

一个新的 Hilbert 不等式及其等价形式*

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摘要: 引入单参数 λ, β 函数及 Taylor 级数, 建立了一个新 Hardy-Hilbert 积分不等式, 给出两种不同的最佳推广, 并证明其常数因子为最佳值。作为应用, 考虑了相应的等价形式。

关键词: Hilbert 不等式; β 函数; Taylor 级数

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A New Hilbert's Type Integral Inequality and the Equivalent Forms

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Abstract: A new Hilbert integral inequality with a best constant factor is established by introducing a parameter λ, β function and Taylor series. Two best extensions of it and the equivalent forms are given.

Key words: Hilbert inequality; β function; Taylor series

设 $p > 1, 1/p + 1/q = 1, f(x), g(x) \geq 0, 0 < \int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx < \infty, 0 < \int_0^\infty g^q(x) dx < \infty$, 则有如下著名的 Hardy-Hilbert 积分不等式及等价形式^[1]。

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy <$$

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

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

这里, 常数因子 $\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)}$ 与 $\left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^p$ 都是最佳值。它们在分析学中有重要的应用^[2]。

在与 (1) 式相同的条件下, 还有如下经典的 Hardy-Hilbert 型积分不等式及其等价形式

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x/y)f(x)g(y)}{x-y} dx dy <$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^2 \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \quad (3)$$

$$\int_0^\infty \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(x/y)f(x)}{x+y} dx \right]^p dy <$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^{2p} \int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \quad (4)$$

这里, 常数因子 $\left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^2$ 与 $\left[\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi/p)} \right]^{2p}$ 都是最佳值。

近年, 文献 [3-10] 作了各种不同形式的推广, 其中文献 [9] 通过估算权函数及引入 β 函数, 建立了如下含参数 λ 的 Hilbert 不等式

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{|x-y|^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy <$$

$$2B\left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda, \lambda\right) \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/2} \quad (5)$$

这里, 常数因子 $2B\left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda, \lambda\right)$ ($0 < \lambda < \frac{1}{2}$) 为最佳值。

本文的主要目的是在已有文献的基础上, 通过引进 Taylor 级数, 建立如下 Hilbert 积分不等式

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|f(x)g(y)}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy <$$

$$B\left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \quad (6)$$

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这里，常数因子 $B = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n}$ 。

$\left[\frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} + \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \right]$ 是最佳值，同时给出 (6) 式等价形式。

1 一些引理

本文将用到如下标记

$$\binom{a}{n} = \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-n+1)}{n!}, \binom{a}{0} = 1, \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

引理 1 设 $0 < \lambda < \min\{1/p, 1/q\}, 1/p + 1/q = 1 (p > 1)$ 。定义函数 $w_1(x), w_2(x)$

$$w_1(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{1/q} dy \quad (7)$$

$$w_2(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{1/p} dx \quad (8)$$

则有等式

$$w_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \left[\frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} + \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \right] = w_2(\lambda) \quad (9)$$

证明 令 $y = ux$ ，则由 (7) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^x \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{1/q} dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} \min\{1, u^\lambda\}} (u)^{-\frac{1}{q}} du = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} u^{-\lambda-1/q} du = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \int_0^1 (-\ln u) u^{n-\lambda-1/q} du = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} \end{aligned}$$

作变换 $x = uy$ ，则由 (7) 式同样可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_x^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{1/q} dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} \min\{1, u^\lambda\}} (u)^{1-\lambda+1/q-2} du = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} u^{-\lambda-1/p} du = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \int_0^1 (-\ln u) u^{n-\lambda-1/p} du = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \end{aligned}$$

由 I_1, I_2 可得 (8) 式，采用同样的方法可得 (9) 式。证毕。

引理 2 设 $0 < \lambda < \min\{1/p, 1/q\} (p > 1)$ ，定

义函数 $w_\lambda(x), w_\lambda(y)$

$$w_\lambda(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \frac{x^{p/q^2}}{y^{1/p}} dy \quad (10)$$

$$w_\lambda(y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \frac{y^{q/p^2}}{x^{1/q}} dx \quad (11)$$

则有等式

$$w_\lambda(x) = x^{p-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \left[\frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} + \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \right] \quad (12)$$

$$w_\lambda(y) = y^{q-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \left[\frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} + \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \right] \quad (13)$$

证明 令 $y = ux$ ，则由 (10) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^x \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \frac{x^{p/q^2}}{y^{1/p}} dy = \\ &= x^{p-2} \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} \min\{1, u^\lambda\}} u^{-\frac{1}{p}} du = \\ &= x^{p-2} \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} u^{-\lambda-1/p} du = x^{p-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \int_0^1 (-\ln u) u^{n-\lambda-1/p} du = \\ &= x^{p-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} \end{aligned}$$

做变换 $x = uy$ ，则由 (10) 式同样可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_x^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \frac{x^{p/q^2}}{y^{1/p}} dy = \\ &= x^{p-2} \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} \min\{1, u^\lambda\}} u^{1-\lambda+1/p-2} du = \\ &= x^{p-2} \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} u^{-\lambda-1/q} du = x^{p-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \int_0^1 (-\ln u) u^{n-\lambda-1/q} du = \\ &= x^{p-2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \end{aligned}$$

由 I_1, I_2 可得 (12) 式，采用同样的方法可得 (13) 式。证毕。

引理 3 设 $0 < \varepsilon < q - q\lambda - 1, q > 1, 0 < \lambda < \min\{1/p, 1/q\}$ 则有

$$\int_1^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} \frac{\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{q} + \frac{\varepsilon}{q} + \lambda} du = o(1), \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0_+$$

证明 由题设可得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &> \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{q} + \frac{1}{q} + \lambda} dudx > \\ &= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{q} + \frac{1}{q} + \lambda} \ln u dudx = \frac{pq}{pq\lambda + p\varepsilon - q} \\ &= \int_1^{\infty} x^{\frac{pq\lambda + p\varepsilon - q}{pq} - 1} \ln x dx - \left(\frac{pq}{pq\lambda + p\varepsilon - q}\right)^2 \int_1^{\infty} x^{\frac{p\varepsilon - q}{pq} - 1} dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$2\left(\frac{pq}{pq\lambda + p\varepsilon - q}\right)^3$$

证毕。

引理 4 设 $0 < \varepsilon < 1 - q\lambda, q > 1, 0 < \lambda < \min\{1/p, 1/q\}$ 则有

$$\int_1^\infty \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} \frac{\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{q} + \lambda} du = o(1), \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0_+$$

证明 由题设可得

$$0 > \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{q} + \frac{1}{p} + \lambda} dudx >$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{\varepsilon}{q} + \frac{1}{p} + \lambda} \ln u dudx = \frac{q}{q\lambda + \varepsilon - 1} \cdot$$

$$\int_1^\infty x^{\frac{q\lambda + \varepsilon - 1}{q} - 1} \ln x dx - \left(\frac{q}{1 - \varepsilon - q\lambda}\right)^2 \int_1^\infty x^{\frac{q\lambda + \varepsilon - 1}{q} - 1} dx =$$

$$2\left(\frac{q}{q\lambda + \varepsilon - 1}\right)^3$$

证毕。

2 主要结果

定理 1 设 $p > 1, 1/p + 1/q = 1, 0 < \lambda < \min\{1/p, 1/q\}$ 。f, g 为非负函数及

$$0 < \int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx < \infty, 0 < \int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy < \infty$$

则有

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy < B \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad (14)$$

这里, 常数因子

$$B = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \left[\frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} + \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \right]$$

是最佳值。

证明 由 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x)g(y) dx dy =$$

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{1/pq} \cdot$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{1/pq} f(x)g(y) dx dy \leq$$

$$\left\{ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f^p(x)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{1/q} dx dy \right\}^{1/p} \cdot$$

$$\left\{ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |g^q(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{1/p} dx dy \right\}^{1/q}$$

如果上式取等号, 则存在常数 A, B, 使得

$$A \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f^p(x)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{1/q} =$$

$$B \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |g^q(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{1/p}$$

即有 $Af^p(x) x = Bg^q(y) y = \text{const.}$, 这与条件 $\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx < \infty$ 矛盾。因而只能取严格不等号。

再由引理 1 可得

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy <$$

$$\left(\int_0^\infty w_1(\lambda) f^p(x) dx\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty w_2(\lambda) g^q(y) dy\right)^{1/q} =$$

$$B \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy\right)^{1/q}$$

下证 B 是最佳值。定义两个函数

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (0, 1) \\ x^{-(1+\varepsilon)/p} & x \in [1, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{g}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \in (0, 1) \\ y^{-(1+\varepsilon)/q} & y \in [1, \infty) \end{cases}$$

假设 $0 < \varepsilon < q - q\lambda - 1$, 则

$$\int_0^\infty \tilde{f}^p(x) dx = \int_1^\infty x^{-1-\varepsilon} dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon},$$

$$\int_0^\infty \tilde{g}^q(y) dy = \int_1^\infty y^{-1-\varepsilon} dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

如果 B 不是最佳的。那么存在 $k > 0$ 且 $k < B$, 使得

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| \tilde{f}(x) \tilde{g}(y)}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy <$$

$$k \left(\int_0^\infty \tilde{f}^p(x) dx\right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty \tilde{g}^q(y) dy\right)^{1/q} = \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \quad (15)$$

另一方面, 令 $y = ux$ 由引理 3 可得

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| \tilde{f}(x) \tilde{g}(y)}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy =$$

$$\int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(1+\varepsilon)/p} \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{(1+\varepsilon)/q} \cdot$$

$$dx dy = \int_1^\infty \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^\infty \frac{|\ln u|}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} \min\{1, u^\lambda\}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1+\varepsilon} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{(1+\varepsilon)/q} dudx =$$

$$\int_1^\infty \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} u^\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1+\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{(1+\varepsilon)/q} dudx +$$

$$\int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1+\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^{(1+\varepsilon)/q} dudx + o(1) =$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n (n - \lambda n) \left[\frac{1}{(n - \lambda + 1/p - \varepsilon/q)^2} + \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{(n - \lambda + 1/q + \varepsilon/q)^2} \right] + o(1)$$

显然, 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0_+$ 时, 上式与 (15) 式矛盾。

所以 B 是最佳值。

推论 1 在定理 1 的条件下, 有

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy < B^p \int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \quad (16)$$

这里, 常数因子 B^p 是最佳值; 且 (16) 式与 (14) 式等价。

证明 1) 设

$$g(y) = \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^{p-1}, \text{ 则}$$

由 (14) 式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy &= \\ \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy &= \\ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) g(y) dx dy &< \\ B \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \end{aligned}$$

由上式可得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \left[\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy \right]^{1-1/q} &= \\ \left[\int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy \right]^{1/p} &< \\ B \left[\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \right]^{1/p} \end{aligned}$$

2) 若 (16) 式为真, 由 Hölder 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy &\leq \\ \left[\int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy \right]^{1/p} &\cdot \\ \left[\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy \right]^{1/q} &< B \left(\int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \end{aligned}$$

结合 1), 2) 可得推论 1 的结论。

定理 2 设 $p > 1, 1/p + 1/q = 1, 0 < \lambda < \min\{1/p, 1/q\}$, f, g 为非负函数及

$$0 < \int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx < \infty, 0 < \int_0^\infty y^{q-2} g^q(y) dy < \infty$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy &< \\ B \left(\int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty y^{q-2} g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

这里, 常数因子 $B = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n}$.

$\left[\frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p)^2} + \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q)^2} \right]$ 是最佳值。

证明 由 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy &= \\ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)| x^{1/q^2} y^{1/p^2}}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\} y^{1/p^2} x^{1/q^2}} dx dy &\leq \\ \left\{ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f^p(x)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} x^{p/q^2} dx dy \right\}^{1/p} &\cdot \\ \left\{ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |g^q(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} y^{q/p^2} dx dy \right\}^{1/q} \end{aligned}$$

如果上式取等号, 则存在常数 A, B , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} A \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f^p(x)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} x^{p/q^2} &= \\ B \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |g^q(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} y^{q/p^2} \end{aligned}$$

即有 $A f^p(x) x^{p-1} = B g^q(y) y^{q-1} = \text{const.}$ 这与条件 $\int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx < \infty$ 矛盾, 因而只能取严格不等号。

再由引理 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x)g(y) dx dy &< \\ \left\{ \int_0^\infty w_\lambda(x) f^p(x) dx \right\}^{1/p} \left\{ \int_0^\infty w_\lambda(y) g^q(y) dy \right\}^{1/q} &= \\ B \left(\int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty y^{q-2} g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \end{aligned}$$

下证 B 是最佳值。定义两个函数

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & x \in (0, 1) \\ x^{-\frac{1}{q}-\frac{\varepsilon}{p}} & x \in [1, \infty) \end{cases} \\ \tilde{g}(y) &= \begin{cases} 0 & y \in (0, 1) \\ y^{-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{\varepsilon}{q}} & y \in [1, \infty) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

假设 $0 < \varepsilon < 1 - q\lambda$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty x^{p-2} \tilde{f}^p(x) dx &= \int_1^\infty \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{1+\varepsilon} dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \\ \int_0^\infty y^{q-2} \tilde{g}^q(y) dy &= \int_1^\infty \left(\frac{1}{y} \right)^{1+\varepsilon} dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

如果 B 不是最佳, 那么存在 $k > 0$, 且 $k < B$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |\tilde{f}(x)\tilde{g}(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} dx dy &< \\ k \left(\int_0^\infty x^{p-2} \tilde{f}^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty y^{q-2} \tilde{g}^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} &= \frac{k}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

另一方面, 令 $y = ux$ 由引理 4 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} \tilde{f}(x)\tilde{g}(y) dx dy &= \\ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} x^{-(1/q+\varepsilon/p)} y^{-(1/p+\varepsilon/q)} dx dy &= \\ \int_1^\infty \int_{1/x}^\infty \frac{|\ln u|}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} \min\{1, u^\lambda\}} x^{-1-\varepsilon} u^{-(1/p+\varepsilon/q)} du dx &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln u|}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} \min\{1, u^\lambda\}} x^{-1-\varepsilon} u^{-(1/p+\varepsilon/q)} du dx + \\ & \int_1^\infty \int_0^{1/x} \frac{\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} u^\lambda} x^{-1-\varepsilon} u^{-(1/p+\varepsilon/q)} du dx = \\ & \int_1^\infty \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda} u^\lambda} x^{-1-\varepsilon} u^{-(1/p+\varepsilon/q)} du dx + \\ & \int_1^\infty \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln u}{(1+u)^{1-\lambda}} x^{-1-\varepsilon} u^{-(1/p+\varepsilon/q)} du dx + o(1) = \\ & \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \binom{n-\lambda}{n} \left[\frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/p-\varepsilon/q)^2} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{(n-\lambda+1/q+\varepsilon/q)^2} \right] + o(1) \end{aligned}$$

显然, 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0_+$ 时, 上式与 (18) 式矛盾。所以 B 是最佳值。

推论 2 在定理 2 的条件下, 有

$$\int_0^\infty y^{p-2} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy < B^p \int_0^\infty f^p(x) dx \quad (19)$$

这里, 常数因子 B^p 是最佳值; 且 (19) 式与 (17) 式等价。

证明 1) 设

$$g(y) = \left(y^{p-2} \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^{p-1},$$

则由 (17) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty g^q(y) dy = \\ & \int_0^\infty y^{p-2} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy = \\ & \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x)g(y) dx dy < \\ & B \left(\int_0^\infty x^{p-2} V(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty y^{q-2} g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \end{aligned}$$

由上式可得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \left\{ \int_0^\infty y^{q-2} g^q(y) dy \right\}^{1-1/q} = \\ \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy \right\}^{1/p} < \\ B \left(\int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \end{aligned}$$

2) 若 (19) 式为真, 由 Hölder 不等式可得

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x)g(y) dx dy =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)| |f(x)g(y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} y^{\frac{q-2}{q}} y^{\frac{2-q}{q}} dx dy \leq \\ & \left\{ \int_0^\infty y^{p-2} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{|\ln(x/y)|}{(x+y)^{1-\lambda} \min\{x^\lambda, y^\lambda\}} f(x) dx \right)^p dy \right\}^{1/p} \cdot \\ & \left\{ \int_0^\infty y^{q-2} g^q(y) dy \right\}^{1/q} < \\ & B \left(\int_0^\infty x^{p-2} f^p(x) dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^\infty y^{q-2} g^q(y) dy \right)^{1/q} \end{aligned}$$

结合 1), 2) 可得推论 2 的结论。

注 当 $p = q = 2$ 时, (14) 式与 (17) 式等价, (16) 式与 (19) 式等价。

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