

关于一个推广的具有最佳常数因子的 Hilbert 类不等式及其应用

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摘 要: 本文引入单参数 λ , 对一个 Hilbert 类不等式作具有最佳常数因子的推广. 作为应用, 建立它的等价形式并获得了一些特殊结果.

关键词: Hilbert 类不等式; 权系数; Hölder 不等式.

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1 引 言

设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 为非负实数列, 使得 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p < \infty$ 及 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q < \infty$. 则有如下等价不等式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{m+n} < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}; \quad (1.1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{m+n} \right)^p < \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p, \quad (1.2)$$

这里, 常数因子 $\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)}$ 与 $\left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^p$ 都为最佳值. 称 (1.1) 为 Hardy-Hilbert 不等式 (见 [1, Th. 316]). 它在分析学有重要的应用 [2].

最近, 匡继昌 [3] 考虑了 (1.1) 的引入单参数的推广, 杨必成 [4] 则改进了 [3] 的结果, 使之成为如下优美的等价推广形式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{m^\lambda + n^\lambda} < \frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} a_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{(q-1)(1-\lambda)} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}; \quad (1.3)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\lambda-1} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{m^\lambda + n^\lambda} \right)^p < \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} a_n^p, \quad (1.4)$$

这里, 常数因子 $\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)}$ 与 $\left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)} \right]^p$ ($0 < \lambda \leq \min\{p, q\}$) 都是最佳值.

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由于引入了 β 函数, 杨必成^[5] 讨论了相应积分不等式的推广情形. 而后, [6] 得到如下不同于 (1.3), (1.4) 的 (1.1), (1.2) 的等价推广式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m b_n}{(m+n)^{\lambda}} < B\left(\frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}, \frac{q+\lambda-2}{q}\right) \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{1-\lambda} a_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{1-\lambda} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}; \quad (1.5)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_m}{(m+n)^{\lambda}} \right]^p < [B(\frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}, \frac{q+\lambda-2}{q})]^p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{1-\lambda} a_n^p, \quad (1.6)$$

这里, 常数因子 $B(\frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}, \frac{q+\lambda-2}{q})$ 与 $[B(\frac{p+\lambda-2}{p}, \frac{q+\lambda-2}{q})]^p$, $(2 - \min\{p, q\} < \lambda \leq 2)$ 都是最佳值 ($B(u, v)$ 为 β 函数). 易见当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, (1.3), (1.5) 变为 (1.1), 而 (1.4), (1.6) 变为 (1.2).

在与 (1.1) 相同的条件下, 还有如下类似于 (1.1) 的不等式^[1, Th.342]

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m b_n}{m-n} < \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^2 \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}, \quad (1.7)$$

这里, 常数因子 $[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)}]^2$ 为最佳值. 当 $p = q = 2$ 时, (1.7) 变为如下 Hilbert 类不等式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m b_n}{m-n} < \pi^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^q \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (1.8)$$

近年来, [7] 引入单参数 $\lambda > 0$, 把 (1.7) 左边的 $\ln(m/n)$ 变为 $\ln[(m+\lambda)/(n+\lambda)]$, 给出有意义的推广. 而 [8,9] 则考虑了齐次及多重的 Hilbert 类不等式的推广情形. 2003 年, 杨必成, 等^[10] 综述了上述的方法及各类近代结果.

本文的任务是对 (1.8) 建立类似与 (1.3) 的推广不等式; 作为应用, 导出其等价式及对偶于 (1.7) 的特殊结果; 并证明所有新的推广不等式的常数因子都是最佳的.

为此, 先介绍若干引理.

2 一些引理

引理 2.1 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \lambda > 0, 0 < \varepsilon < \frac{\lambda}{2}$. 则有

$$\varepsilon \int_1^{\infty} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x/y)}{x^{\lambda} - y^{\lambda}} x^{\frac{\lambda-p-\varepsilon}{p}} y^{\frac{\lambda-q-\varepsilon}{q}} dx dy \geq \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^2 + o(1) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+). \quad (2.1)$$

证明 固定 x , 作变换 $u = (y/x)^{\lambda}$, 有 $dy = \frac{x}{\lambda} u^{-1+1/\lambda} du$ 及

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \int_1^{\infty} x^{\frac{\lambda-p-\varepsilon}{p}} \left\{ \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x/y)}{x^{\lambda} [1 - (y/x)^{\lambda}]} y^{\frac{\lambda-q-\varepsilon}{q}} dy \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda^2} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} \left[\int_{1/x^{\lambda}}^{\infty} \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda})} du \right] dx \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda^2} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} \left[\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda})} du - \int_0^{1/x^{\lambda}} \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda})} du \right] dx \\ &\geq \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda})} du - \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda^2} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \left[\int_0^{1/x^{\lambda}} \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-\frac{1+p}{2p}} du \right] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

由两次分部积分及交换积分与级数运算次序, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} \left[\int_0^{1/x^\lambda} \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-\frac{1+p}{2p}} du \right] dx \\
 &= \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} \left[\int_0^{1/x^\lambda} (-\ln u) \sum_{n=0}^\infty u^{n-\frac{1+p}{2p}} du \right] dx \\
 &= \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} \left[\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2q}} \int_0^{1/x^\lambda} (-\ln u) du^{n+\frac{1}{2q}} \right] dx \\
 &= \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2q}} \left[\lambda x^{-\lambda(n+\frac{1}{2q})} \ln x + \int_0^{1/x^\lambda} u^{n+\frac{1}{2q}-1} du \right] dx \\
 &= \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2q}} \left[\lambda x^{-\lambda(n+\frac{1}{2q})} \ln x + \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2q}} x^{-\lambda(n+\frac{1}{2q})} \right] dx \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2q}} \int_1^\infty \left[\lambda x^{-1-\lambda(n+\frac{1}{2q})} \ln x + \frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2q}} x^{-1-\lambda(n+\frac{1}{2q})} \right] dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{\lambda} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2q})^3} = O(1) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+).
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

因有 (见 [1,Th.342 的注])

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-(\frac{1}{p}+\frac{\varepsilon}{q\lambda})} du \rightarrow \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-\frac{1}{p}} du = \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^2 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+), \tag{2.4}$$

把 (2.3), (2.4) 的结果代入 (2.2), 易见有 (2.1).

引理 2.2 设 $\lambda > 0$, $f(u) = \frac{\ln u}{u^\lambda - 1}$ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 连续 (补充定义 $f(1) = 1/\lambda$). 则 $f(u)$ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 严格递减.

证明 求导数得

$$f'(u) = \frac{u^\lambda - 1 - \lambda u^\lambda \ln u}{(u^\lambda - 1)^2 u} = \frac{g(u)}{(u^\lambda - 1)^2 u},$$

这里, 定义 $g(u) = u^\lambda - 1 - \lambda u^\lambda \ln u$. 则有 $g'(u) = -\lambda^2 u^{\lambda-1} \ln u$. 易见 $g'(u) > 0, u \in (0, 1)$; $g'(u) < 0, u \in (1, \infty)$, 因而 $g(1)=0$ 为 $g(u)$ 的唯一最大值. 有 $g(u) < 0, u \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$. 故 $f'(u) < 0, u \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$, $f(u)$ 分别在区间 $(0, 1)$ 及 $(1, \infty)$ 严格递减. 因 $f(1) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} f(u) = 1/\lambda$, $f(u)$ 在 $u=1$ 连续. 故 $f(u)$ 在 $(0, \infty)$ 亦严格递减.

注 设 $u = x/y$ ($x, y > 0$), 若固定 $y > 0$, 由引理 2.2, 易见 $y^\lambda f(\frac{x}{y}) = \frac{\ln x/y}{x^\lambda - y^\lambda}$ 在 $x \in (0, \infty)$ 递减; 若固定 $x > 0$, 易见 $x^\lambda f(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{\ln x/y}{x^\lambda - y^\lambda}$ 在 $y \in (0, \infty)$ 亦递减.

引理 2.3 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, 0 < \lambda \leq \min\{p, q\}$. 定义权系数 $\varpi_\lambda(r, n)$ 为

$$\varpi_\lambda(r, n) := n^{\lambda/r} \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(n/m)}{n^\lambda - m^\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{m} \right)^{\frac{\lambda}{r} + 1 - \lambda} \quad (r = p, q; n \in N). \tag{2.5}$$

则有如下不等式

$$\varpi_\lambda(r, n) < \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)} \right]^2 \quad (r = p, q). \tag{2.6}$$

证明 因 $0 < \lambda \leq \min\{p, q\}$, 有 $1 - (1 - \frac{1}{r})\lambda \geq 0$ ($r = p, q$). 由引理 2.2, 有

$$\frac{\ln(m/n)}{(\frac{m}{n})^\lambda - 1} \leq \frac{\ln(y/n)}{(\frac{y}{n})^\lambda - 1}, \frac{\ln(n/m)}{n^\lambda - m^\lambda} \leq \frac{\ln(n/y)}{n^\lambda - y^\lambda} \quad (y \in (0, m)).$$

因而有

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(r, n) &< \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} n^{\lambda/r} \int_{m-1}^m \frac{\ln(n/y)}{n^\lambda - y^\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{1-(1-\frac{1}{r})\lambda} dy \\ &= n^{\lambda/r} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(n/y)}{n^\lambda - y^\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{1-(1-\frac{1}{r})\lambda} dy. \end{aligned}$$

在上式中令 $u = (y/n)^\lambda$, 由 (2.4) 有

$$\omega_\lambda(r, n) < \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{-\frac{1}{r}} du = \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^2 \quad (r = p, q).$$

3 推广的级数形式及等价式

定理 3.1 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, 0 < \lambda \leq \min\{p, q\}, \{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 为非负实数列, 使得 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{p-1-\lambda} a_n^p < \infty$ 及 $0 < \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{q-1-\lambda} b_n^q < \infty$. 则有

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m b_n}{m^\lambda - n^\lambda} < \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^2 \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{p-1-\lambda} a_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{q-1-\lambda} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m}{m^\lambda - n^\lambda} \right]^p < \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^{2p} \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{p-1-\lambda} a_n^p, \quad (3.2)$$

这里, 常数因子 $\left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^2$ 与 $\left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^{2p}$ 都为最佳值; 且 (3.1) 与 (3.2) 等价.

特别地, 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 有如下具有最佳常数因子的等价式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m b_n}{m - n} < \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^2 \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{p-2} a_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{q-2} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{p-2} \left[\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m}{m - n} \right]^p < \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^{2p} \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{p-2} a_n^p. \quad (3.4)$$

证明 配方及应用带权的 Höler 不等式^[11], 由 (2.5) 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=1}^\infty \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m b_n}{m^\lambda - n^\lambda} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^\infty \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(m/n)}{m^\lambda - n^\lambda} \left[\left(\frac{m^{\lambda/q^2}}{n^{\lambda/p^2}} \right) \left(\frac{m^{1/q}}{n^{1/p}} \right)^{1-\lambda} a_m \right] \left[\left(\frac{n^{\lambda/p^2}}{m^{\lambda/q^2}} \right) \left(\frac{n^{1/p}}{m^{1/q}} \right)^{1-\lambda} b_n \right] \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^\infty \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\ln(m/n)}{m^\lambda - n^\lambda} \left(\frac{m^{\lambda p/q^2}}{n^{\lambda/p}} \right) \left(\frac{m^{p-1}}{n} \right)^{1-\lambda} a_m^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(n/m)}{n^{\lambda} - m^{\lambda}} \left(\frac{n^{\lambda q/p^2}}{m^{\lambda/q}} \right) \left(\frac{n^{q-1}}{m} \right)^{1-\lambda} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \varpi_{\lambda}(p, m) m^{p-1-\lambda} a_m^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varpi_{\lambda}(q, n) n^{q-1-\lambda} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

再由 (2.6), 可得 (3.1).

设 $0 < \varepsilon < \lambda/2$ 及 $\tilde{a}_n = n^{\frac{\lambda-p-\varepsilon}{p}}, \tilde{b}_n = n^{\frac{\lambda-q-\varepsilon}{q}} \quad (n \in N)$. 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{p-1-\lambda} \tilde{a}_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{q-1-\lambda} \tilde{b}_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} = \varepsilon \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\varepsilon}} \\ &= \varepsilon + \varepsilon \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\varepsilon}} < \varepsilon + \varepsilon \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\varepsilon+1}} dt = \varepsilon + 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

易见 $(\lambda - r - \varepsilon)/r < 0 \quad (r = p, q)$. 由引理 2.2 的注及 (2.1), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) \tilde{a}_m \tilde{b}_n}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} > \varepsilon \int_1^{\infty} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x/y)}{x^{\lambda} - y^{\lambda}} x^{\frac{\lambda-p-\varepsilon}{p}} y^{\frac{\lambda-q-\varepsilon}{q}} dx dy \\ & \geq \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)} \right]^2 + o(1) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

若 (3.1) 的常数因子 $[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)}]^2$ 对某个 λ 不为最佳值, 则有正数 $K < [\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)}]^2$, 使 (3.1) 的常数因子 $[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)}]^2$ 换上 K 后, 仍然成立. 特别地, 由 (3.5), (3.6), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)} \right]^2 + o(1) \leq \varepsilon \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) \tilde{a}_m \tilde{b}_n}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} \\ & < \varepsilon K \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{p-1-\lambda} \tilde{a}_n^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{q-1-\lambda} \tilde{b}_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} = K(\varepsilon + 1). \end{aligned}$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 有 $[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)}]^2 \leq K$. 这与假设 $K < [\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)}]^2$ 相矛盾. 故 (3.1) 的常数因子 $[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)}]^2$ 为最佳值.

欲证 (3.2), 可设 $b_n = n^{\lambda(p-1)-1} [\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}}]^{p-1} \quad (n \in N)$. 则由 (3.1), 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 & < \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{q-1-\lambda} b_n^q \right]^p = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} \right]^p \right\}^p \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m b_n}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} \right]^p \\ &\leq \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^{2p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{p-1-\lambda} a_n^p \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{q-1-\lambda} b_n^q \right\}^{p-1}; \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{q-1-\lambda} b_n^q &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} \right]^p \\ &\leq \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \right]^{2p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{p-1-\lambda} a_n^p < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

这说明应用 (3.1) 的条件都具备, (3.7) 应取严格不等号; (3.8) 亦然. 故 (3.2) 成立.

上面由 (3.1) 证明了 (3.2). 为证等价性, 可设 (3.2) 成立. 由 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m b_n}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[n^{\frac{\lambda+1-q}{q}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} \right] \left[n^{\frac{q-1-\lambda}{q}} b_n \right] \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\lambda(p-1)-1} \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(m/n) a_m}{m^{\lambda} - n^{\lambda}} \right]^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{q-1-\lambda} b_n^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

再由 (3.2), 有 (3.1). 故 (3.1) 与 (3.2) 等价.

若 (3.2) 的常数因子 $[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})}]^{2p}$ 不为最佳值, 则由 (3.9), 易证 (3.1) 的常数因子亦不为最佳值. 这个矛盾说明 (3.2) 的常数因子 $[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\frac{\pi}{p})}]^{2p}$ 为最佳值.

评注 3.2 当 $p = q = 2$ 时, (3.3) 变成 (1.8), 故 (3.1), (3.3) 是 (1.8) 的推广. 不等式 (3.3) 与 (1.7) 虽具有相同的最佳常数因子, 但形似而实不同, 可视之为对偶形式. 由于所建立的不等式的常数因子都是最佳值, 我们得到了一批新的推广结果.

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Generalization of Hilbert's Type Inequality with Best Constant Factor and Its Applications

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Abstract: By introducing a parameter λ , we give a generalization of a Hilbert's type inequality with the best constant factor. As applications, we build its equivalent form and obtain some particular results.

Key words: Hilbert's type inequality; weight function; Hölder's inequality.