

Richard Streit Hamilton

Richard L. Hamilton - Rice 流 (1943年 USA Ohio)

William H. Hamilton — 1975年
Rowan

Lewis Hamilton — 1985年 (F1 赛车手, 世界冠军) 英国人

Richard C. Hamilton — Detroit 活塞队的后卫 1978年

Fourier

Analy stis.

ϕ 定义在 $(-l, l)$ 上。

$$\phi(x) \sim \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l})$$

$$\text{易得: } \int_{-l}^l \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) \cdot \cos(\frac{m\pi x}{l}) dx = \int_{-l}^l \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) \cdot \sin(\frac{m\pi x}{l}) dx = 0 \quad (m \neq n)$$

$$\text{HW: (证明) } \int_{-l}^l \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) \sin(\frac{m\pi x}{l}) dx = 0 \quad (\forall n, m)$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l \phi(x) \cos(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) dx, \quad B_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l \phi(x) \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{l}) dx$$

收敛性。

① $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 一致收敛到 $f(x)$

② $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 $L^2([a, b])$ 意义下收敛到 $f(x)$, 若 $\left(\int_a^b |f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

定理 1: 若 $f(x)$ 与 $f'(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数一致收敛于 $f(x)$

定理 2: 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上是 C^α -连续的 ($\alpha > 0$), 则定理 1 结论成立。

定理 3: 若 $f \in L^2[a, b]$, 则 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数在 L^2 意义下收敛到 $f(x)$.

$f(l) = f(-l) = 0 \Rightarrow f$ 可周期延拓到 \mathbb{R} , $[-l, l] \rightarrow [a-l, a+l]$

$\cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ 可用 e^{inx}, e^{-inx} 等价表示. \Rightarrow 可用 $e^{inx}, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 作为基底

$$\phi(x) \sim \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n e^{inx}, \quad c_n \in \mathbb{C}. \quad \text{令 } x_n = e^{inx}, \quad (x_n, x_m) = \int_{-l}^l x_n(x) \overline{x_m(x)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} m \neq n. \quad (x_m, x_n) &= \int_{-l}^l e^{imx} \cdot e^{-inx} dx = \int_{-l}^l \left(\cos \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{l} + i \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{l} \right) dx = 0 \\ (x_m, x_m) &= \int_{-l}^l 1 dx = 2l \end{aligned}$$

$$(\phi(x), x_n) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (c_n x_n, x_m) = c_m (x_m, x_m) = c_m 2l$$

$$\Rightarrow c_m = \frac{1}{2l} \cdot \int_{-l}^l \phi(x) e^{-imx} dx$$

设 $\{x_n\}$ 为元 ϕ 的 Fourier 基底, 且 $f \in L^2[a, b]$, 设 N 是固定正整数, 如何选取 N 个常数 $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N \in \mathbb{R}$
s.t. $\|f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n x_n\|_L^2$ 取最小值 (这里假设 x_n 为实函数)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{记: } E_N &:= \|f - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n x_n\|_L^2 = \int_a^b |f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n x_n|^2 dx = \int_a^b |f(x)|^2 dx - 2 \sum_{n=1}^N c_n \int_a^b f(x) x_n(x) dx + \sum_{n=1}^N c_n^2 \|x_n(x)\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n\|^2 \left(c_n^2 - \frac{2(f, x_n)}{\|x_n\|^2} c_n + \frac{(f, x_n)^2}{\|x_n\|^4} \right) - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(f, x_n)^2}{\|x_n\|^2} + \|f\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n\|^2 \left(c_n - \frac{(f, x_n)}{\|x_n\|^2} \right)^2 + \|f\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(f, x_n)^2}{\|x_n\|^2} \end{aligned}$$

故 $C_n = \frac{(f, X_n)}{\|X_n\|^2}$ 可使 E_n 达到最小. 此即 f 在 Fourier 展开前 N 项系数.

此时 $\min E_n = \|f\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(f, X_n)^2}{\|X_n\|^2} \geq 0$. Bessel 不等式

$$\Rightarrow \|f\|^2 \geq \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(f, X_n)^2}{\|X_n\|^2} \quad \text{设 Fourier 系数 } A_n = \frac{(f, X_n)}{\|X_n\|^2}$$

故 $\|f\|^2 \geq \sum_{n=1}^N A_n^2 \|X_n\|^2$, 故 $\|f\|^2$ 有限 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^2 \|X_n\|^2$ 收敛

当 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n X_n$ 在 L^2 意义下收敛到 f 时. $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E_N = 0$, 也即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^2 \|X_n\|^2 = \|f\|^2$ (Parseval 等式)

定理: $f \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n X_n(x)$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n X_n(x)$ 一致收敛到 $f(x)$.

若 1) $f \in C^1[a, b]$

2) f 满足一定的边界条件.

设 $f \in C^1[a, b] = C^1[-\pi, \pi]$, $\{X_n\} = \{1, \cos nx, \sin nx, \cos 2nx, \sin 2nx, \dots\}$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx), \quad A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad B_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$f'(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} A'_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A'_n \cos nx + B'_n \sin nx) \quad \text{易知 } A'_n = n B_n, \quad B'_n = -n A_n, \quad A'_0 = 0. \quad \text{HW}$$

$\Rightarrow f' \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow f' \in L^2([a, b])$, 由上述不等式的推导

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^2 \|X_n\|^2 \leq \|f'\|^2, \quad \|X_n\|^2 = \pi$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi (|A_n|^2 + |B_n|^2) \leq \|f'\|^2 < +\infty, \quad \text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |A_n|^2 \text{ 和 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |B_n|^2 \text{ 都收敛.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |A_n| + |B_n| &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (|A'_n| + |B'_n|) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|A'_n|^2 + |B'_n|^2) < +\infty \\ \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} |A_n| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + |A'_n|^2 \right), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} |B_n| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + |B'_n|^2 \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

故级数 $\frac{1}{2} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx$ 绝对一致收敛 (是否收敛到 f 还有待进一步研究)

$$\begin{aligned} S_N(x) &= \frac{1}{2} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) dy + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(y) \cos ny \cos nx + f(y) \sin ny \sin nx) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) dy + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) \cos(n(y-x)) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) (1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \cos(n(y-x))) dy := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) K_N(y-x) dy \quad (K_N(\theta) = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \cos(n\theta)) \end{aligned}$$

容易证明: $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} K_N(x) \frac{dx}{2\pi} = 1$

$$\text{故 } f(x) - K_N(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) K_N(y-x) \frac{dy}{2\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) K_N(y-x) \frac{dy}{2\pi}$$

$$\text{对 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(y) K_N(y-x) \frac{dy}{2\pi} \stackrel{y-x=0}{=} \int_{-\pi+x}^{\pi-x} f(\theta+x) K_N(\theta) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \quad \frac{f(-\pi)=f(\pi), K_N(0)}{\text{具有周期性}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\theta+x) K_N(\theta) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) - S_N(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x+\theta) - f(x)] K_N(\theta) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}$$

$$K_N(\theta) = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \cos(n\theta) = \frac{\sin(N+\frac{1}{2})\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad \text{--- HW --- 10.4 HW}$$

$$f(x) - S_N(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x+\theta) - f(x)) \cdot \frac{\sin(N+\frac{1}{2})\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{f(x+\theta) - f(x)}{\sin(N+\frac{1}{2})\theta} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} := \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(\theta) \sin(N+\frac{1}{2})\theta \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}$$

$\phi_N(\theta) = \sin(N+\frac{1}{2})\theta$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上是正交的 (权为 $\frac{1}{2\pi}$)

$$f(x) - S_N(x) \text{ 可表示为 } (g, \phi_N)$$

$$\|(\phi_N)\|_{L^2}^2 = \pi \quad \text{--- HW ---}$$

已证明结论: 若 $g \in L^2([- \pi, \pi])$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|(g, \phi_n)|^2}{\|\phi_n\|^2} \leq \|g\|^2 \leq \alpha$

$$\therefore \|\phi_n\|^2 = \pi. \quad \text{故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(g, \phi_n)|^2 = \alpha \Rightarrow |(g, \phi_n)| \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \sin(N+\frac{1}{2})x dx = 0 \quad (\text{Riemann } \exists \text{ 定理}).$$

故为证明 $f(x) - S_N(x) \rightarrow 0$. 只需证 $g(\theta) \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$, $g = \frac{f(x+\theta) - f(x)}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$. 在 $\theta \neq 0$ 处 g 连续, 只需证明 g 在 $\theta=0$ 处连续即可.

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\theta) - f(x)}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\theta) - f(x)}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = 2f'(x)$$

Hölder 空间

$$[f]_\alpha := \sup_{x,y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x-y|^\alpha} < \infty \quad (\text{即 } |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x-y|^\alpha)$$

- 1) $\alpha > 0$ 时, f 为一致连续
- 2) $\alpha > 1$ 时, $f = c$.

今 f 是 S' 上的连续函数 (周期连续)

今 $\hat{f}(n)$ 为 f 的 Fourier 系数. 即 $\hat{f}(n) = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi i n x} dx$

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(n) e^{2\pi i n x}$$

卷积: 设 $f, g \in C(S')$

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_0^1 f(x-y) g(y) dy \quad \text{--- 证明 } (f * g) \in C(S')$$

引理: f, g 如上, 则

$$(\hat{f} * \hat{g})(n) = \hat{f}(n) \cdot \hat{g}(n)$$

$$\text{证明: } \hat{f} * \hat{g}(n) = \int_0^1 f(x-y) e^{-2\pi i n x} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-2\pi i n x} \int_0^1 f(x-y) g(y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{-2\pi i n (x-y)} \int_0^1 f(x-y) e^{-2\pi i n y} g(y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x-y) e^{-2\pi i n (x-y)} dx \cdot g(y) e^{-2\pi i n y} dy$$

$$\text{由周期性 } \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x-y) e^{-2\pi i n x} dx \cdot g(y) e^{-2\pi i n y} dy = \hat{f}(n) \cdot \hat{g}(n) \quad \square$$

$$\int_0^1 f(y) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi i n (x-y)} dy$$

$$\text{故: } S_N(x) = \sum_{|n| \leq N} \hat{f}(n) e^{2\pi i n x} = \sum_{|n| \leq N} \int_0^1 f(y) e^{-2\pi i n y} dy \cdot e^{2\pi i n x} = \sum_{|n| \leq N} \int_0^1 f(y) e^{2\pi i n (y-x)} dy := (D_N * f)(x)$$

$$D_N(x) := \sum_{|n| \leq N} e^{2\pi i n x} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^N (e^{2\pi i n x} + e^{-2\pi i n x}) = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \cos(2\pi n x).$$

$$\text{HW: } D_N(x) = \frac{\sin((2N+1)\pi x)}{\sin(\pi x)}$$

定理: 设 $f \in C^\alpha(S')$, 则 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (D_N * f)(x) = f(x)$ 目为 uniformly.

HW: 若 $f \in C[a,b]$, 则 $f \in C^\alpha(a,b)$, $\forall \alpha \in (0,1)$

Calabi 在宾州大学任教, 是 Fubini 给他写的推荐信

$$\text{HW: } \int_0^1 D_N(x) dx = 1$$

$$\text{证明: 考虑 } (D_N * f)(x) - f(x) = S_N(x) - f(x) = \int_0^1 D_N(x-y) f(y) dy - \int_0^1 D_N(y) f(x-y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 D_N(y) f(x-y) dy - \int_0^1 D_N(y) f(x-y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 D_N(y) (f(x-y) - f(x)) dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} D_N(y) (f(x-y) - f(x)) dy = \underbrace{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} D_N(y) (f(x-y) - f(x)) dy}_A + \underbrace{\int_{\frac{1}{2}-\delta}^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta} D_N(y) (f(x-y) - f(x)) dy}_B$$

$$D_N(x) = \frac{\sin((2N+1)\pi x)}{\sin(\pi x)}$$

由 $f \in C^\alpha(S')$, 在 A 中, $|f(x-y) - f(x)| \leq C|y|^\alpha$

$$\text{而 } |D_N(y)| \leq \frac{C}{|y|} \Rightarrow |A| \leq \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \frac{C}{|y|} C|y|^\alpha dy \leq 2 \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} C \cdot y^{\alpha-1} dy = 2 \frac{C}{\alpha} y^\alpha \Big|_{-\delta}^{\delta} = \frac{2C}{\alpha} \delta^\alpha$$

$$\text{再设 } h(y) = \frac{f(x-y) - f(x)}{\sin \pi y}, B = \int_{|y| \geq \delta}^{\frac{1}{2}} h(y) \cdot \sin((2N+1)\pi y) dy = - \int_{|y| \geq \delta}^{\frac{1}{2}} h(y) \cdot \sin((2N+1)\pi(y + \frac{1}{2N+1})) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{2\pi N+1} = \delta \quad - \int_{\frac{1}{2} \geq |z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}| \geq \delta} h(z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}) \sin((2N+1)\pi z) dz \\
 &= - \int_{\frac{1}{2} \geq |z| \geq \delta} \sim dz + \int_{[\delta, \delta + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}]} - \left[\underbrace{\quad}_{[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}]} + \underbrace{\quad}_{[-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}]} - \int_{[-\delta, -\delta + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}]} \right] \\
 & \text{相差一个周期, 抵消} \\
 &= - \int_{\frac{1}{2} \geq |z| \geq \delta} h(z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}) \sin((2N+1)\pi z) dz + \left(\int_{\delta}^{\delta + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}} + \int_{-\delta}^{-\delta + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}} \right) h(z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}) \sin((2N+1)\pi z) dz
 \end{aligned}$$

将 B_m 初期形式与终态相加

$$2B = \int_{|\gamma| \leq |z| \leq \frac{1}{2}} \left(h(z) - h(z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}) \right) \sin((2N+1)\pi z) dz + \int_{\delta}^{\delta + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}} + \int_{-\delta}^{-\delta + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}} h(z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}) \sin((2N+1)\pi z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(y) - h(z) &= \frac{f(x-y) - f(x)}{\sin \pi y} - \frac{f(x-z) - f(x)}{\sin \pi z} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{Hölder不等式}}{=} \frac{f(x-y) - f(x-z)}{\sin \pi y} + \frac{f(x-z) - f(x)}{\sin \pi y} - \frac{f(x-z) - f(x)}{\sin \pi z} \\
 &\quad \text{if } |y| \geq \delta
 \end{aligned}$$

取 $\delta > \frac{1}{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{则 } |h(y) - h(z)| \leq C \delta^{-1} \|f\|_2 |y-z|^2 + C \|f\|_\infty \delta^{-2} |y-z| \\
 & |y-z| = \frac{1}{2\pi N+1} \Rightarrow |h(y) - h(z)| \leq C \delta^{-1} N^{-2} + C \delta^{-2} N^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|f\|_2 = \sup_{y,z} \frac{|f(y) - f(z)|}{|y-z|^\alpha}$$

对于剩余项: $|h(z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1})| \leq C \|f\|_\infty \delta^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\delta}^{\delta + \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}} h(z - \frac{1}{2\pi N+1}) \sin((2N+1)\pi z) dz \leq C \|f\|_\infty \delta^{-1} N^{-1}, \text{ 另一项类似}$$

综合以上估计, $|A+B| \leq C_1 \delta^\alpha + C_2 \delta^{-1} N^{-\alpha} + C_3 \delta^{-2} N^{-1} + C_4 \delta^{-1} N^{-1}$, $C_i (i=1,2,3,4)$ 均是与 x, f 有关的常数

且 $\delta = N^{-\frac{2}{3}}$, $|A+B| \leq C_1 N^{-\frac{2}{3}\alpha} + C_2 N^{-\frac{2}{3}-\alpha} + C_3 N^{-\frac{2}{3}+2} + C_4 N^{-\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{3}\alpha}$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 存在 N, δ 无关

定理3: 若 $f \in L^2[a,b]$, 设 φ_n 为 $[a,b]$ 上的标准正交基, 也即: $\int_a^b \varphi_n(x) \varphi_m(x) dx = \delta_{mn}$, $\text{且 } S_N(x) \rightrightarrows f$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{则 } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N (\varphi_n, f) \cdot \varphi_n = f \quad (\text{L^2 意义下, 也即} \\
 & \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|f - \sum_{n=1}^N (\varphi_n, f) \cdot \varphi_n\|_{L^2} = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

考虑 $f \in C^1[a,b]$ (或 C^2), 则由定理1, 2 与结论1 成立 (一致收敛更弱)

引理: 若 $f \in L^2[a,b]$, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \tilde{f} \in C^1[a,b]$, s.t. $\|f - \tilde{f}\|_{L^2} < \varepsilon$

对定理3进行证明, $f \in L^2[a,b]$, $\exists \tilde{f} \in C^1[a,b]$, s.t. $\|f - \tilde{f}\|_{L^2} < \varepsilon$, $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $N \geq N_0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{有 } \left\| \tilde{f} - \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f}, \varphi_n) \cdot \varphi_n \right\|_{L^2} < \varepsilon \\
 & \quad \text{由 } \tilde{f} \text{ 确定 } f \quad \tilde{f} \text{ 确定 } N_0 \quad \leq \|\tilde{f} - f\|_{L^2}^2 + N_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|f - \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f}, \varphi_n) \varphi_n\|_{L^2} \leq \|f - \tilde{f}\|_{L^2} + \|\tilde{f} - \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f}, \varphi_n) \varphi_n\|_{L^2} + \left\| \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n) \varphi_n \right\|_{L^2}$$

$$\left\| \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n) \varphi_n \right\|_{L^2} = \int_a^b \left| \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n) \varphi_n \right|^2 dx = \int_a^b \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n) (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n) \varphi_n dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n)^2 \varphi_n^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n)^2$$

由引理 $\sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f} - f, \varphi_n)^2 \leq \|\tilde{f} - f\|_{L^2}^2$. 从而对上面三项均有估计

$$\|f - \sum_{n=1}^N (\tilde{f}, \varphi_n) \varphi_n\|_{L^2} < \varepsilon \quad \square$$