\sigma_{n-2}}{n} = 0 \quad \square$$

4. 试由 Weierstrass 的关于三角多项式的逼近定理, 导出关于代数多项式的逼近定理。

证明. 由 Weierstrass 逼近定理, 先将函数用三角多项式一致逼近, 再把三角多项式展开为幂级数, 就可得到代数多项式的一致逼近. $\square$

习题 17.4

2. 写出函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq \alpha \\ 0, & \alpha < |x| < \pi \end{cases}$ 的 Parseval 等式, 并求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n\alpha}{n^2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 n\alpha}{n^2}$ 的和。

证明. $f(x)$ 为偶函数, $b_n = 0$, $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\alpha dx = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi}$,
 $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\alpha \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^\alpha = \frac{2 \sin n\alpha}{n\pi}$
 Parseval 等式: $\frac{2\alpha^2}{\pi^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \sin^2 n\alpha}{n^2 \pi^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f^2(x) dx = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi}$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n\alpha}{n^2} = \frac{\alpha(\pi - \alpha)}{2}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 n\alpha}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \sin^2 n\alpha}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\alpha(\pi - \alpha)}{2}$
 $\square$

3. 对展开式 $x = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ ($-\pi < x < \pi$) 逐项积分, 求函数 x^2, x^3 和 x^4 在区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的 Fourier 展开式, 并证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$,
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^8} = \frac{\pi^8}{9450}$.

证明. $x^2 = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \int \sin nx dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx$
 $x^3 = \pi^2 x + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \int \cos nx dx = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} (6 - \pi^2 n^2) \sin nx$
 $x^4 = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} (6 - \pi^2 n^2) \int \sin nx dx = \frac{\pi^4}{5} + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^4} (\pi^2 n^2 - 6) \cos nx$
 由 Parseval 等式: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(12 - 2\pi^2 n^2)^2}{n^6} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi x^6 dx = \frac{2\pi^6}{7}$ 得到:
 $\frac{2\pi^6}{7} = 144 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} - 48\pi^2 \frac{\pi^4}{90} + 4\pi^4 \frac{\pi^2}{6} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = \frac{\pi^6}{945}$

由 Parseval 等式: $\frac{\pi^8}{50} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(8\pi^2 n^2 - 48)^2}{n^8} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^8 dx = \frac{2\pi^8}{9}$ 得到:

$$\frac{2\pi^8}{9} = \frac{\pi^2}{50} + 64\pi^2 \frac{\pi^4}{90} - 768\pi^2 \frac{\pi^6}{945} + 2304 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^8} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^8} = \frac{\pi^8}{9450} \quad \square$$

6. 设 a_n, b_n 是 $f \in \mathbb{R}^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 的 Fourier 系数。证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n}$ 收敛。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \text{ 收敛。} \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx + \frac{\pi^2}{12} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n} \text{ 收敛。} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

7. 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\ln n}$ 在不包含 2π 整数倍的区间上一致收敛, 但它不是 $\mathbb{R}^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 中任意一个函数的 Fourier 级数。

证明. $\left| \sum_{n=2}^N \sin nx \right|$ 一致有界, $\frac{1}{\ln n}$ 关于 n 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知该级数一致收敛。若它是函数 f 的 Fourier 级数, 由 Parseval 等式得: $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 n} = +\infty$, 矛盾。 $\square$

习题 17.5

1. 用 Fourier 积分表示下列函数:

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn} x, & |x| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明. 由于 } f(x) \text{ 为奇函数, } a(u) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cos ut dt = 0, \\ b(u) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \sin ut dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sin ut dt = -\frac{2 \cos ut}{\pi u} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2(1 - \cos u)}{\pi u}. \\ f(x) &\sim \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2(1 - \cos u)}{\pi u} \sin ux du. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

(3) $f(x) = e^{-a|x|} (a > 0)$ 。

证明. 由于 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, $b(u) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \sin ut dt = 0$,
 $a(u) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cos ut dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \sin ut dt = \frac{2a}{\pi(a^2 + u^2)}$ 。
 $f(x) \sim \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a}{\pi(a^2 + u^2)} \cos ux du$ 。 □

2. 求下列积分方程的解:

(1) $\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \sin xt dt = e^{-x} (x > 0);$

证明. $f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin tx dx = \frac{2t}{\pi(1+t^2)}$ □

(2) $\int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cos xt dt = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

证明. $f(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cos tx dx = e^{-|x|}$ □

3. 证明: $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} \cos 2xt dt = \begin{cases} 1-x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x > 1. \end{cases}$

证明. 考虑偶函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-|x|, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x > 1. \end{cases}$, 对其作 Fourier 变换得:

$$a(u) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cos ut dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 (1-t) \cos ut dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2},$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos u}{u^2} \cos ux du \stackrel{u=2t}{=} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} \cos 2xt dt$$
 □

4. 求函数 $F(u) = ue^{-\beta|u|} (\beta > 0)$ 的 Fourier 反变换。

证明. $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} ue^{-\beta|u|} e^{iux} du = \int_0^{+\infty} ue^{(-\beta+ix)u} du + \int_{-\infty}^0 ue^{(\beta+ix)u} du$
 $= \frac{1}{(-\beta+ix)^2} - \frac{1}{(\beta+ix)^2} = \frac{4i\beta x}{(\beta^2+x^2)^2}$ □

习题 18.1

3. 计算下列函数的导函数:

$$(1) f(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} e^{(1+t)^2} dt;$$

$$\text{证明. } f'(x) = -\sin x \cdot e^{1+\cos^2 x} - \cos x \cdot e^{1+\sin^2 x} \quad \square$$

$$(2) f(x) = \int_x^{x^2} e^{-x^2 u^2} du;$$

$$\text{证明. } f'(x) = \int_x^{x^2} -2xe^{-x^2 u^2} du + 2xe^{-x^6} - e^{-x^4} \quad \square$$

$$(3) f(x) = \int_{a+x}^{b+x} \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt;$$

$$\text{证明. } f'(x) = \int_{a+x}^{b+x} \cos xt dt + \frac{\sin x(b+x)}{b+x} - \frac{\sin x(a+x)}{a+x} \quad \square$$

$$(4) f(u) = \int_0^u g(x+u, x-u) dx.$$

$$\text{证明. } f'(u) = \int_0^u g_1 - g_2 dx + g(2u, 0). \quad \square$$

4. 设 φ, ψ 可以分别微分两次和一次。证明:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\varphi(x-at) + \varphi(x+at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(s) ds$$

$$\text{满足弦振动方程 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明. } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{2}(-a\varphi'(x-at) + a\varphi'(x+at)) + \frac{1}{2}(\psi(x+at) + \psi(x-at)) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{2}(a^2\varphi''(x-at) + a^2\varphi''(x+at)) + \frac{1}{2}(a\psi'(x+at) - a\psi'(x-at)) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi'(x-at) + \varphi'(x+at)) + \frac{1}{2a}(\psi(x+at) - \psi(x-at)) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{2}(\varphi''(x-at) + \varphi''(x+at)) + \frac{1}{2a}(\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 f 在闭区间 $[0, a]$ 上连续, 且当 $t \in [0, a]$ 时, $(x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$.

证明:

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_0^a \frac{f(t) dt}{\sqrt{(x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

满足 Laplace 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ 。

证明. 令 $r = \sqrt{(x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 则 $u = \int_0^a \frac{f(t)}{r} dt$,
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \int_0^a -\frac{(x-t)}{r^3} f(t) dt$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \int_0^a \frac{3r(x-t)^2 - r^3}{r^6} f(t) dt$ 。
 同理可得: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \int_0^a \frac{3ry^2 - r^3}{r^6} f(t) dt$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^a \frac{3rz^2 - r^3}{r^6} f(t) dt$ 。相加后
 得到: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^a \frac{3r((x-t)^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 3r^3}{r^6} f(t) dt = 0$ $\square$

7. 在区间 $[1, 3]$ 上用线性函数 $a + bx$ 近似代替函数 $f(x) = x^2$ 。试选取 a, b , 使得 $\int_1^3 (a + bx - x^2)^2 dx$ 取最小值。

证明. 记 $f = \int_1^3 (a + bx - x^2)^2 dx$,
 $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} &= \int_1^3 2(a + bx - x^2) dx = 2ax + bx^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_1^3 = 4a + 8b - \frac{52}{3} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} &= \int_1^3 2x(a + bx - x^2) dx = ax^2 + \frac{2}{3}bx^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 \Big|_1^3 = 8a + \frac{52}{3}b - 40 \end{aligned} \right.$,
 f 取最小值 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{11}{3}, b = 4$ $\square$

习题 18.2

1. 研究下列反常积分在指定区间上的一致收敛性:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ux} \sin x dx, 0 < u_0 \leq u < +\infty;$$

证明. $\left| \int_0^A \sin x dx \right| = |\cos A - \cos 0| \leq 2$ 一致有界, e^{-ux} 关于 x 单调递减且关于 u 一致趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知原积分一致收敛。 $\square$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + (x+u)^2}, 0 \leq u < +\infty;$$

证明. $\frac{1}{1 + (x+u)^2} \leq \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$, 而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法知原积分一致收敛。 $\square$

2. 证明: 积分 $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin ux}{x} dx$ 在任何不包含 $u = 0$ 的闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛, 在包含 $u = 0$ 的区间上不一致收敛。

证明. 若 $0 \notin [a, b]$, $\left| \int_0^A \sin ux dx \right| = \left| \frac{\cos uA - \cos 1}{u} \right| \leq \frac{2}{|u|} \leq \frac{2}{\min\{|a|, |b|\}}$
 一致有界, $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知积分一致收敛。
 若 $0 \in [a, b]$, $\sup \left| \int_A^\infty \frac{\sin ux}{x} dx \right| = \sup \left| \int_{Au}^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \right| \geq \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 因此积分不一致收敛。 $\square$

习题 18.3

1. 研究下列函数在指定区间上的连续性:

(1) $f(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{t}{2+t^x} dt, x \in (2, +\infty)$;

证明. 注意到 0 不是 $f(x)$ 的瑕点, 只需判断 $\int_1^\infty \frac{t}{2+t^x} dt$ 是否一致收敛。
 $\frac{t}{2+t^x} \leq \frac{1}{t^{x-1}}$, 而 $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{t^{x-1}} dt$ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法知 $f(x)$ 一致收敛, 因此连续。 $\square$

(3) $f(\alpha) = \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx, \alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ 。

证明. $\left| \int_1^A \sin x dx \right| = |\cos A - \cos 1| \leq 2$ 一致有界, $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$ 关于 x 单调递减且关于 α 一致趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $f(\alpha)$ 一致收敛, 因此连续。 $\square$

2. 利用公式 $\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\alpha > 0)$, 计算积分 $\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (\ln x)^m dx$, 其中 m 为正整数。

证明. 对该积分不断使用分部积分得: $\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (\ln x)^m dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 (\ln x)^m dx^\alpha$
 $= \frac{1}{\alpha} x^\alpha (\ln x)^m \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 x^\alpha d(\ln x)^m dx = -\frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (\ln x)^{m-1} dx = \dots$
 $= (-1)^m \frac{m!}{\alpha^m} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} dx = (-1)^m \frac{m!}{\alpha^{m+1}}$ $\square$

4. 计算积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx (\beta \neq 0)$ 。

证明. 不妨设 $\alpha \geq 0, \beta > 0$, 记 $I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$, 对 $I(\alpha)$ 求导得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I'(\alpha) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha^2 + x^2)(\beta^2 + x^2)} dx = \frac{2\alpha}{\beta^2 - \alpha^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + x^2} - \frac{1}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{2\alpha}{\beta^2 - \alpha^2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \arctan \frac{x}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \arctan \frac{x}{\beta} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\beta(\alpha + \beta)}
 \end{aligned}$$

再对 $I'(\alpha)$ 积分得: $I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C(\beta)$, 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(0) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x^2}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\beta \tan t}{=} \frac{2}{\beta} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \beta + \ln \tan t dt = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln \beta, \text{ 于是有} \\
 C(\beta) &= I(0) - \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln \beta = 0 \Rightarrow I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha + \beta). \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

习题 18.4

3. 利用 Γ 函数, 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明. } \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma(3/2)\Gamma(3/2)}{\Gamma(3)} \\
 &= \frac{(\Gamma(1/2)/2)^2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3};$$

$$\text{证明. } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-2/3}}{1+t} dt = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad \square$$

4. 证明: $\ln B(p, q)$ 关于变量 p 是 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的凸函数。

证明. 只要证明: $\ln B(\lambda_1 p_1 + \lambda_2 p_2, q) \leq \lambda_1 \ln B(p_1, q) + \lambda_2 \ln B(p_2, q)$

$\Leftrightarrow B(\lambda_1 p_1 + \lambda_2 p_2) \leq B(p_1, q)^{\lambda_1} \cdot B(p_2, q)^{\lambda_2}$, 其中 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(\lambda_1 p_1 + \lambda_2 p_2) &= \int_0^1 t^{\lambda_1 p_1 + \lambda_2 p_2 - 1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 (t^{\lambda_1(p_1-1)} (1-t)^{\lambda_1(q-1)}) (t^{\lambda_2(p_2-1)} (1-t)^{\lambda_2(q-1)}) dt \\
 &\leq \left(\int_0^1 t^{p_1-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt \right)^{\lambda_1} \left(\int_0^1 t^{p_2-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt \right)^{\lambda_2} \\
 &= B(p_1, q)^{\lambda_1} \cdot B(p_2, q)^{\lambda_2} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 设 $a > 0$, $ac - b^2 > 0$, $a > \frac{1}{2}$ 。证明:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^\alpha} = \frac{(ac - b^2)^{\frac{1}{2} - \alpha}}{a^{1 - \alpha}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha - \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明. } & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(ax^2 + 2bx + c)^\alpha} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(a(x + \frac{b}{a})^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{a})^\alpha} \\ &= \frac{a^\alpha}{(ac - b^2)^\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{a^2}{ac - b^2}(x + \frac{b}{a})^2 + 1\right)^\alpha} \quad (\text{令 } t = \frac{a^2}{ac - b^2}(x + \frac{b}{a})^2) \\ &= \frac{a^{\alpha-1}}{(ac - b^2)^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+t)^\alpha} dt = \frac{a^{\alpha-1}}{(ac - b^2)^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}}} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{a^{\alpha-1}}{(ac - b^2)^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\alpha - \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{(ac - b^2)^{\frac{1}{2} - \alpha}}{a^{1 - \alpha}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha - \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sqrt{\pi} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

第一次习题课

定义 1: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛是指其部分和序列收敛

性质: (i) 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

(ii) 线性性: 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha a_n + \beta b_n)$ 收敛,

且有: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha a_n + \beta b_n) = \alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ ($\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$)

(iii) 结合性: 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 是收敛级数, 在不改变次序的情况下对项进行任意结合, 得到的新级数仍然收敛

正项级数的判别法 (以下总设 $a_n > 0$)

① 单调有界: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ 有界

② 比较判别法: 若从某一项开始 $a_n \leq b_n$

则有:
$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 发散} \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \end{cases}$$

极限形式: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l$, 则有:

• $0 < l < \infty$: 相同敛散性

• $l = 0$: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

• $l = \infty$: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 发散

③ Cauchy 积分判别: $x \geq 1$ 时, $f(x) \geq 0$, 递减. 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) \sim \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$

④ Cauchy 开方判别: 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 正项级数. 若 $q < 1$, 当 $n \gg 1$ 时, $\sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq q < 1$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛. 若有无无穷个 n , $\sqrt[n]{a_n} \geq 1$, 则有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散



极限形式: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = q$, 则有:

• $q < 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

• $q > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散

• $q = 1$ 时, 不能确定

⑤ D'Alembert 判别法: 设 $a_n > 0$, 若 $0 < q < 1$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$.

• $n \geq N$ 时, $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq q$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

• $n \geq N$ 时, $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \geq 1$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散

极限形式: 设 $a_n > 0$, 则有

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q < 1$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = p > 1$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散

• $q = 1$ 或 $p = 1$ 不能确定

⑥ Raabe 判别法 (~~极限形式~~): $a_n > 0$, 有

• $\exists r > 1$, s.t. $n > N$ 时, $n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \geq r$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

• $n > N$ 时, 有 $n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \leq 1$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散

极限形式: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = l$.

或者 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{l}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

则有 $l > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛; $l < 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散; $l = 1$ 无法确定

⑦ Gauss 判别法: 设 $a_n > 0$ 满足:

$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\beta}{n \ln n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n \ln n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

$\beta > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛; $\beta < 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散



补充习题:

1. 假定正项级数 $\{a_n\}$ 发散, 判断以下三个级数的敛散性: ① $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n}$ ② $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+n a_n}$ ③ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{1+a_n}$

证: ① 收敛: $\frac{a_n}{1+n^2 a_n} < \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

② 既可能收敛也可能发散.

取 $a_n = 1$, 发散

取 $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} & n = k^2, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & n \neq k^2 \end{cases}$ 收敛

③ 发散. 令 $c_n = \frac{a_n}{1+a_n} < 1$, 则 $a_n = \frac{c_n}{1-c_n}$

反证: 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ 收敛, 则 $n \gg 1$ 时, $c_n < \frac{1}{2}$

从而 $a_n < 2c_n$, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 矛盾.

2. 判断 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} - 1)$ 的敛散性

证: 由 Taylor 展开 $n^{\frac{1}{n^2+1}} - 1 = e^{\frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}} - 1 = \frac{\ln n}{n^2+1} + o\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2+1}\right)$

n 充分大时, 注意到 $\ln n < n^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 故 $\frac{\ln n}{n^2+1} < n^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ 收敛.

3. 分析 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{(\ln n)^p}$ 的敛散性

证: 由 Taylor 展开: $n^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \frac{\ln n}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

故 $\frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{(\ln n)^p} = \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^{p-1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p}\right)$

$p > 2$ 时收敛 $p \leq 2$ 时发散



4. (教材 P180, 问题 14.3 T3)

设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 是收敛正项级数, 试作一个收敛的正项级数, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$

使得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$

证: 设 $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$. 记 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$, $\beta_n = S - S_n \downarrow$

$b_n = \sqrt{\beta_n} - \sqrt{\beta_{n+1}}$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$

5. (Kronecker 定理) 设 $a_n \downarrow 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$ 收敛,

则有: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) b_n = 0$

证: $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_n \right| \leq \left| \sum_{k=1}^N a_k b_n \right| + \left| \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k b_n \right|$

而 $\left| \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k b_n \right| < \left| \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k b_k \cdot \frac{b_n}{b_k} \right|$

由 Cauchy 收敛原理: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $n > N_1$ 时

$\left| \sum_{k=N_1+1}^n a_k b_k \right| < \varepsilon/3$. (不妨设 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{N_1} \neq 0$)

则 $\exists N_2 > N_1$, $n > N_2$ 时, 有: $b_n < \varepsilon/3 / |a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{N_1}|$

故 $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_n \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \left| \sum_{k=N_1+1}^n a_k b_k \cdot \frac{b_n}{b_k} \right|$

从而 $\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \sum_{k=N_1+1}^{n-1} |S_k| \left(\frac{1}{b_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{b_k} \right) b_n + |S_n|$

$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left(\frac{b_n}{b_n} - \frac{b_n}{b_{N_1+1}} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < \varepsilon$

其中 $S_k = \sum_{l=N_1+1}^k a_l b_l$

6. 设 $b_n \uparrow \infty$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 试证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n}{b_n} = 0$

证: 令 $x_n = a_n b_n$, $b_n = \frac{1}{b_n}$, 则 $y_n \downarrow 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n y_n$ 收敛. 由 Kronecker 定理得



7. 设 $a_n > 0$, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$. $p > 1$. 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^p} < \infty$

证: $\frac{a_n}{S_n^p} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^p}$

对 x^{1-p} 在 $[a, b]$ 上用 Lagrange 中值定理: ($a > 0$)

$$\frac{1}{a^{p-1}} - \frac{1}{b^{p-1}} = \frac{(p-1)}{z^p} (b-a) > (p-1) \frac{b-a}{b^p}$$

令 $a = S_{n-1}$, $b = S_n$. 代入:

$$\frac{a_n}{S_n^p} = \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^p} < \frac{1}{p-1} \left(\frac{1}{S_{n-1}^{p-1}} - \frac{1}{S_n^{p-1}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{S_k^p} = \frac{1}{a_1^{p-1}} + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{a_k}{S_k^p} < \frac{1}{a_1^{p-1}} + \frac{1}{p-1} \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{S_{k-1}^{p-1}} - \frac{1}{S_k^{p-1}} \right)$$

$$< \frac{1}{a_1^{p-1}} + \frac{1}{p-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_1^{p-1}} = \frac{p}{p-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_1^{p-1}} < \infty$$

Remark: $p > 1$ 必要. 否则取 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$, $S_n = \ln n + r$, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n} = \infty$

8. (Frink 判别法) $a_n > 0$. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)^n = \lambda$ 存在.

则 $\lambda < e^{-1}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛. $\lambda > e^{-1}$ 时级数发散.

证: 取对数: $n \ln \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow \ln \lambda$

$$\lambda < e^{-1} \text{ 时 } n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \geq n \ln \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > -\ln \lambda - \varepsilon/2 > 1$$

由 Raabe 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛

$$\lambda > e^{-1} \text{ 时 } n \ln \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = -\ln \lambda \in (0, 1). \quad a_n \downarrow \quad (n \ln \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > 0)$$

$$\text{又 } n \ln \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < 1, n \gg 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > e^{-1/n}$$

$$a_n > c e^{-\ln n + r} \Rightarrow a_n > c' \cdot \frac{1}{n} \quad c' \text{ 为常数 (与 } n \text{ 无关) 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散}$$

Remark: $\lambda = e^{-1}$ 时无法判断.

$$\text{令 } a_n = \frac{1}{n}, b_n = \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}. \text{ 则 } \lambda = e^{-1}, \text{ 但 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 收敛}$$



二、习题

1. (教材 P232 T6)

(1) 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在 E 上一致收敛, 知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N},$

$$\forall n \geq N, p > 0 \text{ 有: } \left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} u_k(x) \right| < \varepsilon/2$$

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} u_n(x) = a_n$, 故 $\exists \delta_n > 0,$

$$\text{s.t. } |u_n(x) - a_n| < \varepsilon/2(p+1) \quad \forall x \in B_{\delta_n}(x_0) \cap E$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \delta = \min \{ \delta_n, \delta_{n+1}, \dots, \delta_{n+p} \}$$



取 $x \in B_\delta(x_0) \cap E$, $n \geq N$, $p > 0$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} a_k \right| &< \left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} a_k - \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} u_k(x_0) + \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} u_k(x) \right| \\ &\leq \left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} (a_k - u_k(x_0)) \right| + \left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} u_k(x) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} |u_k(x_0) - a_k| + \varepsilon/2 \\ &< (p+1) \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2(p+1)} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 (Cauchy 准则)

(2) (类比 Abel 第二定理)

证明可类比定理 15.3.1, 此处不再赘述.

2. (P₂₂₄ 中问题 15.2 T₅) 设函数 f 在 $x=0$ 的邻域或内有二阶连续导函数, 且 $f(0)=0$, $0 < f'(0) < 1$. 记 f_n 为 f 的 n 次复合, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的邻域或内一致收敛.

证: 由于 $f(x) = f'(0)x + o(x)$ $x \rightarrow 0$

故可找到 $\delta > 0$, $0 < q < 1$, 使 $|f(x)| \leq q|x| \forall x \in B_\delta(0)$

从而 $|f_n(x)| \leq q^n |x| < q^n \delta$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的邻域或 $B_\delta(0)$ 内一致收敛.

3. (教材 P₂₃₃ 问题 15.3 T₂) 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 满足

(a) $\int_a^{+\infty} u_n(x) dx$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 收敛

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛, $\forall b > a$.

(c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛, $f_n(x) = \int_a^x u_n(t) dt$



扫描全能王 创建

证明: $\int_a^{+\infty} (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)) dx$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^{+\infty} u_n(x) dx$ 都收敛.

$$\text{且 } \int_a^{+\infty} (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^{+\infty} u_n(x) dx$$

$$\text{证: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^x u_n(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} u_n(x) dx := a_n.$$

且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 E 上一致收敛. 这里 $E = [a, +\infty)$

$+\infty$ 为 E 的极限点.

$$\text{又由 } T_1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^{+\infty} u_n(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^{+\infty} u_n(x) dx \quad (*)$$

$$LHS = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^x u_n(x) dx$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, +\infty) \text{ 上一致收敛}}_{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) dx}$$

$$= \int_a^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) dx \quad (\text{由 } (*) \text{ 保证该积分存在})$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^{+\infty} u_n(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) dx.$$

4. (教材 P233 问题 15.3 T6)

$$\text{证: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2 2^{n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n+1} x}{2^n} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2n+1} x}{2^n} dx$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n+1} x}{2^n} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2n+1} x}{2^n} dx = \pi.}}$$



扫描全能王 创建

5. DCT 与一致收敛

DCT: 设 $\{f_n\}$ 可积, 且 $\exists g$, s.t. $|f_n| \leq g$ $\forall x \in I$, g 为可积函数, 且有 $f_n \rightarrow f$. 则 $\int_I f_n(x) dx \rightarrow \int_I f(x) dx$.

一致收敛时, 由一致收敛性, 可找到 $M > 0$,

s.t. $|f_n| \leq |f| + M$ $\forall x \in I$. 而 f 一定可积, 故可

由 DCT 得出 $\int_I f_n(x) dx \rightarrow \int_I f(x) dx$

注: 极限与积分号交换的充要条件由 U.I. 给出. (Vitali 收敛定理)

6. 连续性方面的充要条件

Def: 称函数列 $\{S_n\}$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上为准一致收敛, 如果该函数列于 $[a, b]$ 上收敛于极限函数 $S(x)$. 且 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists N' > N$, s.t. $\forall x \in [a, b]$, $\exists n_x \in [N, N']$ 满足 $|S_{n_x}(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon$.

Prop 2 (Arzela-Borel 定理) 在 $[a, b]$ 上的连续函数列的极限函数在 $[a, b]$ 上连续的充要条件是函数列在 $[a, b]$ 上准一致收敛.

证明: 设 $\{S_n\}$ 连续函数列 on $[a, b]$ with $S_n \rightarrow S$ on $[a, b]$

必要性: $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$, ~~$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$~~

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n_0 > N$, s.t. $|S_{n_0}(x_0) - S(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

利用 $S_{n_0}(x)$ 和 $S(x)$ 的连续性. $\exists \delta_0 > 0$, s.t. $\forall x \in B_{\delta_0}(x_0) \cap [a, b]$

有: $|S_{n_0}(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon$



$$\text{证 } |S_{n_0}(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in B_{\delta_0}(x_0) \cap [a, b]$$

由有限覆盖定理, 可找到 $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}_+$.

取 $N' = \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} n_i$. 则可验证 $\{S_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛到 S .

$$\text{充分性: } |S(x) - S(x_0)| \leq |S(x) - S_n(x)| + |S_n(x) - S_n(x_0)| + |S_n(x_0) - S(x_0)|$$

$$=: I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

由于 $S_n(x_0) \rightarrow S(x_0)$, 故 $\exists N, n \geq N$ 时 $I_3 < \varepsilon/3$.

由一致收敛条件, 对于 N 与 $\varepsilon/3$, $\exists$ 满足条件的 N' . 由于 $[N, N']$ 中只有有限个正整数, 故 $\exists \delta > 0$, s.t. $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 且 $x \in [a, b]$ 时, $I_2 < \varepsilon/3 \quad \forall n \in [N, N']$

又 $\forall x$, 只要 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, x \in [a, b]$, 则 $\exists n_x \in [N, N']$

s.t. $n = n_x$ 时 $I_1 < \varepsilon/3$, 此时 $I_2 < \varepsilon/3, I_3 < \varepsilon/3$

取这样的 n_x , 则有: $|S(x) - S(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

证 $S(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 关于 x_0 连续.

7. 设具有相同单调性的单调函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上收敛于 $f \in C[a, b]$, 则 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛.

证: 不妨设 $\{f_n\}$ 均为单增函数.

$\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$, 由 f 的连续性:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \delta(x_0, \varepsilon), \text{ s.t. } |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon/3 \quad \forall x \in B_{\delta}(x_0) \cap [a, b]$$

注意到由单调性: $|f_n(x) - f_n(x_0)| < \max\{f_n(x_0 + \delta_{x_0}) - f_n(x_0), f_n(x_0) - f_n(x_0 - \delta)\}$

且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f_n(x) - f_n(x_0)) = f(x) - f(x_0)$ (绝对值小于 $\varepsilon/3$)

8



扫描全能王 创建

由上知: $\exists N_{x_0}^1 = N(x_0, \varepsilon)$, s.t. $n > N_{x_0}^1$ 时

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(x_0)| < \varepsilon/3 \quad \forall x \in B_{\delta_{x_0}}(x_0) \cap [a, b]$$

又由收敛性 $(f_n(x_0) \rightarrow f(x_0)) \exists N_{x_0}^2 = N(x_0, \varepsilon)$, s.t. $n > N_{x_0}^2$ 时

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(x_0)| < \varepsilon/3 \quad \forall x \in B_{\delta_{x_0}}(x_0) \cap [a, b]$$

从而: $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < |f_n(x) - f_n(x_0)| + |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| + |f(x_0) - f(x)|$

$$\leq |f_n(x) - f_n(x_0)| + |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| + |f(x_0) - f(x)|$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in B_{\delta_{x_0}}(x_0) \cap [a, b]$$

由有限覆盖定理可知可取出 $x_0^1, x_0^2, \dots, x_0^n$

$$\text{s.t. } [a, b] \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_{\delta_{x_0^i}}(x_0^i)$$

$$\text{从而令 } N = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} N_{x_0^i} = N(\varepsilon) \text{ (只与 } \varepsilon \text{ 有关)}$$

则 $n > N$ 时

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \text{ 成立}$$

这即 $f_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x)$



即得此积分收敛

习题

教材 p284 问题 16.2 T2

$$t \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} dx = -e^{-tx} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| t \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} f(x) dx - a \right| = \left| t \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} (f(x) - a) dx \right| \quad (*)$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a$, 知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists M$, $x > M$ 时 $|f(x) - a| < \varepsilon/2$

又 $|f(x) - a| < N$ 有界, 取 t , s.t. $|t| < \varepsilon/2NM$

$$\text{从而 } (*) = \left| t \left(\int_0^M e^{-tx} (f(x) - a) dx + \int_M^{+\infty} e^{-tx} (f(x) - a) dx \right) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| t \int_0^M e^{-tx} N dx + t \int_M^{+\infty} e^{-tx} \cdot \varepsilon/2 dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$f(x) dx, \quad \text{即 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} f(x) dx = a$$



扫描全能王 创建

证: (教材 P. 91 问题 16.3 T1)

$$\int_a^A \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_a^A \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_a^A \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{bA}^{aA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \quad (*)$$

取 $\xi \in (aA, bA)$, $\eta \in (aA, bA)$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{积分中值定理}]{\xi \rightarrow 0} f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} - f(\eta) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\xrightarrow[A \rightarrow +\infty]{\xi \rightarrow 0} (f(0) - f(+\infty)) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

(2) 在 (*) 中, 由 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 收敛

知第二项 $\xrightarrow[A \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

即 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$

(3) 在 (*) 中, 由 $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 收敛

知第一项 $\xrightarrow[\xi \rightarrow 0]{A \rightarrow \infty} 0$

即 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = -f(+\infty) \ln \frac{b}{a}$

3. (教材 P. 91 问题 16.3 T2)

$$\int_0^{1-\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \leq \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 f(x) dx$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 即知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$



扫描全能王 创建



中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

P61

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ 易知 } \frac{\partial (G \circ F)(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m)_i}{\partial x^j} &= \frac{\partial G_i(F(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m))}{\partial x^j} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial G_i}{\partial y_k} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x^j} \quad (\text{这里 } y_k = F_k(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m)) \\
 &= (DG(y_0) \cdot DF(x_0))_{ij}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } D(G \circ F)(x_0) = DG(y_0) \cdot DF(x_0)$$

$$2. \text{ 由反函数定理: } F \text{ 存在唯一反函数 } F^{-1}, \text{ 且 } (F^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{F'(x)}$$

又 $F'(x) \neq 0$ for $x \in (a, b)$. 故由 F' 连续性知 $F'(x) > 0$ 或 $F'(x) < 0$

从而 F 和 F' 在 (a, b) 上严格单调

$$3. (1) F \text{ 值域为 } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial (u, v)}{\partial (x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} e^x \cos y & -e^x \sin y \\ e^x \sin y & e^x \cos y \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x} \neq 0 \quad (\text{且恒大于 } 0)$$

故 F 在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 的任一点有 C^∞ 局部逆映射. 由于 F 显然不是 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上单射, 故不是整体一一的

$$(3) x = x_0: F(x_0, y) = (e^{x_0} \cos y, e^{x_0} \sin y) \text{ 半径为 } e^{x_0} \text{ 的圆}$$

$$y = y_0: F(x, y_0) = (e^x \cos y_0, e^x \sin y_0) \text{ 从原点出发的 (不包含 } 0) \text{ 的方向为 } (\cos y_0, \sin y_0) \text{ 的射线}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} e^x \cos y = s \\ e^x \sin y = t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \sqrt{s^2 + t^2} \\ y = \arctan \frac{t}{s} \end{cases} \quad G(s, t) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \sqrt{s^2 + t^2}, \arctan \frac{t}{s} \right)$$



4. 记 $\Delta x = (\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_m)$ $\Delta x = x - x_0$.

$$\| \cancel{G(F(x)) - G(F(x_0)) - DG(y_0) DF(x_0) \Delta x} \|$$

$$= \| G(F(x)) - G(F(x_0)) - DG(y_0) \cdot DF(x_0) \Delta x \|$$

$$\stackrel{G \text{ 可微}}{=} \| DG(y_0) (F(x) - F(x_0)) - DG(y_0) DF(x_0) \Delta x + \Delta_1 (F(x) - F(x_0)) \|$$

$$\text{这里 } \|\Delta_1 (F(x) - F(x_0))\| = o(\|F(x) - F(x_0)\|) = o(\|DF(x_0) \Delta x\|) = o(\|\Delta x\|)$$

$$(*) \leq \| DG(y_0) (F(x) - F(x_0)) - DG(y_0) DF(x_0) \Delta x \| + o(\|\Delta x\|)$$

$$\stackrel{F \text{ 可微}}{=} \| DG(y_0) DF(x_0) \Delta x - DG(y_0) DF(x_0) \Delta x + \Delta_2 (\Delta x) \| + o(\|\Delta x\|)$$

$$\text{由 } F \text{ 可微知 } \|\Delta_2 (\Delta x)\| = o(\|\Delta x\|)$$

$$\Rightarrow \| G(F(x)) - G(F(x_0)) - \cancel{DG(F(x_0))} DG(y_0) DF(x_0) \Delta x \|$$

$$\leq o(\|\Delta x\|)$$

$$\text{亦即 } G \circ F \text{ 可微且 } D(G \circ F)(x_0) = DG(y_0) DF(x_0)$$

5. 若可微, 由 $T_4: DF^{-1}(y_0) DF(x_0) = I_n$

与 $\det DF(x_0) = 0$ 矛盾.

6. (1) 此为开映射定理 (由题: F^{-1} 存在, 利用反函数定理结论即可)

(2) 由 F 双射知整体逆映射存在, 利用反函数定理结论.

7. $F'(x) = \frac{1}{2} + 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x} \quad x \neq 0$

$$\text{而 } F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} + x \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

可知 $F'(x)$ 在 0 不连续.

注意到 $F'(\frac{1}{2n\pi}) = \frac{1}{4n\pi}$, $F'(\frac{1}{(2n+1)\pi}) = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$

$$\phi F(\frac{1}{(2n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}) = \frac{1}{(2n+\frac{1}{2})\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{(2n+\frac{1}{2})\pi} \right) > F(\frac{1}{2n\pi})$$





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA
Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

故 $\exists \xi_n \in (\frac{1}{(2n+1)\pi}, \frac{1}{2n\pi})$, 有 $F(\xi_n) = \frac{1}{4n\pi}$.

即 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $F(x) = \frac{1}{4n\pi}$ 总有至少两个解

从而 $F(x)$ 在 0 无局部反函数.

$$\begin{aligned} 8. (1) \quad y'' &= \frac{dy'}{dx} = - \frac{-F_{xy}'' F_y' + F_y'' F_x'}{F_y'^2} \\ &= \frac{2F_x' F_y' F_{xy}'' - F_y'^2 F_{xx}'' - F_x'^2 F_{yy}''}{F_y''^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_j} = - \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right)^{-1} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m$$

(3) 由隐映射定理

9. (1) (2) 见数分第一册教材

10. 证推广情形: $F: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ($n < m$) C^1 映射. 若 F 一一映射

令 $G: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \mapsto (F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m)$

$$\text{则 } \left(\frac{\partial G_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{m \times m} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

由于 $\left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{n \times m}$ 满秩 (F 一一映射), 则 $\left(\frac{\partial G_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{m \times m}$ 满秩.

有局部逆映射 g , s.t. $g \circ G = I_{\mathbb{R}^m}$

考虑 $\{x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0\}$ 的 G -原像 S . 知 $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in S$,

$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = 0$. 由 F 一一知 S 仅有一个元素.

但这与 $n < m$ 矛盾. 故 F 不是一一映射.



$$11. \text{ 令 } \varphi(t) = (F(b) - F(a)) \cdot F(t)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = (F(b) - F(a)) \cdot DF(t) \quad \varphi \in C^1[a, b]$$

由中值定理: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $\varphi(b) - \varphi(a) = \varphi'(\xi)(b-a)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \|F(b) - F(a)\|^2 &= \varphi'(\xi)(b-a) \\ &= (b-a) (F(b) - F(a)) \cdot DF(\xi) \\ &\leq (b-a) \|F(b) - F(a)\| \|DF(\xi)\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|F(b) - F(a)\| \leq \|DF(\xi)\| (b-a)$$

$$12. \text{ 令 } g(t) = F(a + t(b-a))$$

$$g'(t) = \left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} \right) (b-a)^T$$

$$\|g(b) - g(a)\| = \|F(b) - F(a)\| \stackrel{T_{11}}{\leq} \|Dg(\xi)\| \leq M \|b-a\|$$

13. (1) 由 $\lambda \neq 0$, 知 $\|A\| \neq 0$

$$\text{故 } \varphi(x) = x \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}(y - F(x)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x) = y$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \| \varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x_2) \| &= \| x_1 - x_2 \| \cdot \| A^{-1} (F(x_1) - F(x_2)) \| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{L} \| x_1 - x_2 \| \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由压缩映射定理

(4) 由开映射定理.

(5) 由 T8 (1) (取 $y = F(x)$) 归纳证明

14. 由反函数定理, $\forall y_0 \in F(A)$, 有 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 有 $x_0 = F^{-1}(y_0)$

且 $F^{-1}(B_\varepsilon(y_0)) = B_\delta(x_0)$ F^{-1} 为局部反函数, $F' \in C^1$

由 $A \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C(x_i, \delta_i)$, 知 $F(A) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C(y_i, \varepsilon_i)$

由 $m(A) = 0$ 知 $m(F(A)) = 0$

15. 利用 T14 结论即可





2-1

13. 定义 $T(m, \mathbb{R}^n)$ 中的距离 d .

设 $x, y \in T(m, \mathbb{R}^n)$ $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T$ $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$

$x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 且 $\{x_i\}$ 线性无关 $\{y_i\}$ 线性无关

此时可见 x, y 为 $m \times n$ 的矩阵. 由线性无关, 知 $x, y \in M(m, n; m)$

由 $p(x, y) = \max_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}} |x_{ij} - y_{ij}|$ x_{ij} 为 x_i 的 j 分量. (马金证为距离)

则显然度量空间 $(T(m, \mathbb{R}^n), p)$ 与 $M(m, n; m)$ (配备以例 8 的距离) 同构. 自然有相同拓扑结构.

而 $M(m, n; m)$ 是 mn 维 C^0 流形. 可类似定义例 8 中的映射 φ (构成一组基), 进而张成微分构造, 即

$T(m, \mathbb{R}^n)$ 为 mn 维 C^0 流形.

$\lambda: M(n, n+k; n) \rightarrow G(n, k)$ 商拓扑.





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA
Hefei, Anhui, 230026 The People's Republic of China

14. (1) 考虑 λ 的拉回: $\bar{\lambda}: G(n, k) \rightarrow M(n, n+k; n)$
 $\lambda(y) = x \quad y = (J_n, Q)$
 对每一个 $x \in G(n, k)$, 取 $y \in M(n, n+k; n)$, 有 $\bar{\lambda}(y) = x$ ($\bar{\lambda}(y) = x$)

$\{(U, \varphi)\}$ 是 $M(n, n+k; n)$ 的 C^∞ 微分构造

验证 $\{(\lambda(U), \varphi, \bar{\lambda})\}$ 是 $G(n, k)$ 的 C^∞ 微分构造.

(2) 引入 $M(n, n+k; n)$ 中拓扑, 类似可证 (视为基子拓扑)

(3) $G_{k,n}$ 是 r 维线性空间 ($r \leq n+k$)

则取基 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_r\}$

则 $\{r_{ij} \mid r_{ij} \in \mathbb{Q}, 0 \leq i \leq r\}$ 是 $G_{k,n}$ 稠密集.

(4) 设 $\bigcup U_\alpha$ 是 $G_{k,n}$ 的一个开覆盖
 $U_{r_{ij}}$ 为包含 r_{ij} 的开集 (可以相同)

容易验证 $G_{k,n}$ 自列紧, 而其完备, 自然是紧致的



扫描全能王 创建



中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA
Hefei, Anhui 230026 The People's Republic of China

2.2.2

(1) $F_2 \circ F_1 : M_1 \rightarrow M_3$

取 M_1, M_2, M_3 的坐标列阵 $(U_1, \varphi_1), (U_2, \varphi_2), (U_3, \varphi_3)$

则 $\varphi_2 \circ F_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1} \in C^k, \varphi_3 \circ F_2 \circ \varphi_2^{-1} \in C^k$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_3 \circ F_2 \circ F_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1} = \varphi_3 \circ F_2 \circ \varphi_2^{-1} \circ \varphi_2 \circ F_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1} \in C^k$

(2) 证 $F_2 \circ F_1$ 是 C^k 映射.

$\Rightarrow D(\varphi_2 \circ F_2 \circ F_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1})|_{\varphi_1 \varphi_1^{-1}} = D(\varphi_3 \circ F_2 \circ \varphi_2^{-1})|_{\varphi_2 \varphi_2^{-1}} D(\varphi_2 \circ F_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1})|_{\varphi_1 \varphi_1^{-1}}$

$\Rightarrow (\text{rank } F_2 \circ F_1)_p \leq \max \{ (\text{rank } F_2)_p, (\text{rank } F_1)_p \}$

(3) 设 $A = \varphi_2 \circ F_2 \circ \varphi_2^{-1} \quad B = \varphi_2 \circ F_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1} \quad AB = 0$

$\mathbb{R}^p$ 可取 $A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性 $\text{rank } \text{Im } A = m \quad 0 < m < n$

$B: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性 $\text{Im } B = \ker A$ 则 A, B 的 rank 均不为 0.

且 A, B 是 C^k 的, 故 $AB = 0$

(4) 由 (1) 知 $F_2 \circ F_1$ 是 C^k 的 由 (2)

$\text{rank } (F_2 \circ F_1)_p \leq \max \{ (\text{rank } F_2)_p, (\text{rank } F_1)_p \} \leq m < n.$

证 $F_2 \circ F_1$ 是浸入

$F_i: M_i \rightarrow F(M_i)$ 同胚 $i=1, 2.$

故 $F_2 \circ F_1: M_1 \rightarrow F_2 \circ F_1(M_1)$ 是同胚. 进而为浸入.

~~2.2.2.3~~



扫描全能王 创建

2.2.8 ~~$x \in V$~~ $\varphi_1: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad x \mapsto \tan \frac{\pi}{2} \|x\| x$

是 C^∞ 微分同胚.

作平移 $\varphi_2: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad x \mapsto x - \varphi_1(p) + \varphi_1(q)$

C^∞ 微分同胚

则 $\varphi_1^{-1} \circ \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1: V \rightarrow V$ 是 C^∞ 微分同胚.

且 $\varphi_1^{-1} \circ \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1(p) = \varphi_1^{-1} \circ \varphi_2(\varphi_1(p)) = \varphi_1^{-1} \circ \varphi_1(q) = q$

故 $\varphi_1^{-1} \circ \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1$ 是这个同胚



扫描全能王 创建

2.7.19. 证: 由 $(M_1, D_1), (M_2, D_2)$ 是度量空间可知

它们有可数稠密子集

$\exists$ 稠密子集 $X_1 \subset M_1, X_2 \subset M_2$ 使得 $\overline{X_1} = M_1, \overline{X_2} = M_2$

由 $\text{meas}(A) = 0$ 可知

$M_1 \setminus A$ 必满足 $\overline{M_1 \setminus A} = M_1$

而由 F 为 G , $F(M_1) \subset F(M_2)$, 要证 $G(F(M_1) \setminus F(A)) = F(G(F(M_1)))$ ($G \in \mathcal{B}$)

$\Rightarrow F(M_1 \setminus F(A)) \subset F(M_1)$

$$G(F(M_1) \setminus F(A)) = G(F(\overline{M_1 \setminus A}) \setminus F(A))$$

$$\supset G(F(M_1 \setminus A)) \setminus G(F(A))$$

$$\supset G(F(M_1)) \setminus G(F(A))$$

$$\supset G(F(M_1 \setminus A)) \cup G(F(A)) \setminus G(F(A))$$

$$\supset G(F(M_1 \setminus A))$$

$$\text{又 } F(M_1 \setminus F(A)) \subset F(M_1 \setminus A)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(F(M_1) \setminus F(A)) \subset G(F(M_1 \setminus A))$$

$$\text{对内取闭 } G(F(M_1) \setminus F(A)) = G(\overline{F(M_1 \setminus A)}) \stackrel{F \in C^1}{=} G(F(X_1))$$

$$\neq \text{meas}(F(A)) = 0$$

□



扫描全能王 创建

4.1.1. 证: 要证 $T_p(M)$ 是向量空间, 只需证它满足线性性质且封闭

任取 u, v 为 P 点处的 M 切向量, 则 $u, v \in T_p(M)$

任取 $\vec{n}_p$ 垂直于切平面 $T_p(M)$, 则 $u \cdot \vec{n}_p = 0, v \cdot \vec{n}_p = 0$

$\Rightarrow \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, (\alpha u + \beta v) \cdot \vec{n}_p = \alpha(u \cdot \vec{n}_p) + \beta(v \cdot \vec{n}_p) = 0 \in T_p(M)$

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda u \cdot \vec{n}_p = \lambda(u \cdot \vec{n}_p) = 0 \in T_p(M) \Rightarrow \lambda u \cdot \vec{n}_p \in T_p(M)$

$\Rightarrow T_p(M)$ 满足线性, 对加法数乘封闭

$\Rightarrow T_p(M)$ 是向量空间, 由 Thm 1, 它是 n 维的.

□

Step 1:

4.1.2. 证: $\text{def } 2 \Leftrightarrow \text{def } 2'$:

$$\textcircled{1} X_p(f+g) = X_p(f+g) = X_p(f) + X_p(g) = X_p(f) + X_p(g)$$

$$\textcircled{2} X_p(cf) = X_p(cf) = cX_p(f) = cX_p(f)$$

$$\textcircled{3} X_p(f \cdot g) = X_p(f \cdot g) = X_p(f) \cdot g + f \cdot X_p(g) = X_p(f) \cdot g + f \cdot X_p(g)$$

$$\text{由 } X_p(f) = X_p(f) \text{ 及 } f = f, \text{ 可知, 证得 } \text{def } 2 \text{ 和 } \text{def } 2' \text{ 等价}$$

□

Step 2: $\text{def } 2 \rightarrow \text{def } 2''$:

若 X_p 满足 $\text{def } 2$ 中 1°, 2°, 3°

由 4.1.1 证得此时 $n=1$, 故 X_p 的形如 $X_p(f) = f \cdot \alpha, X_p(y) = y \cdot \beta, \beta = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \alpha$

由 X_p 的线性性质知

$$\beta = X_p(y) = X_p\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} x\right) = \left[X_p\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right) X_p(x)\right]$$

Somewhere, something

$$\text{原形 } X_p \text{ 以 } p \text{ 为限 } \Rightarrow X_p(x) = 0, X_p(y) = 1$$

$$\text{因此 } \beta = X_p(y) = \alpha$$

is waiting to be found



扫描全能王 创建

Step 3: $\text{def } 2'' \Leftrightarrow \text{def } 2'''$

若 $\gamma: I \rightarrow M$ 是 C^∞ 映射, $\gamma(0) = p$.

$\gamma'(0)$ 是局部坐标映射到 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的 C^∞ 映射

只需证明两种定义的等价关系相对应.

$$|p, \gamma| \sim |p', \gamma'| \Leftrightarrow p = p' \text{ 且 } \frac{d|x^{i_0} \circ \gamma|}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{d|x^{i_0} \circ \gamma'|}{dt} \Big|_{t=0}$$

其中 $(x^{i_0} \circ \gamma), (x^{i_0} \circ \gamma')$ 是 $\mathbb{R}$ 上实函数映射

$\Leftrightarrow (x^{i_0} \circ \gamma), (x^{i_0} \circ \gamma')$ 是同构映射

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } [x^{i_0} \circ \gamma] &= \left[\frac{dx^{i_0} \circ \gamma}{dt} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{dx^{i_0}}{dt} \cdot \frac{d\gamma}{dt} \right] \\ &= [x^{i_0} \circ \gamma'] \end{aligned}$$

即 $\text{def } 2''$ 与 $\text{def } 2'''$ 等价.

Step 4: $\text{def } 2'' \rightarrow \text{def } 2'''$

取 $n=1$, X_p 为 p 点处切向量, $\{x^i\}, \{y^j\}$ 为基底

$$\text{有 } X_p([x^i]) \sim X_p([y^j]) \Rightarrow X_p([x^i]) \sim X_p([y^j]) \Rightarrow X_p([y^j]) = \frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^i} X_p([x^i])$$

$$[x^i, y^j] \in F_p / \sim$$

证明: 1°. 2°. 由 $X_p([y^j]) = \frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^i} X_p([x^i])$ 可知, X_p 为线性映射.

$$3°. X_p([f+g]) = X_p([f] + [g])$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} \right) X_p([x^i])$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} \right) X_p([x^i]) + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} \right) X_p([x^i])$$

$$= X_p([f]) + X_p([g])$$

$$= X_p([f]) + X_p([g])$$



扫描全能王 创建



中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA
Hefei, Anhui, 230026 The People's Republic of China

2. (1) (2) 见习题课讲义

$$(3) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\right)^{**} (dx^i) = (dx^i) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\right) = \delta_i^j$$

$$(4) \text{由习题课结论, 有基 } \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_r}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes dx^{j_s} \mid \begin{matrix} 1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_r \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_s \leq n \end{matrix} \right\}$$

而 θ 在每个分量上的坐标为 $\theta_{j_1, \dots, j_s}^{i_1, \dots, i_r}$

$$\text{故 } \theta = \sum_{\substack{i_1, \dots, i_r=1 \\ j_1, \dots, j_s=1}}^n \theta_{j_1, \dots, j_s}^{i_1, \dots, i_r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_r}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes dx^{j_s}$$

$$(5) \text{只须注意到 } \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{im}} = \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial x^{lm}}{\partial y^{im}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{lm}} \quad 1 \leq m \leq r$$

$$dy^{it} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial y^{it}}{\partial x^{kt}} dx^{kt} \quad 1 \leq t \leq s$$

结合张量的线性即得证

4. (1) (2) 由定义

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{由定义 } (\theta \otimes \eta)_{j_1, \dots, j_{r+s}} &= \theta \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_r}} \right) \cdot \eta \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_{r+1}}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_{r+s}}} \right) \\ &= \theta_{j_1, \dots, j_r} \cdot \eta_{j_{r+1}, \dots, j_{r+s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \text{设 } \bar{\theta}_{ij} = \theta(e_i, \bar{e}_j) \quad \bar{A} = (\bar{\theta}_{ij})$$

$$\text{由 } \bar{\theta}_{ij} = \theta(\bar{e}_i, \bar{e}_j) = \sum_{l=1}^n c_{il} e_l \text{ 知}$$

$$\bar{A} = C \tilde{A}$$

$$\text{而 } \tilde{\theta}_{ij} = \theta(e_i, \bar{e}_j) = \sum_{l=1}^n c_{jl} e_l \Rightarrow \tilde{A} = A C^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A} = C A C^T$$



扫描全能王 创建

6. " $\Rightarrow$ " 取 $X_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_i}}$ $1 \leq i \leq s$ (对 θ 变同证, 取 $X_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_i}}$ $1 \leq i \leq s$)

且 $\theta_{j_1 \pi(1) \dots j_s \pi(s)} = \theta(X_{\pi(1)} \dots X_{\pi(s)}) = \theta(X_1 \dots X_s) = \theta_{j_1 \dots j_s}$ (2p5)

" $\Leftarrow$ " 由于 $X_i \in T_p(M)$, 且 $X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_i}}$ $1 \leq i \leq s$.

$$\Rightarrow \theta(X_{\pi(1)} \dots X_{\pi(s)}) = \sum_{i_1 \pi(1)=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_s \pi(s)=1}^n C_{i_1 \pi(1)} \dots C_{i_s \pi(s)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1 \pi(1)}} \dots \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_s \pi(s)}} \theta$$

$$= \sum_{i_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_s=1}^n C_{i_1} \dots C_{i_s} \theta_{i_1 \dots i_s} = \theta(X_1 \dots X_s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta(X_{\pi(1)} \dots X_{\pi(s)}) = \sum_{i_1 \pi(1)=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_s \pi(s)=1}^n C_{i_1 \pi(1)} \dots C_{i_s \pi(s)} \theta_{i_1 \pi(1) i_2 \pi(2) \dots i_s \pi(s)}$$

$$= \sum_{i_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_s=1}^n C_{i_1} \dots C_{i_s} \theta_{i_1 \dots i_s} = \theta(X_1 \dots X_s)$$

(2) (1) 显然, 直接验证 2p5

$$(2) F_p^* \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j_k}} \right) = \sum_{j_k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y^{j_k}}{\partial x^{i_k}} \right)_p \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j_k}} \quad 1 \leq k \leq s$$

$$\Rightarrow F_p^* \theta \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_s}} \right) = \sum_{j_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{j_s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y^{j_1}}{\partial x^{i_1}} \right)_p \dots \left(\frac{\partial y^{j_s}}{\partial x^{i_s}} \right)_p \theta \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j_1}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j_s}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{j_s=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y^{j_1}}{\partial x^{i_1}} \right)_p \dots \left(\frac{\partial y^{j_s}}{\partial x^{i_s}} \right)_p \theta_{j_1 \dots j_s}$$

(3) ① 线性映射

$$F_p^*(\lambda \theta_1 + \mu \theta_2)(w_1, \dots, w_r) = (\lambda \theta_1 + \mu \theta_2)(F_p^* w_1, \dots, F_p^* w_r)$$

$$= \lambda \theta_1(F_p^* w_1, \dots, F_p^* w_r) + \mu \theta_2(F_p^* w_1, \dots, F_p^* w_r)$$

$$= \lambda F_p^*(\theta_1)(w_1, \dots, w_r) + \mu F_p^*(\theta_2)(w_1, \dots, w_r)$$

$$\textcircled{2} F_p^*(\theta_1 \otimes \theta_2)(w_1, \dots, w_{r+s}) = (\theta_1 \otimes \theta_2)(F_p^* w_1, \dots, F_p^* w_{r+s})$$

$$= \theta_1(F_p^* w_1, \dots, w_r) \cdot \theta_2(F_p^* w_{r+1}, \dots, F_p^* w_{r+s})$$

$$= F_p^* \theta_1(w_1, \dots, w_r) \cdot F_p^* \theta_2(w_{r+1}, \dots, w_{r+s}) = F_p^* \theta_1 \otimes F_p^* \theta_2(w_1, \dots, w_{r+s})$$

$$\textcircled{3} F_p^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^i} \right)_p \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} \quad (\text{映射的微分的全导})$$

同定理 4 证明, 亦有

$$F_p^* \theta = \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s=1}^m \left(\sum_{j_1 \dots j_s=1}^m \frac{\partial x^{i_1}}{\partial y^{j_1}} \dots \frac{\partial x^{i_s}}{\partial y^{j_s}} \theta_{j_1 \dots j_s} \right)$$

$j_1 \dots j_s=1$



扫描全能王 创建



中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA
Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

$$\textcircled{3} F_* \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial y^j}{\partial x^i} \right)_p \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} \quad (\text{映射微分的性质})$$

$$F_* \theta = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_s=1}^n \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_s=1}^m \frac{\partial y^{j_1}}{\partial x^{i_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial y^{j_s}}{\partial x^{i_s}} \theta^{i_1 \dots i_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j_s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_{i_1 \dots i_s}^{j_1 \dots j_s} = F_* \theta(dy^{j_1}, \dots, dy^{j_s}) = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_s=1}^m \frac{\partial y^{j_1}}{\partial x^{i_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial y^{j_s}}{\partial x^{i_s}} \theta^{i_1 \dots i_s}$$

(4)(5) 可以讨论定理4的问题 (结论均是类似的)

但不能讨论定理5 (由题设讲义: $F_* p$ 不把逆向量场映为逆向量场)

14. (1) $\varphi^*: U^* \rightarrow \varphi^*(U^*)$ 显然是连续的.

且显然是双射. 进一步 φ^* 是开映射, 进而是同胚.

$$\text{又 } \bigcup U^* = \bigcup \pi_1^{-1}(U) = \pi_1^{-1}(M) = T^{r,s}(M)$$

相容性: 设 $(U_\alpha^*, \varphi_\alpha^*), (U_\beta^*, \varphi_\beta^*) \in \mathcal{U}^*(U^*), U_\alpha^* \cap U_\beta^* \neq \emptyset$

$$\text{则 } \varphi_\alpha^* \circ \varphi_\beta^{*-1}(\varphi_\beta(p), \pi_2(\theta_p)) = (\varphi_\alpha(p), \pi_2(\theta_p))$$

但 $\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\beta^{-1}$ 是 C^∞ 的, 恒等映射也是 C^∞ 的

从而 $\varphi_\alpha^* \circ \varphi_\beta^{*-1} \in C^\infty$. 进而 $\{U^*, \varphi^*\}$ 确定了 $T^{r,s}(M)$ 上的一个 C^∞ 微分构造 D^*

(2) M 的局部坐标 $\{x^i, \varphi\}$, $T^{r,s}(M)$ 的局部坐标 $\{y^j, \psi\}$

$$\theta \text{ 是 } M \text{ 上的 } C^\infty(r,s) \text{ 型张量场} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \sum_{\substack{i_1, \dots, i_r=1 \\ j_1, \dots, j_s=1}} \theta_{i_1 \dots i_r j_1 \dots j_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{i_r}} \otimes dx^{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx^{j_s}$$



且 $\theta_{j_1 \dots j_s}^{i_1 \dots i_r}$ 是 $\{x^i\}$ 的 C^∞ 函数

进而 $\psi \circ \theta \circ \psi^{-1}$ 是 C^∞ 的, 即 $\theta: M \rightarrow T^{r,s}(M)$ 的 C^∞ 映射

(3) ~~在 $r=0$ 的条件下才能推广~~
~~(逆否)~~
~~(因为 F^* 不把向量场映为 (逆否) 向量场)~~
 $s \neq 0, r=0$ 时

(3) 不能. 当 $s=0$ 或 F 是 C^∞ 微分同胚时才能推广.

$s=0$ 时, 是 §4.2 习题 10 (3) 的直接推广.

$s \neq 0$ 时, 我们仅证 $s=1, r=0$ 的情形. (其余情形容易推广)

此时, $F^*: T^*(M_2) \rightarrow T^*(M_1)$

由 (流形) 基的性质, 可取坐标邻域 $\{x^i\}, \varphi, \{y^j\}, \psi$

而 $\forall \gamma \in T^*(M_2), \gamma = \sum \gamma_j dy^j = \{ \gamma^*, \varphi \}$

$$\Rightarrow F^* \gamma = (\alpha^1 \dots \alpha^n) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx^1 \\ \vdots \\ dx^m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } (\beta_1 \dots \beta_n) = (\alpha^1 \dots \alpha^n) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^m} \end{pmatrix}$$

是 $\{y^j\}$ 的 C^∞ 函数 $\Leftrightarrow F$ 是 C^∞ 微分同胚

当 $r \neq 0, s \neq 0$ 时, 由于 $F_*: T(M_1) \rightarrow T(M_2), F^*: T^*(M_2) \rightarrow T^*(M_1)$
 不能统一成同一个张量空间.





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA
Hefei, Anhui, 230026 The People's Republic of China

4. $(U, \varphi) \xrightarrow{F} (V, \psi) \quad \{x^i\} \rightarrow \{y^i\} \quad (F \text{ 同胚, 基})$
 $(U', \varphi') \xrightarrow{F} (V', \psi') \quad \{x^i\} \rightarrow \{y^i\} \quad (\text{映为基})$

若 (M, D_1) 可定向

则 $\frac{\partial(y^1, \dots, y^n)}{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)} = \frac{\partial(y^1, \dots, y^n)}{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)}{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)}{\partial(y^1, \dots, y^n)} > 0.$

对于不定向类似

(*)

5. 利用(*)可得

由连续, 可找邻域覆盖 $[0, 1]$ 且为有限覆盖, 结合(*)

由例5知 $\forall i, F_i(x^1, \dots, x^n) = C_i \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-k$ 可定向

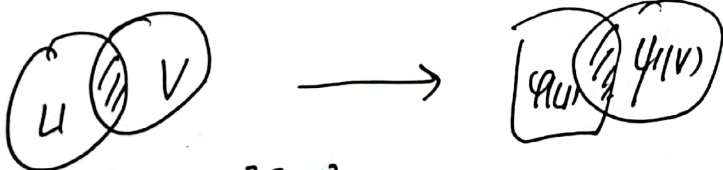
即 $V(U, \varphi), \{x^i\}, (V, \psi), \{y^i\}$

而 M 是 $F_i(x^1, \dots, x^n) = C_i$ 的交, 可视为子流形

8. 由 $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x^n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{n-k}}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_{n-k}}{\partial x^n} \end{pmatrix} = n-k$

$\rightarrow \text{in } \mathbb{R}^k.$

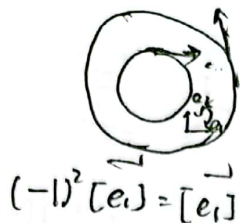
在局部上可视 $x^{k+1}, \dots, x^n$ 为 $x^1, \dots, x^k$ 的 C^∞ 函数



结合(*)即得证.



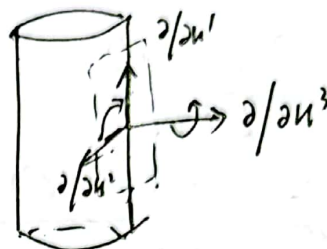
2. (1)



(2) 图 6.7 已经标出

$$(-1)^3 [\overrightarrow{e_1, e_2, e_3}] = -[\overrightarrow{e_1, e_2}]$$

(3) $\partial M = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \}$



$$(-1)^3 [\overrightarrow{e_1, e_2, e_3}] = -[\overrightarrow{e_1, e_2}]$$

(4) $\partial M = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1, z=0 \text{ 或 } z=1 \}$

与(3)类似, 注意底面的定向问题

(5) $\mathbb{R}^n = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k(0)$, 可视为 $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ (?)

3. 在 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 附近不可定向.





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

5. 按定理展开 2P7

$$\int_{\partial M} \omega = \int_M d\omega = \int_M \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dP_i}{dx^i} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

$$6. \quad d \left(v \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx^j} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n \right)$$

$$= v \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^j{}^2} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^j} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

$$= (v \Delta u + \nabla v \cdot \nabla u) dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

7. 2P7 设 $u \in C^\infty$, $\Delta u = 0$, $u|_{\partial M} = 0$, 且 $u|_M = 0$

~~$$\phi(r) := \frac{1}{n \alpha(n) r^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B(x, r)} u(y) dS(y) = \frac{1}{n \alpha(n)} \int_{\partial B(0, 1)} u(x + r \cdot z) dz$$~~

在 6 中取 $v = u$, 有 $\int_M \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} \right)^2 dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n = \int_{\partial M} u \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx^j} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$

$\underline{u|_{\partial M} = 0} \Rightarrow \nabla u = 0 \text{ on } M$

故 u 在 M 上取常数值由连续性知 $u \equiv 0$

$$\sum_j d \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^j} \right| (-1)^{j-1} dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{dx^j} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

$$= \sum_j \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^j{}^2} + u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^j{}^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^j} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^j{}^2} - v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^j{}^2} \right) dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$

$$= \left| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^j{}^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^j{}^2} \right| dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$$



扫描全能王 创建

$$9. \int_{S^n} \omega = \int_{B^n} dw \xrightarrow{dw=0} 0$$

$\rightarrow n$ 个单位

$$10. \int_{\partial M} \omega = (\int_{C^1} - \int_{C^2}) \omega$$

$$\int_M dw \xrightarrow{dw=0} 0 \Rightarrow \int_{C^1} \omega = \int_{C^2} \omega$$

11. " $\Rightarrow$ " 由 Stokes

" $\Leftarrow$ " 由 σ -紧可用开集覆盖, 每个开集上可定义出满足 Stokes 条件的 $M, \partial M$. 由 Stokes 定理知 $dw=0$ on M , 由此得出结论.





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

流形概念总结

• (M, D) 称为 C^r 流形若:

① (M, τ) 是 T_2 拓扑空间

② $D = \{(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) \mid U_\alpha \subset M \text{ 开集}, \varphi_\alpha: U_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha) \text{ } (\mathbb{R}^r \text{ 中开集}) \text{ 是同胚}\}$

满足条件:

(i) $\bigcup U_\alpha = M$ (ii) 若 $(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha), (U_\beta, \varphi_\beta) \in D, U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$, 则 $\varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1} \in C^r$

(iii) 若 $U \subset M$ 开集, $\varphi: U \rightarrow \varphi(U)$ 同胚, 且 (U, φ) 与 D 中所有元

素相容, 则必有 $(U, \varphi) \in D$ (最大性)

注: 流形的基

• ~~$(M_1, D_1), (M_2, D_2)$~~ 分别为 m 维和 n 维 C^r 流形

映射 $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ 称为是 C^k 的 ($k \leq r$) 若:

$\forall p_0 \in M_1$ 和 $F(p_0) = q_0$ 的任意局部坐标系 $(V_\beta, \varphi_\beta) \in D_2$, 有 p_0 的适当局部坐标系 $(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha) \in D_1$, s.t. $F(U_\alpha) \subset V_\beta$

且 $\varphi_\beta \circ F \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}: \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha) \rightarrow \varphi_\beta(V_\beta)$ 是 C^k 的

注: $V = \mathbb{R}^1$ 时, 称 F 为 C^k 函数

• C^k 映射 $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ 的秩是指 (在 p 点) (局部)

$$(\text{rank } F)_p = \text{rank } D(\varphi_\beta \circ F \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1})_{\varphi_\alpha(p)}$$



扫描全能王 创建

C^k 浸入, 嵌入, 微分同胚

$F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ C^k 映射 M_1, M_2 分别为 m 维, n 维微分流形

- (1) 若 $\forall p \in M_1, (\text{rank } F)_p = m (m \leq n)$, 则称 F 为 C^k 浸入
- (2) 若 F 为 C^k 浸入, 且 $F: M_1 \rightarrow F(M_1) \subset M_2$ 同胚, 则 F 为 C^k 嵌入
- (3) 若 F 为 C^k 浸入, 且 $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ 同胚, 则 F 为 C^k 微分同胚

切向量/切空间

先介绍域上代数的概念 (下设 F 为域)

称 A 为 F 上的代数若:

① A 是环

② $\exists$ 映射 $\alpha: F \rightarrow A$, s.t. $\alpha(F)$ (也记为 $\text{Im } \alpha$) $\subseteq Z(A)$

这里 $Z(A) = \{a \in A \mid ar = ra, \forall r \in A\}$ 为 A 的中心

注: 定义数乘 $ka (k \in F, a \in A) \triangleq \alpha(k) \cdot a \xrightarrow{\text{A中乘法}}$

则显然 A 是 F -线性空间.

芽: 设 (M, D) 是 n 维 C^∞ 流形

$F_p = \{(f, G_f) \mid p \in G_f \subset M, G_f \text{ 是 } M \text{ 开集}, f: G_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 是 } C^\infty \text{ 的}\}$

定义 F_p 中等价关系 $\sim$: 称 $(f_1, G_{f_1}) \sim (f_2, G_{f_2})$ 若 $\exists G$

若 $\exists p \in G \subset G_{f_1} \cap G_{f_2}$, s.t. $f_1|_G = f_2|_G$

等价类 $\{f\} = \{(f_1, G_{f_1}) \mid (f_1, G_{f_1}) \sim (f, G_f)\}$ 称为 f 在 p 点的

记 $F_p / \sim$ 为 p 点芽的全体. 可验证 $F_p / \sim$ 为 $\mathbb{R}$ -代数





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui. 230026 The People's Republic of China

• (逆交) 切向量 $X_p: F_p/\sim \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1 \quad \{f\} \rightarrow X_p\{f\}$

满足: (1) $X_p(\{f\} + \{g\}) = X_p(\{f\}) + X_p(\{g\})$

(2) $X_p(c\{f\}) = c X_p(\{f\})$

(3) $X_p(\{f\} \cdot \{g\}) = \{g\}_p \cdot X_p\{f\} + \{f\}_p \cdot X_p\{g\} = g(p) \cdot X_p\{f\} + f(p) X_p\{g\}$

• 切空间 $T_p(M) = \{X_p \mid X_p \text{ 为 } p \text{ 点的切向量}\}$

容易验证 $T_p(M)$ 是 n 维线性空间.

若设局部坐标系为 (U, φ) , $\{x^i \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$

定义坐标向量 $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i})_p \in T_p(M)$, 这里 $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i})_p: F_p/\sim \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1 \quad f \mapsto \left. \frac{\partial f \circ \varphi^{-1}}{\partial x^i} \right|_{p(p)}$

check 1: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} f = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} f'$ 若 $(f, G_f) \sim (f', G_{f'})$

check 2: $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 是 $T_p(M)$ 的一组基.

注: ① $T_p(M)$ 不是 $F_p/\sim$ 的对偶空间. 事实上, $T_p(M) \subsetneq (F_p/\sim)^*$
因为 $T_p(M)$ 中的元素总是 $F_p/\sim$ 上的线性泛函. 但这些元素多满足

(3) (导性) 条件.

② $\dim T_p(M) = n$, 但 $\dim(F_p/\sim) = +\infty$.

这是因为 $\{(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i})_p \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 线性无关.

这里 x^i 是指 $x^i: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1, x \mapsto \varphi(x)_i$.

进一步, 若 M 是 C^w 的 (实解析), 则 $N \mathbb{R}^p$ 为 $F_p/\sim$ 的基.

3



性质地, 当线性空间 X 满足 $\dim X = \infty$ 时, X 与 X^* 不同构.
 (泛函分析: $X \simeq X^* \Leftrightarrow \dim X < +\infty$)

Fact: $X \subseteq X^{**} (\triangleq (X^*)^*) \quad \forall x \in X$, 定义 $x^{**}: X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f \mapsto f(x)$
 则 x^{**} 是 X^* 上的泛函, 进而 $x^{**} \in X^{**}$
 即有嵌入 $X \subset X^{**}$. $X = X^{**}$ 时, 称 X 自反空间.

坐标基的变换

有两个局部坐标系 $(U_\alpha, \varphi_\alpha), \{x^i\} \quad (U_\beta, \varphi_\beta), \{y^i\}$

则有基变换公式 ($T_p(M)$ 上)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y^n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial y^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial y^1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial y^n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial y^n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n} \end{pmatrix}$$

坐标变换公式 $X_p = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$

$$(\beta_1 \cdots \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y^n} \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) = (\beta_1 \cdots \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial y^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial y^1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial y^n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial y^n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\{\alpha^i\}, \{\beta^i\}$ 分别称为切向量 X_p 关于局部坐标系的分量.





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui, 230026 The People's Republic of China

C^∞ 映射 ~~微分~~ 的微分 F_*

设 (M_1, D_1) 和 (M_2, D_2) 分别是 m 维和 n 维 C^∞ 流形, $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ 是 C^∞ 映射. 则 F 在 p 点的微分是映射:

$$F_*: T_p(M_1) \rightarrow T_p(M_2) \quad F_*(X_p)f = X_p(f \circ F) \quad f \text{ 为 } F(p) \text{ 附近}$$

C^∞ 函数, $X_p \in T_p(M_1)$.

check: $F_*(X_p) \in T_p(M_2)$ 且 F_* 是线性映射.

~~且~~ 在 (U, φ) , $\{x^i\}$ 和 (V, ψ) , $\{y^j\}$ 是 p 和 $F(p)$ 的局部坐标系

$T_p(M_1)$ 有基 $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq m\}$, $T_p(M_2)$ 有基 $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} \mid 1 \leq j \leq n\}$

则 F_* 在基 $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq m\}$ 与基 $\{\frac{\partial}{\partial y^j} \mid 1 \leq j \leq n\}$ 下的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^m} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^m} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{即} \quad F_* \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y^n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_p = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \quad F_* X_p = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta^j \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta^1 \\ \beta^2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha^m \end{pmatrix}$$



• 例 (积流形的切向量空间)

(M_1, D_1) 和 (M_2, D_2) 分别是 m 维和 n 维 C^∞ 流形

$$D' \equiv \{ (U_\alpha \times V_\beta, h_{\alpha\beta}) \mid U_\alpha \in D_1, (V_\beta, \psi_\beta) \in D_2 \}$$

这里 $h_{\alpha\beta}: U_\alpha \times V_\beta \rightarrow \varphi_\alpha(U_\alpha) \times \psi_\beta(V_\beta) \subset \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$

$$h_{\alpha\beta}(p, q) = (\varphi_\alpha(p), \psi_\beta(q))$$

则 D' 是基, 可确定 $M_1 \times M_2$ 上的 C^∞ 微分构造 $D \equiv D_1 \times D_2$

$(M_1 \times M_2, D_1 \times D_2)$ 为积流形.

投影映射 $\begin{cases} \pi_1: M_1 \times M_2 \rightarrow M_1, \pi(p_1, p_2) = p_1 \\ \pi_2: M_1 \times M_2 \rightarrow M_2, \pi(p_1, p_2) = p_2 \end{cases}$ 都是 C^∞ 映射

从而诱导出 C^∞ 映射微分

$$(\pi_1)_*: T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2) \rightarrow T_{p_1}(M_1)$$

$$(\pi_2)_*: T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2) \rightarrow T_{p_2}(M_2)$$

这里 $\{x^1, \dots, x^m\}, \{y^1, \dots, y^n\}$ 分别为 $p_1 \in M_1$ 和 $p_2 \in M_2$ 的局部坐标系
从而 $\{x^1, \dots, x^m, y^1, \dots, y^n\}$ 为 $(p_1, p_2) \in M_1 \times M_2$ 的局部坐标系.

可以定义 $((\pi_1)_*, (\pi_2)_*): T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2) \rightarrow T_{p_1}(M_1) \times T_{p_2}(M_2)$

$((\pi_1)_*, (\pi_2)_*)X = ((\pi_1)_*X, (\pi_2)_*X)$ 显然是线性的.

下证 $((\pi_1)_*, (\pi_2)_*)$ 是同构. 设 $X_1 \in T_{p_1}M_1, X_2 \in T_{p_2}M_2$
 $X \in T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2)$ 关于局部坐标系为 $(\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^m,$

$\beta^1, \dots, \beta^n), (\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^m, \beta^1, \dots, \beta^n)$. 则 $(\pi_1)_*X = X_1, (\pi_2)_*X = X_2$

$\Rightarrow ((\pi_1)_*X, (\pi_2)_*X) = (X_1, X_2)$ 且 $((\pi_1)_*, (\pi_2)_*)$ 是双射

$\Rightarrow T_{p_1}(M_1) \times T_{p_2}(M_2) \simeq T_{(p_1, p_2)}(M_1 \times M_2)$





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui, 230026 The People's Republic of China

• 向量场 (M, D) 是 n 维 C^∞ 流形, $A \subset M$. 所谓在集合 A 上的一个 (逆) 向量场 X 是映射, $X: A \rightarrow T \forall p \in A, \exists ! X_p \in T_p(M)$.

由于 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ ($(U, \varphi), \{x^i\}$ 是 p 的局部坐标系)

α^i 是 U 上 C^r 函数, 则称 X 是 C^r 向量场.

• C^r 曲线 (M, D) 是 n 维 C^∞ 流形, 若 $W \subset \mathbb{R}^1$ 是开集, 则称 C^r 映射 (不是映射的象集) $\sigma: W \rightarrow M$ 为 M 中的一条 C^r 曲线

沿 σ 的切向量: $T_\sigma(t) = \sigma_* \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d(x^i \circ \sigma)}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right) (\sigma \in C^\infty)$

这里视 $T_\sigma(t)$ 为 $\mathbb{R}^1$ 中切向量 $\frac{d}{dt}$ 在 C^∞ 映射的微分的像.

• C^∞ 映射的微分的几何解释: $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$

σ 是 M_1 上的 C^∞ 曲线, 则 $F \circ \sigma$ 是 M_2 上的 C^∞ 曲线.

且 $T_{F \circ \sigma}(t) = F_* (T_\sigma(t))$

积分曲线 设 X 是 n 维 C^∞ 流形 (M, D) 的某个开集上的 C^∞ 向量场, 若 C^∞ 曲线 σ 的像在 X 的定义域中, 且 $T_\sigma(t) = X_{\sigma(t)}$. 则称 σ 为 X 的积分曲线.

注: (积分曲线的局部存在性) 设 X 是 n 维 C^∞ 流形 (M, D) 的某个开集上的 C^∞ 向量场, p 是 X 定义域中任一点, $\forall b \in \mathbb{R}, \exists r > 0$ 和唯一



的 C^∞ 曲线 $\sigma: (b-r, b+r) \rightarrow M$, s.t. $\sigma(b) = p$ 和 σ 是 X 的积分曲线.

• 向量场的变换 设 (M_1, D_1) 和 (M_2, D_2) 分别是 m 维和 n 维 C^∞ 流形. $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ 是 C^∞ ~~向量场~~ 映射. X 和 Y 分别是 M_1, M_2 的 C^∞ 向量场.

若 $F_{*p}(X_p) = Y_{F(p)}$, 则称 X 和 Y F -相关的. 记成 $F_*(X) = Y$

注1: 设 X 是向量场, $F_*(X)$ 不一定仍是向量场.

例如取 $M_1 = \mathbb{R}^2, M_2 = \mathbb{R}^1, F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1, u = F(x, y) = x$. 向量 $X = y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

设 $p = (0, 0), q = (0, 1)$. 则 $F(p) = F(q) = 0$ 且

$$F_*(X_p) = F_{*p}(X_p) = F_{*p}\left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \neq 0 = F_*(X_q)$$

但若 F 是微分同胚, 则 $F_*(X)$ 仍是向量场. 且若 F 是 C^r 的, 则 $F_*(X)$ 也是 C^r 的.

注2: 设 X 是 M_2 上的 C^r 向量场 (即 $X_p \in T_p(M_2)$), 则 $F^*(X_p) \in T_p(M_1)$

这里 $F^*(X_p) = X_p \circ F_* \in T_p(M_1)$ (check!) 仍是 C^r 向量场

$$\forall Y_1, Y_2 \in T_p(M_1), \text{ 有 } F^*(X_p)(Y_1 + Y_2) = X_p \circ F_*(Y_1 + Y_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall Y \in T_p(M_1), c \in \mathbb{R}, F^*(X_p)(cY) &= X_p \circ F_*(cY) = F^*(X_p)(Y) + F^*(X_p)(Y) \\ &\Rightarrow F^*(X_p) \in T_p^*(M_1) \text{ 协变向量场.} \end{aligned}$$

证明: $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ X 是 M_2 上 C^r 向量场. $X = \sum \alpha^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ 则 $\alpha^i \in C^r$

$\Rightarrow F_*(X) = \sum \beta^j \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j}$ $\{\beta^j\}$ 由前面 F_* 结论给出. 也由 F 同胚 (关于 y^j)

故 $\beta^j \in C^r$ (关于 $\{y^j\}$), 从而 $F_*(X)$ 是 C^r 的.

注2: 设 X 是 M_2 上的 C^r 向量场 (C^r 的), $F: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ C^r 映射. 则 $F^*(X)$ 也是 M_1 上 C^r 协变向量场.

这里 $F^*(X) \triangleq X \circ F$ (check: $F^*(X_{F(p)}) \in (T_p(M_1))^*$)





中国科学技术大学

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA

Hefei, Anhui, 230026 The People's Republic of China

证明: 定义 $dx^i \in T_p^*(M_1)$, $dx^i: T_p(M_1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $dx^i(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}) = \delta_{ij}$.

则易知 $\{dx^i | 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ 是 $T_p^*(M_1)$ 的一组基.

故可设 $X = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha^i dy^i$, 对于 dy^i 同样有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_p^* dy^1 \\ \vdots \\ F_p^* dy^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^1}{\partial x^m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y^n}{\partial x^m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx^1 \\ \vdots \\ dx^m \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow F^*(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m \beta^i dx^i$ 这里 β^i 为 $\{x^j\}$ 的函数, 且是 C^r 的.

从而 $F^*(X)$ 是 M_1 上的 C^r 协变向量场.

补充 (张量的代数定义). 设 K 域. U, V 都是 K -线性空间.

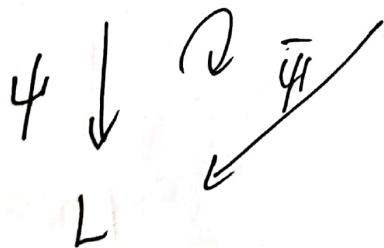
U 与 V 的张量 $U \otimes V$ 是指这样的线性空间:

① 有双线性映射 $\varphi: U \times V \rightarrow U \otimes V$ $(u, v) \mapsto u \otimes v$

② (泛性质) 若 φ 对于任意 K -线性空间 L , 及双线性映射

$\psi: U \times V \rightarrow L$ 均存在唯一线性映射 $\bar{\psi}: U \otimes V \rightarrow L$

$U \times V \xrightarrow{\varphi} U \otimes V$ 使左图交换 i.e. $\bar{\psi} \circ \varphi = \psi$



称 $(U \otimes V, \varphi)$ 为 U, V 的张量积
(tensor product)



张量的简单性质

① 若 U 有基 $\{u_i | i \in I\}$, V 有基 $\{v_j | j \in J\}$

则 $\{u_i \otimes v_j | i \in I, j \in J\}$ 是 $U \otimes V$ 的基.

②

若 U, V 均是有限维的, 则 $U^* \otimes V \simeq \text{Hom}(U, V)$

③ 可诱导映射的张量积

设 $f: U_1 \rightarrow V_1$ $g: U_2 \rightarrow V_2$ 线性映射

由张量积泛性质, $\exists! f \otimes g: U_1 \otimes U_2 \rightarrow V_1 \otimes V_2$

$$\text{s.t. } f \otimes g(u \otimes v) = f(u) \otimes g(v) \quad \forall u \in U_1, v \in U_2.$$

由泛性质知 $f \otimes g$ 也是线性映射.

$$④ (U \otimes V) \otimes W \simeq U \otimes (V \otimes W)$$

$$⑤ U \otimes K \simeq U \simeq K \otimes U$$

$$⑥ U \otimes V \simeq V \otimes U \quad (u \otimes v \mapsto v \otimes u)$$



SARD'S THEOREM

ALEX WRIGHT

ABSTRACT. A proof of Sard's Theorem is presented, and applications to the Whitney Embedding and Immersion Theorems, the existence of Morse functions, and the General Position Lemma are given.

Suppose $f : M^m \rightarrow N^n$ is a map from a m -dimensional manifold M to an n -dimensional manifold N . (All manifolds and maps are assumed to be smooth.) A *critical point* of f is an $x \in M$ such that $(df_x)(T_x M) \neq T_{f(x)} N$. A *critical value* is the image of a critical point.

Theorem (Sard's Theorem). *The set of critical values of f is null.*

We say that a set $S \subset N$ is null if its image in $\mathbb{R}^n$ under every chart is null. If $m < n$ there is a simple proof of Sard's Theorem, and if $n = m$ a relatively short proof can be found in M. Spivak's *Calculus on Manifolds* ([5], p.72). Here we make no assumption on m and n , and we benefit from this extra power in two of the three applications below. The following proof is from V. Guillemin and A. Pollack's *Differential Topology* ([1], p.205-207), which in turn cites [3] as its source.

Proof of Sard's Theorem. By passing to charts, and using the fact that there is a countable sub-collection of charts that cover M , we can assume $M = U \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, U open, and $N = \mathbb{R}^n$ (so $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$).

To begin, we break up C , the set of critical points of f , into a sequence of nested subsets $C \supset C_1 \supset C_2 \supset \dots$, where C_1 is the set of all $x \in U$ such that $df_x = 0$, and C_i ($i \geq 1$) is the set of all x such that all partial derivatives of order at most i vanish at x . We then proceed by induction on m and prove three lemmas. Lemmas 1 and 2 give that $f(C - C_1)$ and $f(C_i - C_{i+1})$ are null. These two lemmas use the inductive hypothesis and the fact that $\mathbb{R}^m$ is second countable (that is to say: if $\{U_\alpha\}$ is set of open sets in $\mathbb{R}^m$, there is a countable sub-collection $\{U_{\alpha_k}\}$ so that $\cup_\alpha U_\alpha = \cup_k U_{\alpha_k}$). Lemma 1 makes use of Tonelli's Theorem, a variant of Fubini's Theorem. Lemma 3 uses Taylor's Theorem to show that if i is sufficiently big, then $f(C_i)$ is null. These lemmas clearly combine to give Sard's Theorem.

Date: February 2008.

We assume Sard's Theorem is true for $m - 1$, and prove the three lemmas. The base case of $m = 0$ is trivial, since $\mathbb{R}^0$ is a point.

Lemma (1). *$f(C - C_1)$ is null.*

Proof. Around each $x \in C - C_1$ we will find an open set V_x such that $f(V_x \cap C)$ is null. Since $\mathbb{R}^m$ is second countable, we will then be able to find a countable sub-collection $V_{x_1}, V_{x_2}, \dots$, that covers $C - C_1$, and we will conclude

$$m(f(C - C_1)) \leq \sum_i m(f(V_{x_i} \cap (C - C_1))) \leq \sum_i m(f(V_{x_i} \cap C)) = 0,$$

where m is Lebesgue measure. So if we fix $x \in U$ it suffices to prove that we can find an open set V containing x with $f(V \cap C)$ null.

Since $x \notin C_1$, $f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$ has some partial, say $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}$, which does not vanish at x . Define $h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ (recall $U \subset \mathbb{R}^m$) by

$$h(x) = (f_1(x), x_2, \dots, x_m).$$

Now dh_x is non singular, so by the Inverse Function Theorem, h maps some neighbourhood V of x diffeomorphically onto an open set $V' \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. The composition $g = f \circ h^{-1} : V' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ will then have the same critical values as $f|_V$ (f restricted to V). So we want to show that the set of critical values of g restricted to V' is null. Note that the first coordinates of h and f are the same, so $g = f \circ h^{-1}$ leaves the first coordinate unchanged. Therefore, for each t , g induces a map $g_t : (t \times \mathbb{R}^{m-1}) \cap V' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Since dg has the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ * & (\frac{\partial g_i^t}{\partial x_j}) \end{pmatrix}$$

a point $(t, z) \in (t \times \mathbb{R}^{m-1}) \cap V'$ is a critical point of g if and only if z is a critical point for g^t . By induction, the set V^t of critical values of g^t is null for each t . The set of critical points of g is closed, so its image under g , the set V of critical values of g , is Borel. Thus χ_V (the indicator function of V), is measurable, and Tonelli's Theorem gives

$$m(V) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_V = \int_t \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \chi_{V^t} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} 0 = 0.$$

Thus V is null and the proof of Lemma 1 is complete. $\square$

Lemma (2). *$f(C_k - C_{k+1})$ is null if $k \geq 1$.*

Proof. This is a similar argument, but easier. For each $x \in C_k - C_{k+1}$, there is some $(k + t)$ st partial of f that is not zero at x . Thus we can

find a k th partial of f , say ρ , that has a first partial, say $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x_1}$, that is non-zero at x . Then the map $h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ defined by

$$h(x) = (\rho(x), x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

maps a neighbourhood V of x diffeomorphically onto an open set $V' \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. Since all k th partials vanish on C_k , and ρ is a k th partial, h carries $C_k \cap V$ into the hyperplane $0 \times \mathbb{R}^{m-1}$.

Define $g = f \circ h^{-1} : V' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Of course $f|_V$ and $g|_{V'}$ have the same critical values. As in Lemma 1, it suffices to show that the set of critical values of $g|_{V'}$ is null. But these values all come from points in $0 \times \mathbb{R}^{m-1}$. Let $\tilde{g} : (0 \times \mathbb{R}^{m-1}) \cap V' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be the restriction of g . If x is a critical point of g , then $(d\tilde{g})_x(T_x \mathbb{R}^{m-1}) \subset (dg)_x(T_x \mathbb{R}^m) \neq T_{g(x)} \mathbb{R}^n$, so x is also a critical value for $\tilde{g}$. By induction, the set of critical values of $\tilde{g}$ is null, so Lemma 2 is proved. $\square$

Lemma (3). *For $k > m/n - 1$, $f(C_k)$ is null.*

Proof. Fix such a k . Let $S \subset U$ be a cube with sides of length δ . We will show that $f(C_k \cap S)$ is null. Since U is covered by a countable number of such cubes, this will prove that $f(C_k)$ is null. From Taylor's Theorem, the compactness of S , and the definition of C_k , we see that

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + R(x, h)$$

where $|R(x, h)| < a|h|^{k+1}$ for $x \in C_k \cap S$. Here a is a constant that depends only on f and S . Now subdivide S into r^m cubes whose sides are of length δ/m . Let S_1 be a cube of the subdivision that contains a point x of C_k . Then any point of S_1 can be written as $x+h$ with $|h| < \sqrt{m}(\frac{\delta}{m})$. Now if $x+h \in S_1$, then

$$|f(x+h) - f(x)| = |R(x, h)| < a(\sqrt{m}\frac{\delta}{m})^{k+1} = b/r^{k+1}$$

where b is a constant. So $f(S_1)$ lies in a cube of side length at most b'/r^{k+1} centered at $f(x)$ (b' a new constant). Hence $f(C_k \cap S)$ is contained in the union of at most r^m cubes having total volume at most

$$r^m(b')^m r^{m-(k+1)n}.$$

If $m - (k+1)n < 0$, (that is $k > m/n - 1$) then letting $r \rightarrow 0$ gives that $f(C_k \cap S)$ is null. $\square$

This completes the proof of Sard's Theorem. $\square$

We proceed to our first application.

Theorem. *Every manifold M^m admits an injective immersion into $\mathbb{R}^{2m+1}$.*

Note that if M is compact, then an injective immersion is an embedding, so this theorem comes very close to the Whitney Embedding Theorem, which says: Every manifold M^m can be embedded into $\mathbb{R}^{2m}$. An injective immersion can be turned into an embedding with extra work (see [1], p.53), but the reduction from $2m + 1$ to $2m$ is very difficult, and the author knows of no friendly exposition of this $2m$ Whitney Embedding Theorem.

Proof. We assume M can be embedded into some $\mathbb{R}^n$. For compact manifolds, this can be proved using partitions of unity ([2], p.23). If $n = 2m + 1$, we're done, so we assume $n > 2m + 1$. For $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $a \neq 0$, let π_a be the projection of $\mathbb{R}^n$ onto the perp space of a . By iteration, it suffices to show that $\pi_a : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ is an injective immersion for at least one a . We will in fact use Sard's Theorem to show that it is true for a.e. a ! Define

$$\begin{aligned} g : M \times M \times \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ g(x, y, t) &= t(x - y) \\ h : TM &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ h((p, v)) &= v \end{aligned}$$

where $(p, v) \in TM$ represents the tangent vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ at the point $p \in M$. (Note immediately that the domain of g has dimension $2m + 1$.) Now, if $\pi_a : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ is not injective, then we have some $x, y \in M$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ so that $x \neq y$ and $x - y = ta$. That is to say, $g(x, y, 1/t) = a$. Furthermore, if π_a is not an immersion, then there is some $(p, v) \in TM$ such that $v = sa$ for some a . Since M is immersed into $\mathbb{R}^n$, we must have $s \neq 0$, so $h(v/s) = a$.

Now it is clear that if a is in neither the range of g or the range of h , then π_a is the desired injective immersion. Since the dimensions of the domains of g and h are $2m + 1$ and $2m$ respectively, and $n > 2m + 1$, every point in the range of these functions is a critical value! Thus we can pick almost any $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and get that $\pi_a : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ is an injective immersion. $\square$

We leave it as an exercise to the reader to modify this proof to get that every M^m can be immersed into $\mathbb{R}^{2m}$ (with the same starting assumption that it can be immersed into some $\mathbb{R}^n$). This essentially comes from the fact that we can drop g , and the domain of h has dimension $2m$ instead of $2m + 1$.

Our next application of Sard's Theorem will be the existence of Morse functions. Given a function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, a critical point $x \in M$ is called *non-degenerate* if the Hessian of f at x , $\text{Hess}(f)_x = (\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j})$

is non-singular in local coordinates. See [1] p.42 or compute using the chain rule to see that this does not depend on local coordinates. Such critical points turn out to be very important because f is locally quadratic at these points. (This is known as the Morse Lemma.) If all of f 's critical points are non-degenerate, f is called a Morse function: such functions say a great deal about the topology of M . If $M \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, and $f(x, y, z) = z$ is a Morse function, we think of filling up $\mathbb{R}^3$ with water up to the level z . The topology of the part underwater, $f^{-1}((-\infty, z))$, changes only with the water covers a mountain top (of M), fills a valley (saddle point), or meets a bowl (local minimum). These events correspond to the water level reaching a non-degenerate critical point, and this intuitive picture is used to think of all Morse functions.

Theorem. *There are lots of Morse functions: Given $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, then $f_a = f + a_1x_1 + \cdots + a_nx_n$ is a Morse function for almost every $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Proof. Define $g = df = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \cdots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n})$ on M . Note that $df_a = g + a$, and $\text{Hess}(f_a) = \text{Hess}(f) = dg$. Pick any a so that $-a$ is a regular value for g . Then if x is a critical point of f_a , $g(x) = -a$ so $\text{Hess}(f_a)_x = dg_x$ is non-singular. Thus f_a is a Morse function. $\square$

The reader who wants to learn more about Morse theory is urged to consult J. Milnor's *Morse Theory* ([4]). Our final application is the General Position Lemma. Recall that manifolds $M, N \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ are said to be transverse (written $M \pitchfork N$) if $T_pM + T_pN = T_p\mathbb{R}^n$ for all $p \in M \cap N$. Transverse manifolds are said to be in general position.

Theorem (General Position Lemma). *For almost every $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $(M + a) \pitchfork N$.*

Note that if $\dim M + \dim N < n$, and $p \in M \cap N$, then $T_pM + T_pN \neq T_p\mathbb{R}^n$ (the dimension of the left hand side is too small). So in this case M and N are transverse if and only if they are disjoint, and the General Position Lemma has a marvelous consequence: We can budge M a bit so that it is disjoint from N .

Proof. Consider $g : M \times N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ defined by $g(x, y) = x - y$. Pick any $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ that is a regular value of g . We claim $(M + a) \pitchfork N$. If not, then there would be an $x \in M, y \in N$ such that $y = x + a$ and $T_xM + T_yN \neq \mathbb{R}^n$ ($\mathbb{R}^n$ is the tangent space $T_y\mathbb{R}^n$). Then $g(x, y) = a$ and $dg_{(x,y)}(T_{(x,y)}M \times N) = T_xM + T_yN$, which since $T_xM + T_yN \neq \mathbb{R}^n$ contradicts the fact that a is a regular value. Thus, it must be that $(M + a) \pitchfork N$. $\square$

REFERENCES

- [1] V. Guillemin and A. Pollack, *Differential Topology*. Prentice Hall, 1974.
 - [2] M. Hirsch, *Differential Topology*. Springer, GTM No. 33, 1976.
 - [3] J. Milnor, *Topology from a Differential Viewpoint*. University of Virginia Press, 1965.
 - [4] J. Milnor, *Morse Theory*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, No. 51, 1963.
 - [5] M. Spivak, *Calculus on Manifolds*. Addison-Wesley, 1965.
- E-mail address:* alexonlinemail@gmail.com