

# 一个积分型的 Hilbert 定理的改进\*

杨 必 成

(广东教育学院数学系, 广州510303)

**摘要:** 本文证明如下权函数的不等式: 对任意实数  $x > 0$  及  $r > 1$ ,

$$\omega(r, x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x+y+1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2y+1} \right)^r dy < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/r)} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2x+1)^{1-1/r}}$$

从而改进了积分型的 Hilbert 定理

**关键词:** Hilbert 不等式, 权函数, Hölder 不等式

**分类号:** AMS(1991) 26D15/CLC O 178

**文献标识码:** A      **文章编号:** 1000-341X(1999)增刊-0230-03

Hilbert 定理是分析学的一个重要定理。关于积分型 Hilbert 不等式, 胡克<sup>[1]</sup>曾引进非负因子, 作出有意义的改进。关于相应的级数型 Hilbert 不等式, 徐利治<sup>[3]</sup>首倡权系数的方法, 作出加强型的改进, 由此引发[4]等的讨论。本文将权系数的方法应用于积分型, 建立下列权函数

$$\omega(r, x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x+y+1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2y+1} \right)^r dy, \quad x > 0, r > 1 \quad (1)$$

的不等式, 对“较为精确”的积分型 Hardy-Hilbert 不等式<sup>[2]</sup>

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y+1} dx dy < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \left( \int_0^{\infty} f^p(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_0^{\infty} g^q(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad (2)$$

( $f, g > 0$ ) 作加强的改进, 并改进 Hilbert 不等式 ( $p = q = 2$ )。这就是下面定理:

**定理** 设  $p > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ,  $f, g > 0$ ,  $0 < \int_0^{\infty} f^p(x) dx < \infty$ ,  $0 < \int_0^{\infty} g^q(x) dx < \infty$ 。则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y+1} dx dy \\ & < \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2x+1)^{1/p}} \right] f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2x+1)^{1/q}} \right] g^q(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

当  $p = q = 2$  时, 还有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y+1} dx dy \\ & < \pi \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+1}} \right] f^2(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+1}} \right] g^2(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

\* 收稿日期: 1996-06-24

作者简介: 杨必成(1947-), 男, 广东汕尾人, 广东教育学院教授

注 由(3)可推出(2), 故(3)是(2)的改进; (4)是相应的 Hilbert 不等式的改进

引理1<sup>[4]</sup> 设  $\omega > 1$ ,  $r > 1$ , 则  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{\omega}} \frac{1}{1+t} \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} dt = \frac{r}{r-1} \frac{(2r-1)\omega^{1/r}}{\omega(2r-1) + r-1}$ .

引理2 设  $r > 1$ , 则  $g(x) := (2x+1)^{1-\frac{1}{r}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2x+1}} \frac{1}{1+t} \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} dt$  在  $[0, \infty)$  严格递增(证明从略).

引理3 对任意实数  $x > 0$  及  $r > 1$ , 由(1)定义的权函数有如下不等式:

$$\omega(r, x) < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/r)} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2x+1)^{1-1/r}} \quad (5)$$

当  $p = q = 2$  时, 还有

$$\omega(2, x) < \pi(1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+1}}). \quad (6)$$

定理的证明 由 Hölder 不等式有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2y+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{pq}} \frac{f(x)}{(x+y+1)^{1/p}} \left(\frac{2y+1}{2x+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{pq}} \frac{g(y)}{(x+y+1)^{1/q}} dx dy \\ &\quad \{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2y+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \frac{f^p(x)}{x+y+1} dx dy \}^{\frac{1}{p}} \{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{2y+1}{2x+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{g^q(y)}{x+y+1} dx dy \}^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} \omega(q, x) f^p(x) dx \}^{\frac{1}{p}} \{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{q}} \omega(p, y) g^q(y) dy \}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由(5), 因  $\pi/\sin(\frac{\pi}{p}) = \pi/\sin(\frac{\pi}{q})$ , 代入(7), 可得(3)式 在(7)中取  $p = q = 2$ , 由(6), 可得(4)式证毕.

推论 设  $p > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ,  $f, g \geq 0$ ,  $0 < \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f^p(x) dx < \infty$ ,  $0 < \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} g^q(x) dx < \infty$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy \\ &< \{ \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} [\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2x)^{1/p}}] f^p(x) dx \}^{\frac{1}{p}} \{ \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} [\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2x)^{1/q}}] g^q(x) dx \}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

当  $p = q = 2$  时, 还有

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy < \pi \{ \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} [1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}}] f^2(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} [1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x}}] g^2(x) dx \}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (9)$$

证明 设  $u = x - \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $v = y - \frac{1}{2}$ . 由(3)有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy = \int_0^0 \int_0^0 \frac{f(u + \frac{1}{2})g(v + \frac{1}{2})}{u+v+1} du dv \\ &< \{ \int_0^0 [\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2u+1)^{1/p}}] f^p(u + \frac{1}{2}) du \}^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2v+1)^{1/q}} \right] g^q(v + \frac{1}{2}) dv \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \quad (10)$$

再把(10)的变量代回  $x, y$ , 可得(8)式 用同样的变换, 由(4)可得(9)式

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] He Ke *On Hilbert's inequality* [J] Chin Ann Math, 1992, **13B**(1): 35- 39
- [2] Hardy G H, Littlewood J E, Polya G. *Inequalities* [M] Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1934
- [3] Xu C L and Guo Yongkang *Note on Hardy-Riesz's extension of Hilbert's inequality* [J] Chin Quart J. Math., 1991, **6**(1): 75- 77.
- [4] 高明哲 Hardy-Riesz 拓广了的 Hilbert 不等式的一个改进 [J] 数学研究与评论, 1994, **14**(2): 255- 259

# A Refinement of the Integral Type Hilbert's Inequality

*Yang Bicheng*

(Dept. of Math., Guangdong Education College, Guangzhou 510303)

### Abstract

This paper proves the following inequality of the weight function:

$$w(r, x) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{x+y+1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{2y+1} \right) dy < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/r)} - \frac{\ln 2}{(2x+1)^{1-1/r}} (x > 0, r > 1)$$

is true. Then the integral type Hilbert's theorem is refined

**Keywords** Hilbert's inequality, weight function, Hölder's inequality.