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Musielak_Orlicz 序列空间的一致
Gateaux 可微性

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摘要: 利用 Musielak_Orlicz 函数列的某些性质, 给出了赋 Luxemburg 范数的 Musielak_Orlicz 序列空间是有一致 Gateaux 可微性的充要条件及赋 Orlicz 范数的 Musielak_Orlicz 序列空间是弱一致凸的判别准则

关键词: Musielak_Orlicz 序列空间; 一致 Gateaux 可微; 弱一致凸

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记 X 为 Banach 空间, $S(X)$ 、 $B(X)$ 分别是 X 的单位球面和单位球, X^* 、 X^{**} 分别是 X 的一次、二次对偶. 若存在函数 $g(\cdot, \cdot): S(X) \times S(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ 满足: 对任何 $\varepsilon > 0, x, y \in S(X)$ 有 $g(x, y) > 0$, 使当 $h < g(x, y)$ 时

$$|g(x, hy - x) - g(x, y)| < \varepsilon,$$

称 X 为 Gateaux 可微, 若 $\inf_{y=1} g(x, y) > 0$ 称 X 为 Frechet 可微; 若 $\inf_{x=1} g(x, y) > 0$ 称 X 为一致 Gateaux 可微(UGD); 若 $\inf_{x=y=1} g(x, y) > 0$ 称 X 为一致 F 可微. 明显地

F 可微

一致 F 可微

G 可微

一致 G 可微

若 $x, y \in B(X)$, $\|x + y\| = 2$ 蕴涵 $x = y = 0$, 称 X 为严格凸; 若 $x_n, y_n \in B(X)$, $\|x_n + y_n\| = 2$ 蕴涵 $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow 0$ ($\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow 0$ 或 $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow 0$) 称 X 为一致凸(弱一致凸(WUR), 弱*一致凸(W^* UR))

称函数列 $M = (M_1, M_2, M_3, \dots)$ 为 Musielak_Orlicz 函数是指对每一个 $i, M_i: (-\infty, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 满足

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1) M_i 为偶的左连续凸函数;

2) $M_i(0) = 0$, 存在 $u_i > 0$ 使 $M_i(u_i) < \infty$

$N_i(v)$ 为 $M_i(u)$ 的余函数: $N_i(v) = \max_{u>0} \{u \mid v \leq M_i(u)\}$ 记 $p_i(u)$ 和 $q_i(v)$ 分别为它们的左导函数 记

$$e(i) = \sup \left\{ u \mid \begin{matrix} 0: M_i(u) = 0 \\ 0: N_i(v) < \infty \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$B(i) = \sup \left\{ v \mid \begin{matrix} 0: M_i(u) = 0 \\ 0: N_i(v) < \infty \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots)$$

称 M 满足 α_2 条件是指存在 $k > 0, a > 0, i_0$ 和 $c_i \rightarrow 0 (i > i_0), c_i < \infty$ 满足

$$M_i(2u) \leq kM_i(u) + c_i \quad (i > i_0, M_i(u) \leq a)$$

实数列 $x = \{x(i)\}$ 关于 M 的模定义为 $M(x) = \sup_{i \geq 1} M_i(x(i))$

线性集 $\{x = \{x(i)\} : \text{存在 } \delta > 0 \text{ 使 } M(x/\delta) < 1\}$ 赋予 Luxemburg 范数 $\|x\| = \inf \{ \delta > 0 : M(x/\delta) < 1 \}$

或赋予 Orlicz 范数

$$\|x\|^o = \inf_{k>0} \frac{1}{k} (1 + M(kx))$$

皆为 Banach 空间, 称之为 Musielak-Orlicz 序列空间, 分别记为 l_M 和 l_M^o 子空间

$$\left\{ x = \{x(i)\} : \delta > 0, i_0 \text{ 使 } M_i(x(i)) < \delta \right\}$$

继承 l_M 和 l_M^o 的范数, 分别记为 h_M 和 h_M^o 业已证明

$$(h_M)^* = l_N^o, (h_M^o)^* = l_N$$

对任意 $0 < x \in l_M^o$, 当且仅当 $k \in K(x) = [k_x^*, k_x^{**}]$ 时, $\|x\|^o = (1 + M(kx))/k$, 其中

$$k_x^* = \inf \left\{ k > 0 : N(p(k|x|)) = \sup_{i=1} N_i(p_i(k|x(i)|)) \right\},$$

$$k_x^{**} = \sup \left\{ k > 0 : N(p(k|x|)) = \sup_{i=1} N_i(p_i(k|x(i)|)) \right\}$$

命题 1 $l_M \subset l_M^o \subset X_{WUR} \subset X^* \subset X_{UGD} \subset X^{**} \subset X_{W^*UR}$

命题 2 记

$$i^c = \sup \left\{ u > 0 : p_i(u) < (1+c)p_i((1-\frac{1}{2})u) \right\},$$

对 $c > 0$, 有 $c > 0$, 当 $u \leq i^c/(1-\frac{1}{2})$ 且 $0 < v \leq (1-\frac{1}{2})u$ 时

$$M_i((u+v)/2) \leq (1-c)(M_i(u) + M_i(v))/2$$

证 鉴于 $M_i(u) + M_i(t) - 2M_i[(u+t)/2]$ 在 $t \in [0, u]$ 递减,

$$M_i(u) + M_i(v) - 2M_i\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) = M_i(u) + M_i((1-\frac{1}{2})u) - 2M_i((1-\frac{1}{2})u) =$$

$$\int_{(1-\frac{1}{2})u}^u p_i(s) ds - \int_{(1-\frac{1}{2})u}^u p_i(s) ds = \int_{(1-\frac{1}{2})u}^u (p_i(s) - p_i(s-u)) ds$$

$$= \int_{(1-\frac{1}{2})u}^u (p_i(s) - p_i((1-\frac{1}{2})s)) ds = \int_{(1-\frac{1}{2})u}^u \left[p_i(s) - \frac{1}{1+c} p_i(s) \right] ds =$$

$$\frac{c}{1+c} \int_{(1-\frac{1}{2})u}^u p_i(s) ds = \frac{c}{1+c} (M_i(u) - M_i((1-\frac{1}{2})u))$$

$$= \frac{c}{1+c} M_i(u) - \frac{c}{1+c} \frac{M_i(u) + M_i(v)}{2},$$

这就得到 $M_i\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) \left[1 - \frac{c}{2(1+c)}\right] \frac{M_i(u) + M_i(v)}{2}$, 取 $c = c/(2(1+c))$, 则 c 是个与 i 无关的常数

命题 3³ 对任何 λ 和 $(0, 1/2]$, 存在 $\delta \in (0, 1)$, 当 $M_i[(u+v)/2] \leq [(1-\lambda)/2](M_i(u) + M_i(v))$ 时, 对任何 $\lambda \in [\delta, 1-\delta]$ 有

$$M_i(\lambda u + (1-\lambda)v) \leq (1-\lambda)(M_i(u) + (1-\lambda)M_i(v))$$

定理 1 以下说法等价:

l_N 一致 Gateaux 可微;

h_M^0 弱一致凸;

) $N_i(B(i)) + N_j(B(j)) > 1, (i, j = 1, 2, \dots; i \neq j)$;

) $p_i(u)$ 在 $[0, \min\{q_i(N^{-1}(1)), q_i(B(i))\})$ 严格增且如果 $N_i(B(i)) < 1$ 则

$q_i(B(i)) = \dots$;

) $N \leq 2$;

) 若 $N_{i_0}(B(i_0)) < 1$, 则对任何 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$ 使对任何 $i \geq i_0$ 满足 $N_i(p_i(u))$ 的 u , 恒有 $N_{i_0}(p_{i_0}(\delta)) + N_i(p_i(u)) > 1$;

) 对任何 $\epsilon > 0$, 恒有 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{u \in B(1)} p_i(\delta) = 0$ 此处

$$\delta = \sup\left\{u \in B(1): N_i(p_i(u)) \leq 1 - \epsilon, \forall i \geq i_0\right\}$$

证 , 即命题 1

因 WUR 蕴涵严格凸, 由 [4]Th. 9 即得 (1)、(2) 的必要性. 由命题 1, h_M^0 的 WUR 蕴涵 l_N 的 UGD, 自然 l_N 更是光滑的, 由 [5]Th. 3.1 得到 $N \leq 2$

如 (1) 不真, 不妨设有 $\epsilon > 0$ 和 $u_n, N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(u_n)) \leq 1 - \epsilon$ 及

$$N_1(p_1(n)) + N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(nu_n)) \leq 1,$$

这里 $N_1(B(1)) < 1$ 设 $n_0 = 1/B(1)$, 记 $n = n/n_0$, 则 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 且

$$N_1(p_1(n/B(1))) + N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(nn_0u_n)) \leq 1$$

由条件 (1) $N_1(B(1)) + N_{i_n}(B(i_n)) > 1$, 故当 n 充分大时, 有 $\bar{u}_n = n_0u_n$ 满足

$$N_1\left\{p_1\left[\frac{n}{B(1)}\right]\right\} + N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(n\bar{u}_n)) = 1$$

令

$$x = e_1/B(1),$$

$$x_n = \frac{e_1/B(1) + \bar{u}_n e_{i_n}}{p_1(n/B(1))/B(1) + \bar{u}_n p_{i_n}(n\bar{u}_n)} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

容易看到 $\|x\| = 1$ 又记

$$k_n = \left[\frac{1}{B(1)} p_1\left(\frac{n}{B(1)}\right) + \bar{u}_n p_{i_n}(n\bar{u}_n) \right] \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots),$$

则 $N(p(k_n x_n)) = 1$ 故

$$\|x_n\| = \sum_i x_n(i) p_i(k_n x_n(i)) = 1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

另一方面

$$x + x_n \quad (x(i) + x_n(i))p_i(k_n x_n(i)) = \frac{1}{B(1)} p_1 \left(\frac{n}{B(1)} \right) + \sum_i x_n(i) p_i(k_n x_n(i)) \quad \frac{1}{B(1)} \lim_u p_i(u) + 1 = 2$$

但是

$$\lim_n (x(1) - x_n(1)) = \lim \left[1 - \frac{1}{p_1(n/B(1))/B(1) + \overline{u_n} p_{in}(n/\overline{u_n})} \right] \frac{1}{B(1)}$$

$$\lim_n \left[1 - \frac{1}{1 + N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(u_n))} \right] \frac{1}{B(1)} \left[1 - \frac{1}{1 +} \right] \frac{1}{B(1)} > 0,$$

此与 h_M^0 的 WUR 矛盾

如) 不真, 则有 $\epsilon > 0$, 使 $\sum_i i^{1/n} p_i(i^{1/n}) > \epsilon$ 记 $E_n = \{i: i^{1/n} > 0\}$, 则存在 $u_i^n >$

$0 (i \in E_n)$ 满足

$$N_i(p_i(u_i^n)) = 1 - \epsilon, \quad u_i^n p_i(u_i^n) = 1/\epsilon, \quad p_i(u_i^n) = \left[(1 + 1/n) p_i((1 - \epsilon) u_i^n) \right],$$

以及 $\sum_{i \in E_n} u_i^n p_i(u_i^n) = \epsilon (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 以下分两种情况讨论:

情形 : 对无穷多个 n , 不妨设对所有 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 皆有 $i_n \in E_n$ 满足

$$u_{i_n}^n p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n)$$

由条件) 易知 i_n

不妨设 $\lim_n N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n))$ 存在, 取 $u_1 > 0, u_2 > 0$ 满足

$$N_1(p_1(u_1)) + N_2(p_2(u_2)) + \lim_n N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n)) = 1$$

由于

$$N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n)) - N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}((1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n)) = (p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n) - p_{i_n}((1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n)) u_{i_n}^n <$$

$$(1/(1 + n)) u_{i_n}^n p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n) = 1/((n + 1) \epsilon) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

故可取 $v_1^n, s_1^n = u_1, v_2^n, s_2^n = u_2$, 满足

$$N_1(p_1(v_1^n)) + N_2(p_2(v_2^n)) + N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n)) = 1,$$

$$N_1(p_1(s_1^n)) + N_2(p_2(s_2^n)) + N_{i_n}(p_{i_n}((1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n)) = 1$$

令

$$k_n = v_1^n p_1(v_1^n) + v_2^n p_2(v_2^n) + u_{i_n}^n p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n),$$

$$h_n = s_1^n p_1(s_1^n) + s_2^n p_2(s_2^n) + (1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n p_{i_n}((1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n)$$

则 $\lim_n h_n = \lim_n k_n = (1 + \epsilon)/\epsilon + u_1 p_1(u_1) + u_2 p_2(u_2) < 2$ 又

$$\lim_n (k_n - h_n) = \lim_n \left[1 - \frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + 1/n} \right] u_{i_n}^n p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n) = \epsilon$$

置

$$x_n = k_n^{-1} (v_1^n e_1 + v_2^n e_2 + u_{i_n}^n e_{i_n}), \quad y_n = h_n^{-1} (s_1^n e_1 + s_2^n e_2 + (1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n e_{i_n})$$

则 $N(p(k_n x_n)) = 1, \quad x_n \cdot 0 = \sum_i x_n(i) p_i(k_n x_n(i)) = 1$ 同理 $y_n \cdot 0 = 1$ 又

$$x_n + y_n \cdot 0 = \sum_i (x_n(i) + y_n(i)) p_i(k_n x_n(i)) =$$

$$1 + h_n^{-1} (s_1^n p_1(v_1^n) + s_2^n p_2(v_2^n) + (1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n p_{i_n}(u_{i_n}^n))$$

$$1 + h_n^{-1} (s_1^n p_1(v_1^n) + s_2^n p_2(v_2^n) + (1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n p_{i_n}((1 - \epsilon) u_{i_n}^n)) = 2,$$

但 $\lim_n (x_n(1) - y_n(1)) = \lim_n (v_1^n/k_n - s_1^n/h_n) = \lim_n (1/k_n - 1/h_n) u_1 = 0$, 与 h_M^0 的 WUR 矛盾

情形 : 当 n 充分大时, $u_i^n p_i(u_i^n) < (i \in E_n)$, 取 $F_n \subset E_n$ 满足 $1 - \sum_{i \in F_n} u_i^n p_i(u_i^n) >$

这就得到 $\sum_{i \in F_n} N_i(p_i(u_i^n)) [1 - \sum_{i \in F_n} u_i^n p_i(u_i^n)]$ 取 $u_1 > 0, u_2 > 0$ 满足

$$N_1(p_1(u_1)) + N_2(p_2(u_2)) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \in F_n} N_i(p_i(u_i^n)) = \infty$$

以下使用与情形 \hat{N} 相同证法, 也能导出矛盾 $\hat{0}$] $\hat{0}$ 证毕

在证明 $\hat{0}$] $\hat{0}$ 之前, 先建立一个引理

引理 在 $\hat{0}$ 的条件)、) 和) 成立时, $2 \setminus + x_n + ^0 = (1 + Q_M(k_n x_n))/k_n (k_n y])$ 且

$\|x_n(i_0)\|_y > 0 (i_0 \in \mathbf{N})$, 则 $\left\| \sum_{i \in X_{i_0}} x_n(i) e_i \right\|_y^0 > 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

证 不妨设 $i_0 = 1, x_n(1) = H > 0, \lim_n \left\| \sum_{i \in X_1} x_n(i) e_i \right\|_y^0 > 0$

因 $N \in D_2$ 存在 $i_0^c \in K, ac > 0, c_i \setminus 0 (i > i_0^c), \sum_{i > i_0^c} c_i < 1$ 满足

$$N_i(2v) [K N_i(v) + c_i] (i > i_0^c, N_i(v) [ac])$$

取 $i_0 \setminus i_0^c$, 使 $\sum_{i > i_0} c_i < 1$; 取 $a < \min\{ac, H\}$ 使 $N_i(p_i(u)) [a] M_i(u) [1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, i_0)]$

由于 $k_n y] , \|x_n(1)\|_y > 0$, 易得 $N_1(B(1)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_1(p_1(k_n x_n(x))) [1]$ 由条件) 取

$K \setminus Kc$, 使 $N_i(p_i(u)) > a] N_1(p_1(Ka)) + N_i(p_i(Ku)) > 1 (i \in X_1)$, 显然仍有

$$N_i(2v) [K N_i(v) + c_i] (i > i_0, N_i(v) [a])$$

因

$$M_i(u) + N_i(p_i(u)) = \frac{1}{K} N_i(2p_i(u)) + \frac{1}{K} M_i\left(\frac{K}{2}u\right) [$$

$$N_i(p_i(u)) + (1/2K)M_i(Ku) + c_i/K$$

得到 $M_i(Ku) \setminus 2KM_i(u) - 2c_i (i \setminus i_0, N_i(p_i(u)) [a])$

取 k_0 足够大, 使 $k_0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \sum_{i \in X_1} x_n(i) e_i \right\|_y^0 - i_0 \setminus 3$ 由

$$\left\| \sum_{i \in X_1} x_n(i) e_i \right\|_y^0 [\frac{1}{k_0} \left(1 + \sum_{i=2}^{i_0} M_i(k_0 x_n(i)) + \sum_{i > i_0} M_i(k_0 x_n(i)) \right)]$$

以及 n 充分大时,

$$N_1(p_1(Ka)) + N_i(p_i(Kk_0 x_n(i))) [$$

$$N_1(p_1(k_n x_n(1))) + N_i(p_i(k_n x_n(i))) [Q(p(k_n x_n))] [1,$$

可知 $N_i(p_i(k_0 x_n(i))) < a (i \in X_1)$, 故 $M_i(k_0 x_n(i)) [1 (i = 2, 3, \dots, i_0)]$ 这就得到

$$k_0 \left\| \sum_{i \in X_1} x_n(i) e_i \right\|_y^0 [1 + (i_0 - 1) + \sum_{i > i_0} M_i(k_0 x_n(i)),$$

于是 $\sum_{i > i_0} M_i(k_0 x_n(i)) \setminus 3$

因 $k_n y]$, 不妨设 $K^{m+1} k_0 \setminus k_n > K^m k_0$, 此处 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m =]$ 注意 $N_i(p_i(K^{m-1} k_0 x_n(i))) [a (i \in X_1)$, 有

$$2 \setminus + x_n + ^0 > \frac{1}{k_n} \sum_{i > i_0} M_i(k_n x_n(i)) > \frac{1}{K^{m+1} k_0} \sum_{i > i_0} M(K^m k_0 x_n(i)) >$$

$$\frac{1}{K^{m+1}k_0} \left[(2K)^m \left(M_i(k_0x_n(i)) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2K} + \frac{1}{(2K)^2} + \dots \right) c_i \right) \right] >$$

$$\frac{1}{K^{m+1}k_0} (2K)^m (3-2) > \frac{2^m}{kk_0} \quad (n, y, j) \#$$

此为矛盾, 故引理成立#

现证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + y_n) = 0$ #

设 $x_n + y_n = 1, x_n + y_n = 0$ #

因 $x_n, y_n \in \mathbb{R}, x_n - y_n = 0$ 等同于 $x_n - y_n = 0$, 又 $N \in \mathbb{D}_2, x_n - y_n = 0$ 等同于 $x_n - y_n = 0$, 而 $x_n - y_n = 0$ 等价于 $x_n(i) - y_n(i) = 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ # 下面证明 $x_n(i) - y_n(i) = 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ #

记 $k_n = k_n^*, h_n = h_n^*$ 则 $x_n + y_n = (1 + Q_M(k_n x_n))/k_n, x_n + y_n = (1 + Q_M(h_n y_n))/h_n$ # 由不等式

$$0 < x_n + y_n + x_n + y_n - x_n + y_n \setminus$$

$$\frac{1}{k_n} (1 + Q_M(k_n x_n)) + \frac{1}{h_n} (1 + Q_M(h_n y_n)) - \frac{k_n + h_n}{k_n h_n} \left(1 + Q_M \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n + y_n) \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{k_n + h_n}{k_n h_n} \left(\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} Q_M(k_n x_n) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} Q_M(h_n y_n) - Q_M \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n + y_n) \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{k_n + h_n}{k_n h_n} \sum_{i=1}^j \left(\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(h_n y_n(i)) - \right.$$

$$\left. M_i \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n(i) + y_n(i)) \right) \right) \setminus 0, \tag{1}$$

得 $\lim_n \left(\frac{k_n + h_n}{k_n h_n} \left(1 + Q_M \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n + y_n) \right) \right) - x_n + y_n \right) = 0$ #

这表明存在 $t_n \in \mathbb{K}(x_n + y_n)$, 使 $\lim_n (k_n h_n / (k_n + h_n) - t_n) = 0$ # (注: 如 $k(x_n) = \dots$, 即 $x_n + y_n = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 + Q_M(kx_n))/k$, 则可取 $k_n \rightarrow \infty$ 满足 $(1 + Q_M(k_n x_n))/k_n - 1/n < x_n + y_n$ # 于是由

$$0 < x_n + y_n + x_n + y_n - x_n + y_n \setminus$$

$$k_n^{-1} (1 + Q_M(k_n x_n)) + h_n^{-1} (1 + Q_M(h_n y_n)) -$$

$$\frac{k_n + h_n}{k_n h_n} \left(1 + Q_M \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n + y_n) \right) \right) - \frac{1}{n} =$$

$$\frac{k_n + h_n}{k_n h_n} \left(\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} Q_M(k_n x_n) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} Q_M(h_n y_n) - \right.$$

$$\left. Q_M \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n + y_n) \right) \right) - \frac{1}{n} \setminus - \frac{1}{n},$$

仍能得到

$$\lim_n \left(\frac{k_n + h_n}{k_n h_n} \left(1 + Q_M \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n + y_n) \right) \right) - x_n + y_n \right) = 0,$$

故也可设 $\lim_n (k_n h_n / (k_n + h_n) - t_n) = 0, t_n \in \mathbb{K}(x_n + y_n)$, 此处 $k_n \rightarrow \infty$ #

无碍于一般性, 以下总设 (必要时取子列) $\lim_n k_n$ 和 $\lim_n h_n$ 存在 # 又设, 必要时取绝对值, $x_n(i) \setminus 0, y_n(i) \setminus 0 (i, n = 1, 2, \dots)$ #

下面分 3 种情况讨论:

情形 \tilde{N} : $\lim_n k_n = \lim_n h_n = J \neq 0$

若 $\lim_n x_n(i) = \lim_n y_n(i) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots$), 则 $\lim_n (x_n(i) - y_n(i)) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots$) 自动成立#

现设 $\lim_n x_n(1) = H > 0$, 由引理知 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_n(i) e_i = 0$ 又 $\lim_n (x_n(1) - y_n(1)) = H$ 且 $\lim_n t_n = \lim_n [k_n h_n / (k_n + h_n)] = J$, 再使用引理得 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_n(i) + y_n(i)) e_i = 0$ 由此进一步得到 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_n(i) e_i = 0$, 这表明 $\lim_n x_n(1) e_1 = \lim_n y_n(1) e_1 = 1$ 显然 $x_n(1) - y_n(1) \neq 0$, 而 $x_n(i) \rightarrow 0, y_n(i) \rightarrow 0$ ($i \neq 1$) 是不言而喻的#

情形 $\tilde{0}$: $\lim_n k_n < J, \lim_n h_n < J$ 即 $\sup_n \{k_n, h_n\} = k < J \neq 0$

由 $Q_N(p(k_n x_n)) \ll 1, Q_N(p(h_n y_n)) \ll 1$ 可以推得 $k_n x_n(i), h_n y_n(i) \ll \min\{q_i(N^{-1}(1)), q_i(B(i))\}$ ($n, i = 1, 2, \dots$) 于是从 (1) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(h_n y_n(i)) - \\ & M_i \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n(i) + y_n(i)) \right) \ll 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

若存在 $i_0, |k_n x_n(i_0) - h_n y_n(i_0)| > E_0 > 0$, 则存在 $D > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & M_{i_0} \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n(i_0) + y_n(i_0)) \right) \ll \\ & (1 - D) \left[\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_{i_0}(k_n x_n(i_0)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_{i_0}(h_n y_n(i_0)) \right], \end{aligned}$$

这就使

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_{i_0}(k_n x_n(i_0)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_{i_0}(h_n y_n(i_0)) - M_{i_0} \left(\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n(i_0) + y_n(i_0)) \right) \ll \\ & D \left[\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_{i_0}(k_n x_n(i_0)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_{i_0}(h_n y_n(i_0)) \right] \ll \frac{D}{1 + k} M_{i_0}(E_0) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

此为矛盾# 故 $k_n x_n(i) - h_n y_n(i) \rightarrow 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots$)#

如果 $N_1(p_1(k_n x_n(1))) \ll 1$, 结合 $Q_N(p(k_n x_n)) \ll 1$ 得到 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_i(p_i(k_n x_n(i))) \ll 0$ 由此容易得到 $x_n(i) \rightarrow 0$ ($i = 2, 3, \dots$)#

由 $N \ll D_2$, 存在 $i_0, a > 0, k > 0, c_i \ll 0$ 和 $\sum_{i > i_0} c_i < J$ 满足

$$N_i(2v) \ll k N_i(v) + c_i \quad (i > i_0, N_i(v) < a) \#$$

对任何 $E > 0$, 先取 i_0 满足 $\sum_{i > i_0} c_i < E$, 当 n 充分大时有 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_i(p_i(k_n x_n(i))) < a$ 且

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_i(p_i(k_n x_n(i))) < E/k,$$

则

$$\sum_{i > i_0} N_i(2p_i(k_n x_n(i))) \ll \sum_{i > i_0} (k N_i(p_i(k_n x_n(i))) + c_i) < 2E \#$$

由 $N_i(2p_i(u)) \ll \int_{Q_{p_i(u)}}^{2p_i(u)} q_i(s) ds \ll p_i(u) u \ll M_i(u)$,

立得 $\int_{i_0}^6 M_i(k_n x_n(i)) < 2E$ 从而 n 充分大时 $\int_{iX1}^6 M_i(k_n x_n(i)) < 3E$ 即 $\int_{iX1}^6 M_i(k_n x_n(i)) < 3E$
 于是

$$\lim_n \frac{1}{k_n} (1 + M_1(k_n x_n(1))) = \lim_n \frac{1}{k_n} (1 + Q_M(k_n x_n)) = \lim_n x_n + 0 = 1 \setminus$$

$$\lim_n x_n(1) e_{1+0} \setminus \lim_n x_n(1) p_1(k_n x_n(1)) = \lim_n \frac{1}{k_n} k_n x_n(1) p_1(k_n x_n(1)) =$$

$$\lim_n \frac{1}{k_n} (N_1(p_1(k_n x_n(1))) + M_1(k_n x_n(1))) = \lim_n \frac{1}{k_n} (1 + M_1(k_n x_n(1))),$$

这就得到 $\int x_n e_{1+0} < 1$ 由于 $\lim_n N_1(p_1(h_n y_n(1))) = \lim_n N_1(p_1(k_n x_n(1))) = 1$, 同理
 $\int y_n e_{1+0} < 1$, 从而有 $x_n(1) - y_n(1) < 0, x_n(i) - y_n(i) < 0 (i \geq 1)$ 故以下常设不存在 i_0
 使得, $N_{i_0}(p_{i_0}(k_n x_n(i_0))) < 1$ 或 $N_{i_0}(p_{i_0}(h_n y_n(i_0))) < 1$

由于 $k_n x_n(i) - h_n y_n(i) < 0$, 故只须证 $k_n - h_n < 0$ 现设 $\lim_n (k_n - h_n) > 0$ 根据下式

$$k_n - h_n = Q_M(h_n y_n) - Q_M(k_n x_n) \int_{iI \delta_n}^6 (M_i(h_n y_n(i)) - M_i(k_n x_n(i))),$$

这里 $\delta_n = \{i : h_n y_n(i) > k_n x_n(i)\}$ 我们将证 $\int_{iI \delta_n}^6 (M_i(h_n y_n(i)) - M_i(k_n x_n(i))) < 0$

对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, 由条件 () 存在 $c > 0$, 使 $\int_{iI}^{E^c} p_i(X_i^{E^c}) < \epsilon$ 由命题 2, 存在 $\alpha > 0$,
 当 $u \setminus X_i^{E^c} / (1 - E), 0 \leq v \leq (1 - 2E)u$ 时

$$M_i((u + v)/2) \leq (1 - \alpha)(M_i(u) + M_i(v))/2$$

由命题 3, 存在 $cd > 0$, 当 $M_i[(u + v)/2] \leq (1 - \alpha) \left\{ [M_i(u) + M_i(v)]/2 \right\}$ 且 $K \leq [1/(1 + k), k/(1 + k)]$ 时,

$$M_i(Ku + (1 - K)v) \leq (1 - cd)(KM_i(u) + (1 - K)M_i(v))$$

将 δ_n 做如下分割:

$$I_n = \left\{ i \in I_{\delta_n} : k_n x_n(i) > (1 - 2E)h_n y_n(i) \right\};$$

$$J_n = \left\{ i \in I_{\delta_n} : k_n x_n(i) \leq (1 - 2E)h_n y_n(i), M_i \left[\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n(i) + y_n(i)) \right] \leq \right.$$

$$\left. (1 - cd) \left[\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(h_n y_n(i)) \right] \right\};$$

$$H_n = \delta_n \setminus I_n \setminus J_n;$$

于是首先有

$$\int_{iI I_n}^6 (M_i(h_n y_n(i)) - M_i(k_n x_n(i))) = \int_{iI I_n}^6 \int_{k_n x_n(i)}^{h_n y_n(i)} p_i(s) ds \int$$

$$\int_{iI I_n}^6 (h_n y_n(i) - k_n x_n(i)) p_i(h_n y_n(i)) \int$$

$$2E \int_{iI I_n}^6 h_n y_n(i) p_i(h_n y_n(i)) \int 2E + y_n + 0 = 2E \int \quad (3)$$

其次从(1)式

$$0 \leq \int_{iI J_n}^6 \left[\frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(h_n y_n(i)) + \frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(k_n x_n(i)) - \right.$$

$$\left. M_i \left[\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n(i) + y_n(i)) \right] \right] \int$$

$$\alpha \left[\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(h_n y_n(i)) \right] \setminus \\ \frac{\alpha}{1 + k} \left[M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + M_i(h_n y_n(i)) \right],$$

当 n 充分大时有 $\bigoplus_{i \in J_n} (M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + M_i(h_n y_n(i))) < E$ 更有 $\bigoplus_{i \in J_n} M_i(h_n y_n(i)) < E$ 故

$$\bigoplus_{i \in J_n} (M_i(h_n y_n(i)) - M_i(k_n x_n(i))) < E \quad (4)$$

最后, 当 $i \in H_n$ 时, $(1 - 2E) h_n y_n(i) \setminus k_n x_n(i)$,

$$M_i \left[\frac{k_n h_n}{k_n + h_n} (x_n(i) + y_n(i)) \right] > (1 - \alpha) \left[\frac{h_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + \frac{k_n}{k_n + h_n} M_i(h_n y_n(i)) \right] \#$$

由 α 的取法知

$$M_i \left[\frac{k_n x_n(i) + h_n y_n(i)}{2} \right] > (1 - \alpha) \frac{M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + M_i(h_n y_n(i))}{2} \#$$

由 α 的取法知 $h_n y_n(i) < X_i^{E/c} / (1 - E)$, 由此推出

$$(k_n x_n(i) + h_n y_n(i)) / 2 \leq (1 - E) h_n y_n(i) < X_i^{E/c} \#$$

故

$$\bigoplus_{i \in H_n} \left[M_i(k_n x_n(i)) + M_i(h_n y_n(i)) \right] \leq \frac{2}{1 - \alpha} \bigoplus_{i \in H_n} M_i \left[\frac{k_n x_n(i) + h_n y_n(i)}{2} \right] \leq \\ \frac{2}{1 - \alpha} \bigoplus_{i \in H_n} M_i(X_i^{E/c}) \leq \frac{2}{1 - \alpha} \bigoplus_{i \in H_n} X_i^{E/c} p_i(X_i^{E/c}) \leq \frac{2E}{1 - \alpha} < 4E \# \quad (5)$$

由(3) ~ (5), 得到 $0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (k_n - h_n) < (2k + 5)E$ 与 E 的任意性相悖# 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (k_n - h_n) = 0$ #

情形 0: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k_n = J$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n < J$ #

我们将证明这种情形不可能发生# 由前面讨论, 存在 $t_n \in K[(x_n + y_n)/2]$ 使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [t_n - 2k_n h_n / (k_n + h_n)] = 0$, 于是得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n < J$ # 由 $+ y_n + 0 = 1$, $+(x_n + y_n)/2 + 0 = 1$ 明显地可推出 $+ y_n + (x_n + y_n)/2 + 0 = 2$ # 重复情形 0 之讨论, 得到 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (t_n - h_n) = 0$, 由此推出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n = 0$, 这是不可能的# 0] 0 证毕#

由此定理, 可以得到 l_M^0 弱一致凸的判别准则:

定理 2 l_M^0 弱一致凸的充分必要条件是:

-) $N_i(B(i)) + N_j(B(j)) > 1$, ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots; i \neq j$);
-) $p_i(u)$ 在 $[0, \min\{q_i(N^{-1}(1)), q_i(B(i))\}]$ 上严格增且如果 $N_i(B(i)) < 1$ 则 $q_i(B(i)) = J$;
-) $N \in D_2$;
-) $M \in D_2$;
-) 若 $N_{i_0}(B(i_0)) \leq 1$ 则对任何 $H > 0$, 存在 $K > 0$ 使对任何 $i \in X_{i_0}$, $N_i(p_i(u)) \leq H$ 恒有 $N_{i_0}(p_{i_0}(Ku)) + N_i(p_i(Ku)) > 1$;
-) 对任何 $E > 0$ 恒有 $\lim_{c \rightarrow 0} \bigoplus_{i \in J} X_i^{E/c} p_i(X_i^{E/c}) = 0$ 此处

$$X_i^{E/c} = \sup \left\{ u \geq 0: N_i(p_i(u)) \leq 1 - E, \bigoplus_{i \in J} p_i(u) \leq 1/E, \right. \\ \left. p_i(u) \leq (1 + c)p_i((1 - E)u) \right\} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots) \#$$

证明 只须证 () 的必要性, 若 $M \in D_2$, 取 $x \in l_M^0 \setminus h_M^0$, 易见 $\|x\|_{n+1} > 1$ 且 $\|x\|_{n+2} < 2$, 但明显地 $x - [x]_n$ 不弱收敛于 0, 矛盾 # 故 $M \in D_2$

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U G D P r o p e r t y o f M u s i e l a k _ O r l i c z S e q u e n c e S p a c e s

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Abstract: By the properties of the Musielak-Orlicz function sequence, the necessary and sufficient condition for uniform Gateaux differential (UGD) property of Musielak-Orlicz sequence spaces equipped with the Luxemburg norm and a criterion for weakly uniform rotundity of Musielak-Orlicz sequence space with Orlicz norm are given.

Key words: Musielak-Orlicz sequence space; uniform Gateaux differentiability; weakly uniform rotundity