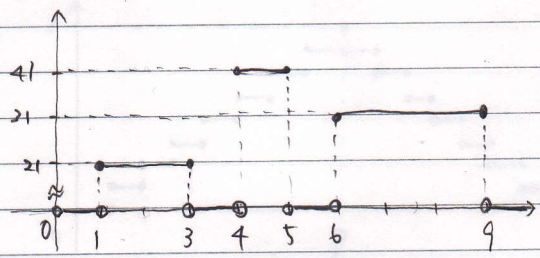


実解析 1.5, 1.6

1.5.1



$$f(x) = 2 \cdot \chi_{[1,3)} + 4 \cdot \chi_{[4,5)} + 3 \cdot \chi_{[6,9)}$$

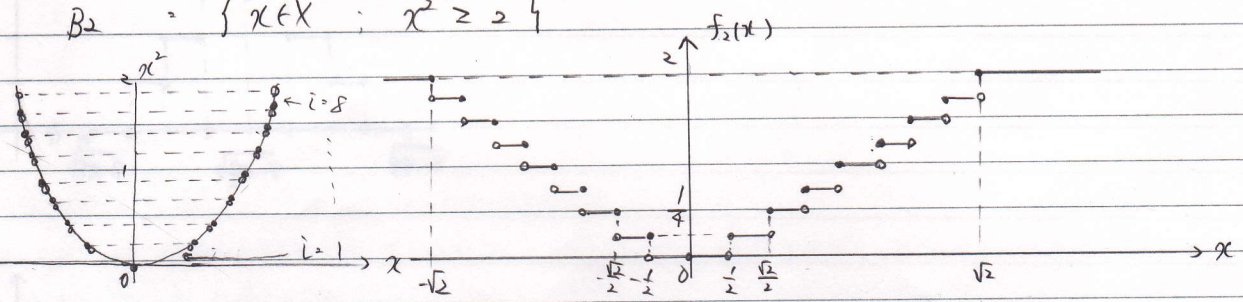
$$= 17$$

1.3.2

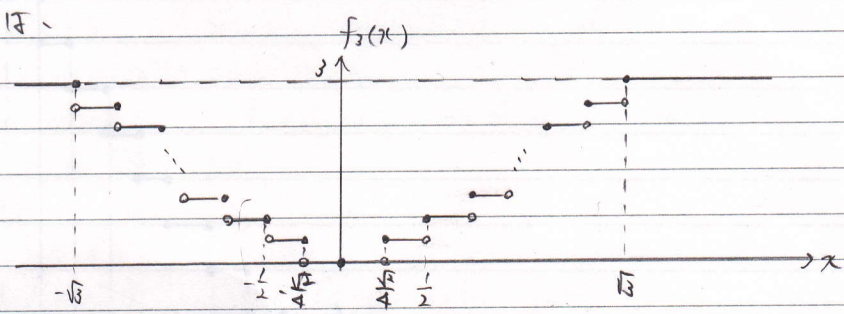
(1) $f_2(x) = \sum_{j=1}^8 |A_{2,j}(x)| \cdot \frac{j-1}{4} + 2 \cdot \chi_{B_2}(x)$

$$A_{2,j} = \{x \in X; \frac{j-1}{4} \leq x^2 < \frac{j}{4}\} \quad (j=1, \dots, 8)$$

$$B_2 = \{x \in X; x^2 \geq 2\}$$

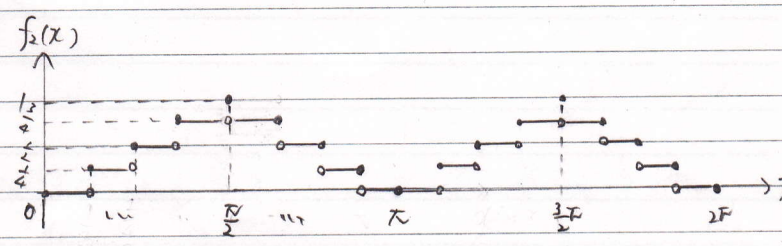
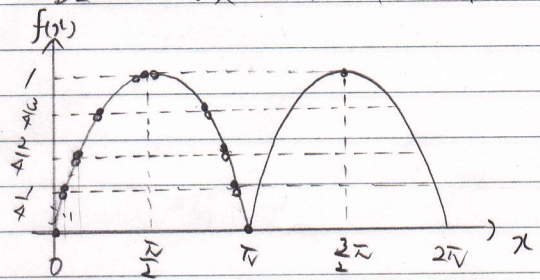


同様に f_3(x) のグラフは、

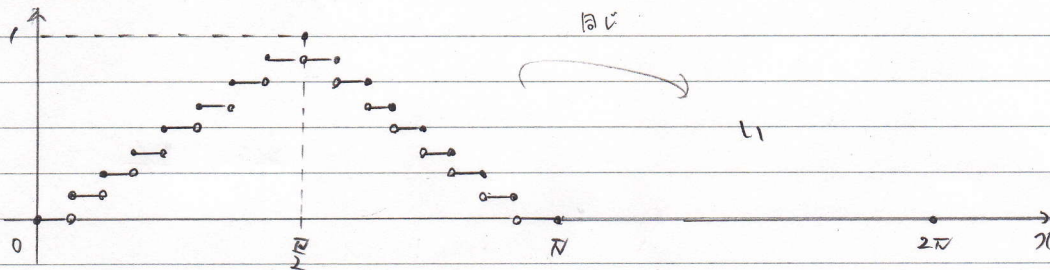


(2) $A_{2,j} = \{x \in X; \frac{j-1}{4} \leq |\sin x| < \frac{j}{4}\} \quad (j=1, \dots, 8)$

$$B_2 = \{x \in X; |\sin x| \geq 2\}$$

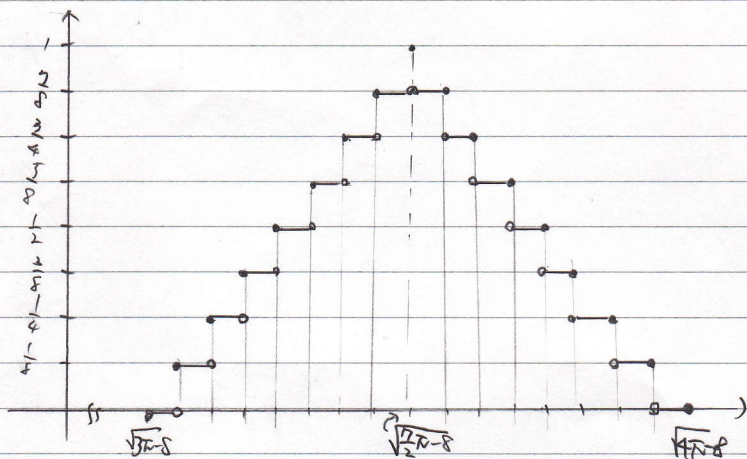
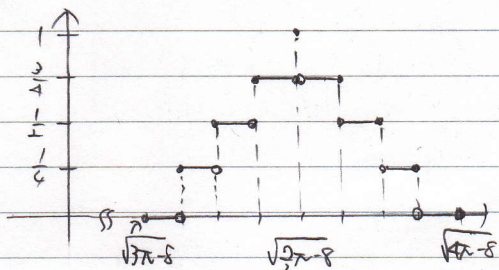


同様に $f_2(x)$ のグラフは、

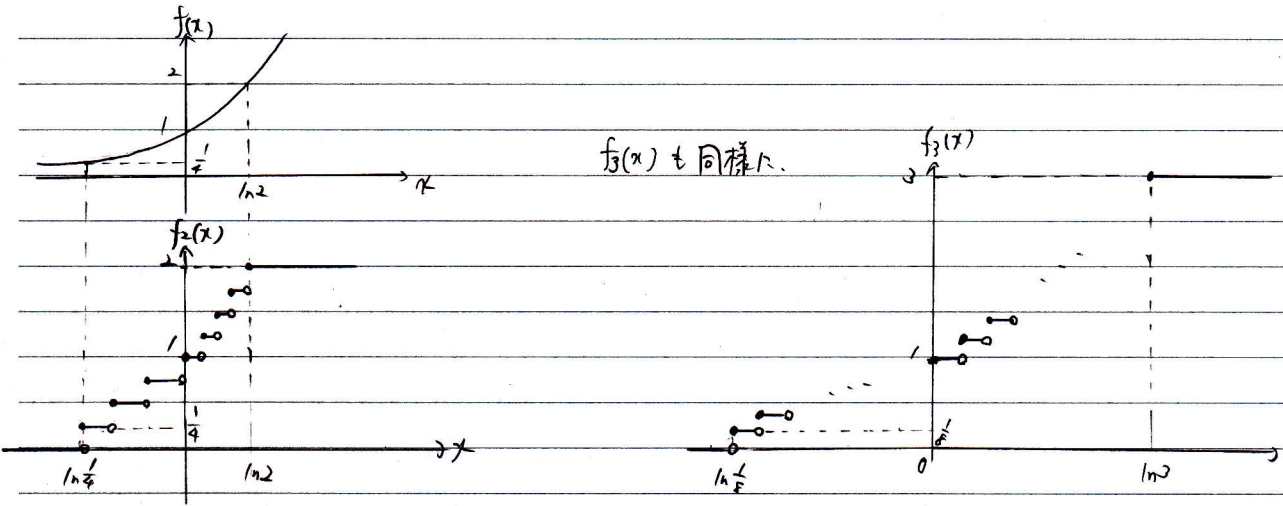


(3) $f(x) = |\sin(x^2 + \delta)|$

$x^2 + \delta \geq \delta$ より、 $3\pi \leq (x^2 + \delta) < 5\pi$ での範囲を考えた。



(4) $A_{2,j} = \{x \in X; \frac{j-1}{4} \leq e^x < \frac{j}{4}\}$ ($j=1, \dots, 8$)
 $B_2 = \{x \in X; e^x \geq 2\}$



1.5.3

Claim 1 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, f(nx) = nf(x) \quad (x \in \mathbb{Q})$

$f(0) = f(0+0) = f(0) + f(0)$ 故 $f(0) = 0$ と $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ $f(0x) = f(0) = 0f(x)$ が成立
 且 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ $f(nx) = nf(x)$ が成立することを示す。

$f((n+1)x) = f(nx+x) = f(nx) + f(x) = nf(x) + f(x) = (n+1)f(x)$ が従う。

より帰納的に $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}, f(nx) = nf(x)$

また $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}, -n > 0$ に注意すると

$0 = f(0) = f(nx + (-n)x) = f(nx) + f(-nx) = f(nx) + (-n)f(x) = f(nx) - nf(x)$

より $f(nx) = nf(x)$ が従う。

$\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}, \exists p \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists q \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}, x = \frac{p}{q}$ と claim 1 より

$f(x) = f(\frac{p}{q}) = f(p \cdot \frac{1}{q}) = p f(\frac{1}{q})$

$f(1) = f(\frac{q}{q}) = q f(\frac{1}{q})$

より $f(\frac{1}{q}) = \frac{f(1)}{q}$

$f(x) = p \cdot \frac{f(1)}{q} = f(1) x$

よって $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (x_n \in \mathbb{Q})$ 且 $x_n \rightarrow x$ と f の連続性より

$f(x) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(1) x_n = f(1) x$ □

1.5.4

$$(1) u(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in [1, \infty)$$

$$u^+(x) = \max\{u(x), 0\} = \begin{cases} u(x) & u(x) > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$u^-(x) = \max\{-u(x), 0\} = \begin{cases} -u(x) & u(x) < 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{\infty} u^+(x) dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_1^{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} u^-(x) dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \int u dx = \int u^+ dx - \int u^- dx = \infty$$

よって 可能ではない

$$(2) u(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad x \in [1, \infty)$$

$$\int u dx = \int u^+ dx - \int u^- dx$$

$$= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx - 0$$

$$= [-x^{-1}]_1^{\infty}$$

$$= 1 < +\infty \quad \text{よって 可能}$$

$$(3) u(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad x \in (0, 1]$$

$$\int u dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx - 0$$

$$= [2x^{\frac{1}{2}}]_0^1$$

$$= 2 < +\infty \quad \text{よって 可能}$$

$$(4) u(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in (0, 1]$$

$$\int u dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= [\ln x]_0^1$$

$$= \infty \quad \text{よって 可能ではない}$$

1.5.5

(1) $f_n(x) = n^2 x e^{-nx}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{n^2}{e^{nx}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{2}{x^2 e^{nx}} = 0$$

(2) $f_n(x) \geq 0$ は明らか.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) &= n^2 e^{-nx} + n^2 x (-n) e^{-nx} \\ &= n^2 e^{-nx} (1 - nx) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{n} \text{ max } n^2 e^{-n}$$

$$g(n) = n^2 e^{-n} \text{ に対する}$$

$$n = 2 \text{ 時 max } 4e^{-2}$$

よって

$$f_n(x) \leq 4e^{-2}$$

(3) 有界収束定理より.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{100} f_n(x) dx = \int_1^{100} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = 0$$

1.5.6

$$(1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x=1) \\ 0 & (0 \leq x < 1) \end{cases}$$

(2) 一様収束でない.

(3) 有界収束定理より.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right]_0^1 = 0$$

1.5.7

$$(1) \mathbb{R}_0 = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |f(x)| \geq \varepsilon \} \text{ に対し}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| m(dx) \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}_0} |f(x)| m(dx)$$

$$\geq \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}_0} m(dx)$$

$$= \varepsilon m(\mathbb{R}_0)$$

$$= \varepsilon m(\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |f(x)| \geq \varepsilon \})$$

D

(2) $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |f(x)| > 0\}$, $A_n = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |f(x)| > \frac{1}{n}\}$ $\downarrow n \downarrow$

$A_n \subset A_{n+1}$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$ $\therefore A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$

\therefore 濃度 \wedge 連続性より, $m(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(A_n)$

$m(A) > 0$ $\therefore \exists n$ s.t. $m(A_n) > 0$

従って $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| m(dx) \geq \frac{1}{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{1}_{A_n} m(dx) = \frac{m(A_n)}{n} > 0$

\therefore $m(A) > 0$

$\therefore m(A) > 0$

より $f = 0$

(3) f : 可積分ならば 定義より $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| m(dx) < \infty$

$\therefore \exists \epsilon > 0$, $|f| < \epsilon$ a.e. m on \mathbb{R}

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1.5.8

1. 単調収束定理の $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int |f_n(x)| m(dx) = \int |f(x)| m(dx)$

$$|f_n(x)| = \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i(x)|, \quad |f(x)| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |f_i(x)| \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$(\text{左辺}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \sum_{i=1}^n |f_i(x)| m(dx) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \int |f_i(x)| m(dx)$$

$$(\text{右辺}) = \int |f(x)| m(dx) = \int \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |f_i(x)| m(dx) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \int |f_i(x)| m(dx)$$

$$\therefore (\text{左辺}) = (\text{右辺})$$

2. 単調収束定理 1257.

$$g_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x), \quad g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i(x) \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x)$$

$$\therefore \int \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i(x) m(dx) = \int \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) m(dx)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) m(dx) \quad (\because \text{1.5.8 の収束定理})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \int f_i(x) m(dx) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int f_i(x) m(dx) \quad \square$$

1.5.9

$$(1) \left| \int_s^t \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| = \left| \left[\frac{-\cos x}{x} \right]_s^t - \int_s^t \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{s} + \int_s^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \quad (t, s \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$(2) \int_0^r \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^r \left(\int_0^s e^{-xu} du \right) \sin x dx + \int_0^r \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-rx} dx$$

$$\therefore \left| \int_0^r \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-sx} dx \right| \leq \int_0^r e^{-sx} dx = -\frac{e^{-sr}}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow 0 \quad (M \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{すなわち}$$

$$\text{よって} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^r \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\int_0^u e^{-ux} \sin x dx \right) du \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$\text{次に} \int_0^u e^{-ux} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{u^2+1} - \frac{e^{-tu}}{u^2+1} (\cos u + u \sin u) \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$\text{第2項の} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-tu}}{u^2+1} (\cos u + u \sin u) du \quad \text{が収束可能であることを示す}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{1. 3. } \left| \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{+u}}{u^2+1} (\cos r + u \sin r) du \right| &\leq \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ru}}{u^2+1} |\cos r + u \sin r| \\
 &\leq \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ru}}{u^2+1} (u+1) du \\
 &\leq \int_0^{\infty} (u+1) e^{-ru} du \\
 &\rightarrow 0 \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

For $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ is not true.

$$(3) \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx > \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi} \text{ is true}$$

$n \in 2\mathbb{N}$ or \mathbb{Z}

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx &= \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \left[-\frac{\cos x}{x} \right]_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} - \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} (-\cos x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} - \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx \\
 &> \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi} - \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$n \in 2\mathbb{N}-1$ or \mathbb{Z}

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx &= - \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = - \left[-\frac{\cos x}{x} \right]_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} + \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} (-\cos x) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx \\
 &> \frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} + \frac{1}{n\pi} - \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) (3) \text{ is true. } \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx > \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx > \int_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n+1)\pi}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow \infty \text{ is true. } \left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = \infty$$

1.6.1

z=の定理より、

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int_{[-1,1] \times [-1,1]} \left| \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right| dx dy &= \iint_{\sigma(0,0)(1,0)(1,1)} \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx \\
 \left(\begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \text{ とおく} \\ dt = 2x dx \end{array} \right) &= \int_0^1 dy \cdot \int_0^{y^2} \frac{y}{(t+y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{2} \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \cdot \frac{y}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{t+y^2} \right]_0^{y^2} \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \cdot \frac{1}{4y} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{4y} = +\infty \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \int_0^1 \left(\int_{-1}^1 f(x,y) dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 0 dy = 0$$

($\because f(x,y)$ は x に関して奇関数ゆえに $\int_{-1}^1 f(x,y) dx = 0$)

3 1, 2 より 従って、

$$1.6.2 \quad f(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \quad \text{両辺を } t \text{ で微分すると } f'(t) = -\int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(t) &= \frac{1}{t} [e^{-tx} \sin x]_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{t} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} \cos x dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{t} [e^{-tx} \cos x]_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{t^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} \sin x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} f(t)$$

$$\therefore f'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2+1}$$

$$\int_0^t f'(s) ds = f(t) - f(0)$$

$$\int_0^t -\frac{1}{s^2+1} ds = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-sx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$-\tan^{-1} t = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-sx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-sx} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} t \quad \square$$

1.6.3

$$f(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} dx \quad \text{右辺を } z \text{ に変換して} \quad f(t) = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-zx} (1 - \cos x) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \left[\frac{1}{t} e^{-tx} (1 - \cos x) \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-tx} \sin x \\ &= -\frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^t f'(s) ds = f(t) - f(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{左辺}) &= \int_0^t -\frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} ds = \int_0^t \left(-\frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2+1} \right) ds & (\text{右辺}) &= f(t) - f(0) \\ &= -\log t + \frac{1}{2} \log t^2+1 & &= f(t) - 0 \\ &= \log \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{t} & &= f(t) \\ &= \log \sqrt{1 + (1/t)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \log \sqrt{1 + (1/t)^2} \quad \text{D}$$

1.6.4 有界収束定理より.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{k}\right)^k e^{-2x} dx &= \int_0^{\infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{k}\right)^k e^{-2x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^x e^{-2x} dx \\ &= [-e^{-x}]_0^{\infty} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^k \left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right)^k \ln x dx &= \int_1^{\infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{x}{k}} \ln x dx \quad (t = \frac{x}{k} \text{ とおく}) \\ &= \int_1^{\infty} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \right\}^{-x} \ln x dx \\ &= \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right)^k \ln x dx &= \int_0^1 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{x}{k}} \right\}^{-x} \ln x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 e^{-x} \ln x dx \quad (t = -\frac{x}{k} \text{ とおく}) \end{aligned}$$

1.6.5

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \Gamma(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx \quad (s > 0) \quad -\textcircled{1} \\ \Gamma^{(n)}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} (\ln x)^n dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad -\textcircled{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \text{ 示. } \Gamma'(s) &= \frac{d}{ds} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d}{ds} (e^{-x} x^{s-1}) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} \ln x dx \quad \left(\because \frac{\partial}{\partial s} x^{s-1} = x^{s-1} \ln x \right) \quad \textcircled{*} \end{aligned}$$

② を示す.

(i) $n=1$ のときは、上式を示す.

(ii) $n=k$ のときは成立すると仮定.

$$\begin{aligned} n=k+1 \text{ のときは } \Gamma^{(k+1)}(s) &= \left\{ \Gamma^{(k)}(s) \right\}' \\ &= \frac{d}{ds} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} (\ln x)^k dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (e^{-x} x^{s-1} (\ln x)^k) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} \ln x (\ln x)^k dx \quad (\because \textcircled{*}) \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} (\ln x)^{k+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 以上 (i)(ii) の示す通り.