

1. 由于  $f \in C[0, 1]$ , 故  $|f|$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有界取得最大值  $\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)|$

由 Weierstrass 第一逼近定理:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  多项式函数  $P(x)$ , 使得  $|f(x) - P(x)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)|}, \forall x \in [0, 1]$

由于  $\int_0^1 f(x)x^n dx = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , 故  $\int_0^1 f(x)P(x)dx = 0$

故  $0 = \int_0^1 f(x)P(x)dx = \int_0^1 f(x)[P(x) - f(x)]dx + \int_0^1 f^2(x)dx$

于是  $\left| \int_0^1 f^2(x)dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x)[P(x) - f(x)]dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 f(x)|P(x) - f(x)|dx \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)|} \int_0^1 f(x)dx \leq \varepsilon$

2. ① 若  $f(x)$  是奇函数, 即  $f(x) = -f(-x)$ , 固定  $n$ , 我们有  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n}dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(-x)x^{2n}dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 [f(x) + f(-x)]x^{2n}dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

若  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n}dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

由 Weierstrass 第一逼近定理:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  多项式函数  $P(x)$ , 使得  $|f(x) - P(x)| \leq \varepsilon, \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

而且  $\left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n}dx \right| \leq \varepsilon, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

固定  $n$ , 有  $\left| \int_{-1}^1 P(x)x^{2n}dx \right| = \left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n}dx \right| + \left| \int_{-1}^1 [P(x) - f(x)]x^{2n}dx \right|$

$\leq \left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n}dx \right| + \int_{-1}^1 |f(x) - P(x)|x^{2n}dx \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n}dx \leq \frac{2n+3}{2n+1}\varepsilon \leq 3\varepsilon, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

于是由  $\varepsilon$  任意性:  $\int_{-1}^1 P(x)x^{2n}dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$

于是  $0 = \int_{-1}^1 P(x)x^{2n}dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P(x) + P(-x)}{2}x^{2n}dx$ , 其中  $\frac{P(x) + P(-x)}{2}$  表示  $P(x)$  中的  $x^{2k}, k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  的项

于是  $0 = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{P(x) + P(-x)}{2} \right)^2 dx \Rightarrow P(x) + P(-x) = 0 \Rightarrow |f(x) + f(-x)| \leq |P(x) + P(-x)| + |f(x) - P(x)| + |f(-x) - P(-x)| \leq 2\varepsilon$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性:  $f(x) + f(-x) = 0$ , 故  $f$  是奇函数.

② 若  $f(x)$  是偶函数, 即  $f(x) = f(-x)$ , 固定  $n$ , 我们有  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n-1}dx = -\int_{-1}^1 f(-x)x^{2n-1}dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 [f(x) - f(-x)]x^{2n-1}dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

若  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n-1}dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

由 Weierstrass 第一逼近定理:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  多项式函数  $P(x)$ , 使得  $|f(x) - P(x)| \leq \varepsilon, \forall x \in [-1, 1]$

而且  $\left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n-1}dx \right| \leq \varepsilon, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

固定  $n$ , 有  $\left| \int_{-1}^1 P(x)x^{2n-1}dx \right| = \left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n-1}dx \right| + \left| \int_{-1}^1 [P(x) - f(x)]x^{2n-1}dx \right|$

$\leq \left| \int_{-1}^1 f(x)x^{2n-1}dx \right| + \int_{-1}^1 |f(x) - P(x)|x^{2n-1}dx \leq \varepsilon + \varepsilon \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n-1}dx \leq \frac{2n+2}{2n}\varepsilon \leq 2\varepsilon, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

于是由  $\varepsilon$  任意性:  $\int_{-1}^1 P(x)x^{2n-1}dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

于是  $0 = \int_{-1}^1 P(x)x^{2n-1}dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{P(x) - P(-x)}{2}x^{2n-1}dx$ , 其中  $\frac{P(x) - P(-x)}{2}$  表示  $P(x)$  中的  $x^{2k-1}, k \in \mathbb{N}$  的项

于是  $0 = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{P(x) - P(-x)}{2} \right)^2 dx \Rightarrow P(x) - P(-x) = 0 \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(-x)| \leq |P(x) - P(-x)| + |f(x) - P(x)| + |f(-x) - P(-x)| \leq 2\varepsilon$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性:  $f(x) - f(-x) = 0$ , 故  $f$  是偶函数.

3.(1) 由 Weierstrass 第二逼近定理:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  三角多项式  $T(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^m a_n \sin nx + b_n \cos nx, x \in [0, 2\pi]$

使得  $|f(x) - T(x)| \leq \varepsilon$

$$\text{由于 } \left| \int_0^{2\pi} T(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \left| \int_0^{2\pi} [f(x) - T(x)] \cos nx dx \right| + \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |f(x) - T(x)| |\cos nx| dx \leq \varepsilon \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos nx| dx \leq 2\pi\varepsilon$$

$$\text{由 } \varepsilon \text{ 任意性: } \int_0^{2\pi} T(x) \cos nx dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{同理: } \int_0^{2\pi} T(x) \sin nx dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^{2\pi} [T(x) - a_0]^2 dx = 0, \text{ 故 } T(x) = a_0 \text{ 为常数, 在 } [0, 2\pi] \text{ 上.}$$

3.(2) 由  $f(x)$  的周期性, 只需要考虑在  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$  上证明.

由 Weierstrass 第二逼近定理:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  三角多项式  $T(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^m a_n \sin nx + b_n \cos nx, x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$

使得  $|f(x) - T(x)| \leq \varepsilon$

$$\text{由于 } \left| \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} T(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} [f(x) - T(x)] \cos nx dx \right| + \left| \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right| \leq \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} |f(x) - T(x)| |\cos nx| dx \leq \varepsilon \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} |\cos nx| dx \leq 4\pi\varepsilon$$

$$\text{由 } \varepsilon \text{ 任意性: } \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} T(x) \cos nx dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

$$\text{由三角函数的正交性: } a_0 = 0, b_k = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \text{ 故 } T(x) = \sum_{n=1}^m a_n \sin nx, x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$$

$$\text{于是 } T(x) + T(-x) = 0, \text{ 故 } |f(x) + f(-x)| \leq |T(x) + T(-x)| + |T(x) - f(x)| + |T(-x) - f(-x)| \leq 2\varepsilon$$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性:  $f(x) + f(-x) = 0$ , 故  $f$  是奇函数

3.(3) 由  $f(x)$  的周期性, 只需要考虑在  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$  上证明.

由 Weierstrass 第二逼近定理:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists$  三角多项式  $T(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^m a_n \sin nx + b_n \cos nx, x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$

使得  $|f(x) - T(x)| \leq \varepsilon$

$$\text{由于 } \left| \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} T(x) \sin nx dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} [f(x) - T(x)] \sin nx dx \right| + \left| \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right| \leq \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} |f(x) - T(x)| |\sin nx| dx \leq \varepsilon \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} |\sin nx| dx \leq 4\pi\varepsilon$$

$$\text{由 } \varepsilon \text{ 任意性: } \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} T(x) \sin nx dx = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

$$\text{由三角函数的正交性: } a_k = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \text{ 故 } T(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^m b_n \cos nx, x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$$

$$\text{于是 } T(x) - T(-x) = 0, \text{ 故 } |f(x) - f(-x)| \leq |T(x) - T(-x)| + |T(x) - f(x)| + |T(-x) - f(-x)| \leq 2\varepsilon$$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性:  $f(x) - f(-x) = 0$ , 故  $f$  是偶函数.

9.(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{M}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$ , 则对于任意  $x, y \in I$ :  $|x - y| < \delta$ , 对于任意  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 有

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| \leq M|x - y|^\alpha < \varepsilon. \text{ 故 } \{f_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上等度一致连续.}$$

9.(2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$ , 则对于任意  $x, y \in I$ :  $|x - y| < \delta$ , 对于任意  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 有

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| \leq |f'_n(\xi)| |x - y| < \varepsilon. \text{ 故 } \{f_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上等度一致连续.}$$

11.(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ , s.t.  $\forall x, y \in I: |x - y| < \delta$ , 有  $|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \varepsilon$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\exists N > 0$ , s.t.  $|f_N(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ ,  $\forall n \geq N, x \in I$

故  $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |f_N(x) - f(x)| + |f_N(x) - f_N(y)| + |f_N(y) - f(y)| \leq 3\varepsilon$ ,  $\forall x, y \in I: |x - y| < \delta$

于是  $f$  在  $I$  上一致连续.

11.(2) 固定  $x_0 \in I$ , 对于任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $x_0$  的邻域  $V_1$ , s.t.  $\forall x \in V_1$ , 有

$|f_n(x) - f_n(x_0)| \leq \varepsilon$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

由于  $f_n$  收敛到  $f$ , 故在上式中令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 就有  $|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq \varepsilon$

于是  $f$  在  $I$  上连续.

2.  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r}$ , 故  $\frac{1}{\frac{p}{r}} + \frac{1}{\frac{q}{r}} = 1$

由 young 不等式可知: 对于任意  $x \in (a, b)$ , 都有

$$\left| \frac{\left[ f(x) \right]^r}{\left[ \int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{r}}} \cdot \frac{\left[ g(x) \right]^r}{\left[ \int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx \right]^{\frac{1}{r}}} \right| \leq \frac{\left| \left[ \int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} \right|^{\frac{p}{r}}}{\left| \left[ \int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx \right]^{\frac{1}{r}} \right|^{\frac{q}{r}}} = \frac{r}{p} \frac{\left[ f(x) \right]^p}{\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx} + \frac{r}{q} \frac{\left[ g(x) \right]^q}{\int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx}$$

因此  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上  $r$  方可积

两边做积分可得:  $\int_a^b |f(x)g(x)|^r dx \leq \left( \int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{r}{p}} \left( \int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{r}{q}}$

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(lnx)^2} dx < \infty$$

Check,  $f \in C(a, b)$ : fix  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ .  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $N > 0$  s.t.  $|f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ .  
 $\forall x_0 \in V_1$  s.t.  $|f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ .  $\forall x \in V_1$   
 $\forall x_0 \in V_2$  s.t.  $|f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ .  $\forall x \in V_2$   
3.  $\forall x \in (a, b)$ , 都有  $x \in [\frac{a+x}{2}, \frac{b+x}{2}] \subset (a, b)$ , 于是  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists N(x, \varepsilon) > 0$ , 使得  $\forall n \geq N(x, \varepsilon)$ ,  $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ .  
 $\Rightarrow \forall x \in V_1 \cap V_2$ ,  $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < 3\varepsilon$ .  
 $\Rightarrow f \in C(a, b)$

提,  $|f(x)| \leq |f_{N(x, \varepsilon)}(x) - f(x)| + |f_{N(x, \varepsilon)}(x)| < \varepsilon + F(x)$ , 由ε任意性:  $|f(x)| \leq F(x)$ .

故  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上有  $|f(x)| \leq F(x)$ . 虽然  $F(x)$  不一定可积, 故,  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上绝对可积.

3.2. Goal:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b |f_n(x) - f(x)| dx = 0$ .  $\square$

由于  $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq |f_n(x)| + |f(x)|$ , 故  $|f_n(x) - f(x)|$  在  $(a, b)$  上可积.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $a < c < d < b$ , 使得

$$\int_a^c |f_n - f| < \varepsilon, \quad \int_d^b |f_n - f| < \varepsilon.$$

由于  $f_n \rightarrow f$  on  $[c, d] \subset (a, b)$ , 故存在  $N(\varepsilon) > 0$ , s.t.

$$\int_c^d |f_n - f| < \varepsilon. \quad \forall n > N(\varepsilon)$$

故  $\int_a^b |f_n - f| \leq \int_a^c |f_n - f| + \int_c^d |f_n - f| + \int_d^b |f_n - f| < 3\varepsilon, \forall n > N(\varepsilon)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b |f_n - f| \leq 3\varepsilon$ . 由, ε任意性:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b |f_n - f| = 0$

进而  $\left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n - \int_a^b f \right| = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_a^b (f_n - f) \right) \right| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b |f_n - f| = 0$

于是  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n = \int_a^b f$ .  $\square$

$$4. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} |f_n - f| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \left| \varphi(x) \left( \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^{-n} - e^{-x} \right) \right| dx \leq \sup_{x \geq 0} |\varphi(x)|$$

$$\leq \sup_{x \geq 0} |\varphi(x)| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^{-n} - e^{-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \sup_{x \geq 0} |\varphi(x)| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n-1} = 0$$

5.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists N > 0$ . s.t.  $\forall n > N$ ,  $\frac{1}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b |f_n - f|^2 &\leq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\int_a^b g^2} \\ \text{于是. } \forall n > N, \frac{1}{n} &= \left| \int_a^x (f_n(t) - f(t)) g(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_a^x |f_n(t) - f(t)| |g(t)| dt \\ &\leq \int_a^b |f_n(t) - f(t)| |g(t)| dt \\ &\stackrel{\text{Hölder}}{\leq} \sqrt{\int_a^b |f_n - f|^2 \cdot \int_a^b |g|^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\int_a^b g^2} \cdot \int_a^b g^2} = \varepsilon. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$