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关于一个半离散非齐次核的逆向 Hilbert 型不等式*

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摘要:应用权函数方法及实分析技巧, 给出一个新的带有最佳常数因子的半离散非齐次核的逆向 Hilbert 型不等式, 同时给出它的带有最佳常数因子的等价式.

关键词:半离散; Hilbert 不等式; Holder 不等式; 等价式

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设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, a_n, b_n > 0$, 且 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p < \infty, 0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q < \infty$, 则有如下含最佳常数因子的 Hardy-Hilbert 积分不等式^[1]:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n b_m}{m+n} < \frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/r)} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \right\}^{1/p} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q \right\}^{1/q}, \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n b_m}{m+n} \right)^p < \left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/r)} \right)^p \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \right\}. \quad (2)$$

近年来, 人们陆续对不等式(1)和(2)作了大量推广^[2-15]. 笔者应用权函数, 将给出一个带有最佳常数因子的半离散非齐次核的逆向 Hilbert 型不等式, 同时给出它的等价式.

以下总假设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \alpha \in (0, \pi)$.

引理 1 定义权系数及权函数

$$W(n) = n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1},$$
$$\widetilde{W}(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} \quad x \in (0, \infty),$$

则有

$$0 < \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right) (1 - \theta(x)) < \widetilde{W}(x) < W(n) =$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right), \quad (3)$$

其中

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$$\theta(x) = \frac{\arctan \frac{x + \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}.$$

由反正切单调性质易有, $\theta(x) \in (0, 1)$.

注 1 因 $\forall (a, b) \in \mathbf{R}$, 由 $|\arctan a - \arctan b| = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2} |a - b| < |a - b|$ 可知, 当 x 较小时, 也有

$$|\theta(x)| < \frac{x}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right)}.$$

证明 首先作变换 $t = nx$, 易有

$$\begin{aligned} W(n) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2t \cos \alpha + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \arctan \frac{t + \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

注意到无穷级数 $\widetilde{W}(x)$ 的每一项 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1}$ 关于 n 严格单调下降, 于是

$$\widetilde{W}(x) < x \int_0^\infty \frac{dy}{y^2 x^2 + 2yx \sin \alpha + 1} = \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2t \cos \alpha + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right) := K,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{W}(x) &> x \int_1^\infty \frac{dy}{y^2 x^2 + 2yx \sin \alpha + 1} = \int_x^\infty \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2t \cos \alpha + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \arctan \frac{t + \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \Big|_x^\infty = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{x + \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} \right) = K(1 - \theta(x)) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\theta(x) = \frac{\arctan \frac{x + \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}.$$

证毕.

引理 2 设 $p > 1, a_n \geq 0, f(x)$ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 非负可测, 且 $0 < \int_0^\infty x^{-1} f^p(x) dx < \infty, 0 < \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q < \infty$, 则有

$$J_1 := \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{p-1} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f(x) dx \right)^p \geq K^p \int_0^\infty (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^p(x) dx, \quad (4)$$

$$J_2 := \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{q-1}}{(1 - \theta(x))^{q-1}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} a_n \right)^q dx \leq K^q \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q. \quad (5)$$

证明 由带权的逆向 Hölder 不等式^[16] 及(3)式, 有

$$\left(\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f(x) dx \right)^p \geq \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f^p(x) dx \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} dx \right)^{p-1} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (n^{-1}W(n))^{\rho-1} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f^\rho(x) dx = \\
 & K^{\rho-1} n^{1-\rho} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f^\rho(x) dx, \\
 J_1 & \geq K^{\rho-1} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f^\rho(x) dx \right) = K^{\rho-1} \int_0^\infty \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f^\rho(x) \right) dx \geq \\
 & K^\rho \int_0^\infty (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^\rho(x) dx, \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

故(4)式成立. 类似地, 由 Hölder 不等式及(3)式, 注意到 $q < 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} a_n \right)^q & \leq \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} \right)^{q-1} \times \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} a_n^q = \\
 (\widetilde{W}(x))^{q-1} x^{1-q} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} a_n^q & \leq K^{q-1} (1 - \theta(x))^{q-1} x^{1-q} \cdot \\
 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} a_n^q, \tag{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$J_2 = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{q-1}}{(1 - \theta(x))^{q-1}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} \right)^q dx \leq K^q \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q,$$

有(5)式成立.

定理 1 设 $0 < p < 1, a_n \geq 0, f(x)$ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 非负可测, 且

$$0 < \int_0^\infty (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^p(x) dx < \infty \quad 0 < \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q < \infty,$$

则成立等价不等式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I := \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f(x) dx & = \int_0^\infty f(x) \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} dx > \\
 K \left(\int_0^\infty (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^p(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \tag{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$J_1 = \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{\rho-1} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f(x) dx \right)^\rho > K^\rho \int_0^\infty x^{-1} f^\rho(x) dx, \tag{9}$$

$$J_2 = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{q-1}}{(1 - \theta(x))^{q-1}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} \right)^q dx < K^q \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q. \tag{10}$$

这里常数因子 K 由引理 1 定义, 且 K, K^ρ 及 K^q 均为最佳值.

证明 由逐项积分定理, I 有 2 种表示. 由条件, (6) 式取严格不等号, 故有(8)式. 由 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$I = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(n^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} f(x) dx \right) (n^{\frac{1}{p}-1} a_n) \geq J_1^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} a_n^q.$$

由(6)式, 得(8)式. 反之, 设(8)式成立, 取 $a_n = n^{\rho-1} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{n^2x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} \right)^{\rho-1}, n \in \mathbf{N}$, 则由(8)式, 有

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q = J_1 = I \geq K \left(\int_0^\infty (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^\rho(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \tag{11}$$

易由条件知 $J_1 > 0$, 若 $J_1 = \infty$, 则(9)式自然成立; 若 $J_1 < \infty$, 则(8)式条件都具备, (11)式取严格不等号, 且

$$J_1^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1} a_n^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} > K \left(\int_0^\infty (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^\rho(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

故(9)式成立, 且与(8)式等价.

由条件(7)取严格不等号, 故有(10)式. 由逆向 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} dx = \int_0^{\infty} ((1 - \theta(x))^{\frac{1}{p}} x^{\frac{1}{q}-1} f(x)) \cdot \left(\frac{x^{1-\frac{1}{q}}}{(1 - \theta(x))^{\frac{1}{p}}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} a_n \right) dx \geq \left(\int_0^{\infty} (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^p(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} J^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

由(10)式,有(8)式.

反之,设(8)式成立.取 $f(x) = \frac{x^{q-1}}{(1 - \theta(x))^{q-1}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} a_n \right)^{q-1}$, $x \in (0, \infty)$,由(8)式有

$$\int_0^{\infty} (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^p(x) dx = J_2 = I \geq K \left(\int_0^{\infty} (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^p(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-1} a_n^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \quad (12)$$

由(7)式及条件知 $J_2 < \infty$.若 $J_2 = 0$,则(10)式自然成立;若 $J_2 > 0$,则(8)式条件具备,(12)式取严格不等式,且

$$J^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\int_0^{\infty} (1 - \theta(x)) x^{-1} f^p(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} > K \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-1} a_n^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

注意到 $q < 0$,得(10)式,且与(8)式等价.可知(8),(9),(10)式等价.

若有正数 $H > K$,使替代(8)式的 K 后仍成立,取充分小的 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,再令

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\frac{\epsilon}{p}} & x \in (0, 1), \\ 0 & x \in [1, \infty), \end{cases}$$

及 $a_n = n^{\frac{\epsilon}{q}}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$,则

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I} &:= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{a}_n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} \tilde{f}(x) dx > H \left(\int_0^{\infty} x^{-1} \tilde{f}^p(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-1} \tilde{a}_n^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \\ &H \left(\int_0^1 x^{-1+\epsilon} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^{-1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \frac{H}{\epsilon} (\epsilon + 1)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

另一方面,又有

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon \tilde{I} &= \epsilon \int_0^1 x^{\frac{\epsilon}{p}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x^2 + 2nx \sin \alpha + 1} n^{\frac{\epsilon}{q}} \right) dx \leq \epsilon \tilde{I} = \epsilon \int_0^1 x^{\frac{\epsilon}{p}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{\epsilon}{q}}}{y^2 x^2 + 2yx \sin \alpha + 1} dy \right) dx \stackrel{y = \frac{t}{x}}{=} \\ &\epsilon \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{\epsilon}{q}} dt}{t^2 + 2t \cos \alpha + 1} \int_0^1 x^{-1} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{\epsilon}{q}} dt}{t^2 + 2t \cos \alpha + 1} = K + \int_0^1 \frac{(t^{\frac{\epsilon}{q}} - 1) dt}{t^2 + 2t \cos \alpha + 1} + \\ &\int_1^{\infty} \frac{(t^{\frac{\epsilon}{q}} - 1) dt}{t^2 + 2t \cos \alpha + 1} := K + \eta_1 + \eta_2. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由控制收敛定理容易证明 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \eta_1 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \eta_2 = 0$.

由(13)和(14)式,有 $K + \eta_1 + \eta_2 \geq H(\epsilon + 1)^{\frac{1}{q}}$.令 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$,有 $K \geq H$ 与假设 $K < H$ 矛盾.可知 K 确为(8)式最佳值.

注意到(8),(9)和(10)式等价,易知式(9)和(10)式的常数因子也必为最佳值.

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On a Half-Discrete Reverse Hilbert-Type Inequality with a Non-Homogeneous Kernel

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Abstract: By using the way of weight functions, a new half-discrete reverse Hilbert-type inequality is given, with a non-homogeneous kernel and with a best constant factor. An equivalent form with a best constant factor is presented.

Key words: half-discrete; Hilbert-type inequality; Hölder's inequality; equality form

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