

概率框架下对角算子的熵数

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摘要

本文主要讨论了有限维对角算子 $\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(I_m) := \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m)$ ($1 \leq q \leq 2$, $\delta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$) 和无限维对角算子 $\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D : l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu) \asymp n^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{q})} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}$ ($1 \leq q \leq 2$, $D = (\sigma_k)$, $\sigma_k \asymp \frac{1}{k^\alpha}$, $\alpha > \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}$), $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\delta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$) 分别在概率框架下的熵数, 并估计了其渐近阶。

关键词

有限维对角算子, 无限维对角算子, 概率框架, 熵数

Entropy Number of Diagonal Operators under Probabilistic Framework

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Abstract

In this paper, we mainly talked about the entropy numbers of the finite dimensional diagonal operators $\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(I_m) := \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m)$ which satisfied ($1 \leq q \leq 2$, $\delta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$), and

infinite dimensional diagonal operators $\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D:l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu) \asymp n^{-(\alpha+\frac{p-1}{2}q)} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}$ which satisfied $(1 \leq q \leq 2, D=(\sigma_k), \text{ and } \sigma_k \asymp \frac{1}{k^\alpha}, (\alpha > \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}), n \in \mathbb{N}, \delta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}])$ and estimated its asymptotic order.

Keywords

The Finite Dimensional Diagonal Operators, Infinite Dimensional Diagonal Operators, Probability Setting, Entropy Numbers

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1. 引言及主要结果

熵数是 Kolmogorov 在 20 世纪 30 年代提出的一个非常重要的几何概念,它刻画的是有限个元素构成的集合对集合 K 的逼近程度[1]-[7]。函数空间的熵数一经提出,就得到了国内外学者们的广泛关注, Pietsch [8]的专著《Operator Ideals》一书中就出现了熵数理论,书中重点描述了熵数的基本性质,同时刻画了有限维恒等算子的熵数。熵数的基本性质也在 Carl 和 Stephani [9]、Edmunds 和 Triebel [10]以及 Lorentz [11]等人的专著中有非常详细的阐述。1998 年, Belinsky [12]就具有混合偏导数的函数类的熵数问题做了深入研究。Dinh Dung [13]研究了具有共同光滑函数类的熵数。

接着,对角算子的熵数研究就紧锣密鼓的开始了, Schütt [14]研究了有限维恒等算子的熵数,并得到了精确渐近阶,它推广了 B. Carl [15]的结果。2005 年, Thomas Kühn [10] [16] [17]讨论了满足一定衰减条件的无穷维对角算子的熵数。2011 年,韩永杰[18]讨论了有限维恒等算子在概率框架下的熵数,得到了其渐近阶。2018 年,王桐心[19]讨论了无穷维恒等算子在最坏框架下和概率框架下的熵数,并得到了其渐进阶。2019 年陈锦[20]讨论了有限维对角算子和无限维对角算子在最坏框架下的熵数。在以上研究成果的基础上,本文讨论有限维对角算子和无限维对角算子在概率框架下的熵数,并估计其渐近阶。

首先,给出本文需要用到的符号和定义。

假设 $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 为一个赋范线性空间, $\emptyset \neq W \subset X$, 其中 W 包含一个由 W 中开集生成的 Borel 域,在 B 上赋予一个概率测度 μ , 那么: μ 是定义在 Borel 域上的非负的、 σ -可加的函数,且 $\mu(W)=1$ 。

定义 1.1 设 $\delta \in (0,1], n \in \mathbb{N}$ 。则 W 关于测度 μ 在 X 中的 (n, δ) 熵数定义为

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(W, \mu, X) = \inf_G \varepsilon_n(W \setminus G, X)$$

也可以称为 W 在概率框架下的熵数,其中 G 跑遍 B 中测度不超过 δ 的 Borel 集。

定义 1.2 设 $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ 是一个赋范线性空间,同时 $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ 也是一个赋范线性空间,且 T 为 X 到 Y 的有界线性算子, $\delta \in (0,1], n \in \mathbb{N}$ 。 B 为 X 中开集生成的 Borel 域, μ 为 B 上的概率测度,那么称

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(T: X \rightarrow Y, \mu) = \inf_{G \in B} \varepsilon_n(T(X \setminus G), Y)$$

为算子 T 在概率框架下的熵数,其中 G 跑遍 B 中测度不超过 δ 的集合。

定义 1.3 我们在 \mathbb{R}^m 上赋予一个标准高斯测度 $\gamma = \gamma_m$, 其中

$$\gamma_m(G) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{m}{2}} \int_G \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\|x\|_{l_2^m}^2\right) dx.$$

G 是 \mathbb{R}^m 中任意一个 Borel 可测集, 易见 $\gamma_m(\mathbb{R}^m) = 1$. 那么, \mathbb{R}^m 在 l_q^m 空间中关于标准高斯测度 γ_m 的熵数就可表示为:

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(\mathbb{R}^m, \gamma_m, l_q^m) = \inf_G \varepsilon_n(\mathbb{R}^m \setminus G, l_q^m),$$

G 是跑遍所有满足 $\gamma_m(G) \leq \delta$ 的 Borel 子集.

定义 1.4 在 Hilbert 空间 l_2 上赋予高斯测度 μ , 期望为零, 协方差算子 C_μ 的特征向量 $e_n \left(n \in \overset{0}{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{N} - \{0\} \right)$ 对应的特征值为 $\lambda_n = n^{-\rho}$ ($\rho > 1$), 即

$$C_\mu e_n = \lambda_n e_n, n \in \overset{0}{\mathbb{N}}$$

令 y_1, \dots, y_n 为 l_2 中任一正交系, $\xi_j = \langle C_\mu y_j, y_j \rangle$, $j = 1, \dots, n$, B 为 \mathbb{R}^n 中任一 Borel 集, 则 l_2 中柱集

$$G = \left\{ x \in l_2 \mid (\langle x, y_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle x, y_n \rangle) \in B \right\}$$

的测度为

$$\mu(G) = \prod_{j=1}^n (2\pi\xi_j)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_B \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{|\mu_j|^2}{2\xi_j}\right) d\mu_1 \cdots d\mu_n.$$

设 D 为 l_2 到 l_q ($1 \leq q \leq \infty$) 的对角算子. 本节主要讨论 D 在概率框架下的熵数, 首先介绍一些符号. 对任意的 $n \in \overset{0}{\mathbb{N}}$, 记

$$S_k = \left\{ n \in \overset{0}{\mathbb{N}} \mid 2^{k-1} \leq n < 2^k \right\}.$$

则易见 $m_k = |S_k| = 2^{k-1}$, 且 $S_k \cap S_{k'} = \emptyset$ ($k \neq k'$), $\overset{0}{\mathbb{N}} = \sum_{k \in \overset{0}{\mathbb{N}}} S_k$, 对任意的 $n \in \overset{0}{\mathbb{N}}$, 记

$$F_k = \text{span}\{e_n \mid n \in S_k\}.$$

则易见 F_k 为 l_q ($1 \leq q \leq \infty$) 的 m_k 维子空间, 同时, 令

$$I_k : F_k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m_k}$$

$$x = \sum_{n \in S_k} x_n e_n \mapsto I_k x = \sum_{j=1}^{m_k} x_{2^{k-1}+j-1} e'_j,$$

则 I_k 为 F_k 到 \mathbb{R}^{m_k} 上的线性同构, 且

$$\|x\|_{l_q} = \|I_k x\|_{l_q^{m_k}} = \left\| \left\langle x, e_{2^{k-1}+j-1} \right\rangle_{j=1}^{m_k} \right\|_{l_q^{m_k}} \quad (1 \leq p \leq \infty).$$

对于 $n \in S_k$, 记

$$\xi_n = \langle C_\mu e_n, e_n \rangle = n^{-\rho},$$

从而,

$$\frac{1}{2^{k\rho}} < \xi_n \leq \frac{2^\rho}{2^{k\rho}}.$$

记 $\xi'_k = \frac{1}{2^{k\rho}}$, $\xi''_k = \frac{2^\rho}{2^{k\rho}}$, $\bar{\xi}_k = (\xi_{2^{k-1}}, \dots, \xi_{2^k-1})$.

为了以后叙述方便, 给出如下记号.

若 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m), y = (y_1, \dots, y_m), \beta \in \mathbb{R}, M \subset \mathbb{R}^m, 1 \leq q \leq \infty$, 记

$$xy = (x_1 y_1, \dots, x_m y_m), x^\beta = (x_1^\beta, \dots, x_m^\beta), e(x, M, l_q^m) = \inf_{y \in M} \|x - y\|_{l_q^m}.$$

2. 主要结果的证明

首先介绍有限维对角算子在概率框架下的熵数.

韩永杰[18]首次提出并给出了有限维恒等算子在概率框架下的熵数, 并得到了其渐近阶.

引理 2.1 [18] 设 $1 \leq q \leq 2, \delta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$, 则

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(I_m) := \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(I_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m) = \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(\mathbb{R}^m, l_q^m, \gamma_m) \asymp 2^{-\frac{n}{m}} m^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{m + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}.$$

其中, I_m 为 \mathbb{R}^m 到 l_q^m 上的恒等算子.

引理 2.2 [20] 设 $1 \leq q < p \leq \infty, D_m$ 为 l_p^m 到 l_q^m 上的对角算子, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 则

$$\sup_{1 \leq k \leq m} 2^{-\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} k^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p}} \ll \varepsilon_n(D_m) \ll \sup_{1 \leq k \leq m} 2^{-\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} m^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p}}.$$

定理 2.3 设 $1 \leq q \leq 2, \delta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 则

$$\sup_{1 \leq k \leq m} 2^{-\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot k^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \ll \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m) \ll \sup_{1 \leq k \leq m} 2^{-\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot m^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{m + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}.$$

证明: 估计定理 2.3 的上界:

由文献[21]可知, 一定存在绝对正常数 C_0 , 使得

$$\gamma_m \left(x \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \|x\|_{l_2^m} > C_0 \sqrt{m + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \right) \leq \delta.$$

由引理 2.2, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m) &\leq \varepsilon_n \left(D_m \left(C_0 \sqrt{m + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}} B_2^m, l_q^m \right) \right) \\ &= C_0 \sqrt{m + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \varepsilon_n(D_m(B_2^m), l_q^m) \\ &\ll \sup_{1 \leq k \leq m} 2^{-\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot m^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{m + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

估计定理 2.1 的下界:

令 $1 \leq k \leq m$,

$$I_k : l_2^k \rightarrow l_2^m$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_k) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_k, 0, \dots, 0),$$

$$P_k : l_q^m \rightarrow l_q^k$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_m) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_k),$$

$D_k : l_2^k \rightarrow l_q^k$, 则 $D_k = P_k D_m I_k$ 。

下证: $\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_k : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow l_q^k, \gamma_k) \leq \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m)$ 。

事实上, 存在 $Q_m \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, 且 $\gamma_m(Q_m) \geq 1 - \delta$, 使得

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m) = \varepsilon_n(D_m(Q_m), l_q^m).$$

从而存在 $y_1, \dots, y_l (l \leq 2^n)$, 使得

$$D_m(Q_m) \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^l \{y_j + \varepsilon_{n,\delta} B_q^m\}.$$

令 $Q_k = P_k Q_m$, 则 $\gamma_k(Q_k) \geq 1 - \delta$ 。若不然, $\gamma_k(Q_k) < 1 - \delta$, 令

$$F = \{(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_m) \mid (x_1, \dots, x_k) \in Q_k, -\infty < x_j < \infty, j = k+1, \dots, m\},$$

则 $\gamma_m(F) = \gamma_k(Q_k) < 1 - \delta$, 而 $Q_m \subset F$, 矛盾。

因此,

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_k : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow l_q^k, \gamma_k) \leq \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_k(Q_k), l_q^k, \gamma_k).$$

易见, $D_k(Q_k) = P_k(D_m(Q_m))$, 所以

$$D_k(Q_k) \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^l \{P_k y_j + \varepsilon_{n,\delta} B_q^k\}.$$

所以

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_k : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow l_q^k, \gamma_k) \ll \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m).$$

下面估计 $\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_k : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow l_q^k, \gamma_k)$ 的下界。

设 G 为 \mathbb{R}^k 中任一 Borel 集, 且 $\gamma_k(G) < \delta$ 。对 $t \geq 0$, 令 $G_t = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^k \mid \|x\|_{l_2^k} \geq t\}$, 则存在 $t_1 \geq \sqrt{k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}$,

使得 $\gamma_k(G_{t_1}) = \delta$ 。

令 $D = G \cap G_{t_1}, D_1 = G - D, D_2 = G_{t_1} - D$ 。则

$$\begin{cases} \|x\|_{l_2^k} \leq t_1 & x \in D_1 \\ \|x\|_{l_2^k} \geq t_1 & x \in D_2 \end{cases}$$

且

$$\text{Vol}_k(\mathbb{R}^k - G) \geq \text{Vol}_k(\mathbb{R}^k - G_{t_1}),$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{\frac{n}{k}} \varepsilon_n(D_k(\mathbb{R}^k - G_1), l_q^k) &\geq \left(\frac{\text{Vol}_k(D_k(\mathbb{R}^k - G_1))}{\text{Vol}_k(B_q^k)} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \\
 &\geq (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\frac{\text{Vol}_k(\mathbb{R}^k - G_1)}{\text{Vol}_k(B_q^k)} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \\
 &\geq (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\frac{l_1^k \text{Vol}_k(B_2^k)}{\text{Vol}_k(B_q^k)} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \\
 &\geq (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} k^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\varepsilon_n(D_k(\mathbb{R}^k - G), l_q^k) \geq 2^{\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} k^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}},$$

从而

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_k : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow l_q^k, \gamma_k) \gg 2^{\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} k^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}},$$

故

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_m : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow l_q^m, \gamma_m) \gg \sup_{1 \leq k \leq m} 2^{\frac{n}{k}} (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k)^{\frac{1}{k}} k^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}.$$

综上所述, 定理 2.1 得证。

其次, 介绍无穷维对角算子在概率框架下的熵数。

主要估计对角线元素满足 $\sigma_k = \frac{1}{k^\alpha}$ 的无穷维对角算子在概率框架下的熵数。首先, 介绍一些符号和定义。

下面建立估计对角算子在概率框架下熵数上界的离散化定理。

定理 2.4 设 D 为 l_2 到 l_q ($1 \leq q < \infty$) 的对角算子, 且对角线上元素满足

$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_k \geq \cdots > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, \delta \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right], n \in \mathbb{N}^0$$

$\{n_k\}$ 为非负整数列, $\{\delta_k\}$ 为非负数列, 且满足

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k \leq n, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k \leq \delta.$$

则

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D) := \varepsilon_n(D : l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu) \ll \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{\frac{k}{2} \rho} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k}(D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k}).$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 &D_k : l_2^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k} \\
 &x = (x_1, \cdots, x_{m_k}) \mapsto D_k x = (\sigma_{2^{k-1}} x_1, \cdots, \sigma_{2^{k-1}} x_{2^{k-1}}).
 \end{aligned}$$

估计定理 2.4 的上界:

证明: 对于任意的 $k \in \mathbb{N}$ 由 $\varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k}^0 (D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k})$ 的定义知, 存在 $M_k \subset l_q^{m_k}$, 使得 $|M_k| \leq 2^{n_k}$, 且

$$\gamma_{m_k} \left(\left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \mid e(D_k y, M_k, l_q^{m_k}) > \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \right\} \right) \leq \delta_k.$$

其中 $\varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} := \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} (D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k})$ 。

令

$$D^k : l_2 \rightarrow l_q$$

$$x = (x_n) \mapsto D^k x = (0, \dots, 0, \dots, \sigma_{2^{k-1}} x_{2^{k-1}}, \dots, \sigma_{2^k-1} x_{2^k-1}, 0, \dots),$$

对 $x \in l_2$, 则 $D^k x \in F_k$ 。易见

$$e(D^k x, I_k^{-1} M_k, l_q) = e \left(\left\{ \left\langle D^k x, e_{2^{k-1+j-1}} \right\rangle \right\}_{j=1}^{m_k}, M_k, l_q^{m_k} \right).$$

令

$$G_k = \left\{ x \in l_2 \mid e(D^k x, I_k^{-1} M_k, l_q) > \xi_k^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \right\}.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(G_k) &= \mu \left(\left\{ x \in l_2 \mid e \left(\left\{ \left\langle D^k x, e_{2^{k-1+j-1}} \right\rangle \right\}_{j=1}^{m_k}, M_k, l_q^{m_k} \right) \geq \xi_k^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \right\} \right) \\ &= \gamma_{m_k} \left(\left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \mid e \left(e(D_k y) \xi_k^{\frac{1}{2}}, M_k \xi_k^{\frac{1}{2}}, l_q^{m_k} \right) > \xi_k^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \right\} \right) \\ &\leq \gamma_{m_k} \left(\left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \mid \xi_k^{\frac{1}{2}} e(D_k y, M_k, l_q^{m_k}) > \xi_k^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \right\} \right) \\ &= \gamma_{m_k} \left(\left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \mid e(D_k y, M_k, l_q^{m_k}) > \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \right\} \right) \\ &\leq \delta_k. \end{aligned}$$

令 $G = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k, M = \sum I_k^{-1} M_k$ 。

则

$$\mu(G) \leq \sum \mu(G_n) \leq \sum \delta_k \leq \delta,$$

$$|M| \leq 2^{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n_k} \leq 2^n.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{n, \delta} (D : l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu) &\ll \sup_{x \in l_2 \setminus G} e(Dx, M, l_q) \\ &\ll \sup_{x \in l_2 \setminus G} \sum e(D_k x, I_k^{-1} M_k, l_q) \\ &\ll \sum_k 2^{-\frac{k}{2} \rho} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} (D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k}). \end{aligned}$$

现在建立估计无穷维对角算子在概率框架下熵数下界的离散化定理。

定理 2.5 设 D 满足引理 1.1 的条件, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 记 $k \asymp \log n$, 且 $m_k = 2^{k+1}$, 则

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D:l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu) \gg 2^{-\frac{k}{2^\rho}} \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D_k:\mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k}),$$

其中,

$$D_k:l_2^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}$$

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_{m_k}) \mapsto D_k x = (\sigma_{2^{k-1}} x_1, \dots, \sigma_{2^{k-1}} x_{2^{k-1}}).$$

证明: 令 $S = \{j | 2^{k-1} \leq j < 2^k - 1\}$, 则 $|S| = 2^{k-1}$, $F_s = \text{span}\{e_j | j \in S\}$, 则 $\dim F_s = 2^{k-1}$,

对 $\forall j \in S$, $\xi_j = \langle C_\mu e_j, e_j \rangle = j^{-\rho}$, 则 $\frac{1}{2^{\rho k} 2^\rho} < \xi_j \leq \frac{2^\rho}{2^{\rho k}}$. 令

$$\xi'_k = \frac{1}{2^{\rho k}}, \xi''_k = \frac{2^\rho}{2^{\rho k}}, \bar{\xi}_k = (\xi_{2^{k-1}}, \dots, \xi_{2^k-1}).$$

令 M_1 为 $l_q \cap F_s$ 中的子集, 且 $|M_1| \leq 2^n$, 则

$$\mu\{x \in l_2 \cap F_s | e(D_k x, M_1, l_q \cap F_s) > \varepsilon_{n,\delta}\} \leq \delta.$$

其中 $\varepsilon_{n,\delta} := \varepsilon_{n,\delta}(D:l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu)$.
令

$$I_s:F_s \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m_k}$$

$$x = \sum_{j \in S} x_j e_j \mapsto I_s x = \sum_{j=1}^{m_k} x_{2^{k-1}+j-1} e'_j.$$

则 I_s 为 F_s 到 \mathbb{R}^{m_k} 线性算子, 且

$$\|x\|_{l_q} = \|I_s x\| = \left\| \left\langle x, e_{2^{k-1}+j-1} \right\rangle_{j=1}^{m_k} \right\|_{l_q^m}.$$

令

$$G = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \mid e\left\{ (D_k y), (I_s M_1), l_q^{m_k} \right\} > \xi'_k{}^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \right\}.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{m_k}(G) &= \gamma_{m_k} \left(\left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \mid e\left((D_k y) \xi'_k{}^{\frac{1}{2}}, (I_s M_1) \xi'_k{}^{\frac{1}{2}}, l_q^{m_k} \right) > \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \right\} \right) \\ &\leq \gamma_{m_k} \left(\left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \mid e\left((D_k y) \bar{\xi}_k{}^{\frac{1}{2}}, (I_s M_1) \bar{\xi}_k{}^{\frac{1}{2}}, l_q^{m_k} \right) > \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \right\} \right) \\ &= \mu \left(\left\{ x \in l_2 \cap F_s \mid e\left((Dx, e_j)_{j \in S}, I_s M_1, l_q^{m_k} \right) > \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \right\} \right) \\ &\leq \mu \left(\left\{ x \in l_2 \cap F_s \mid e(Dx, M_1, l_q) > \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \right\} \right) < \delta. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \left(D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k} \right) &\leq e \left(D_k \left(\mathbb{R}^{m_k} \setminus G \right), I_s M_1, l_q^{m_k} \right) \\ &= \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \setminus G} e \left(D_k y, I_s M_1, l_q^{m_k} \right) \\ &\ll 2^{\frac{\rho}{2}k} \varepsilon_{n,\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta} \left(D : l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu \right) \gg 2^{-\frac{\rho}{2}k} \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \left(D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k} \right).$$

定理 2.6 设 $1 \leq q \leq 2$, $D = (\sigma_k)$ 为 l_2 到 l_q 上的对角算子, 且 $\sigma_k \asymp \frac{1}{k^\alpha}$, $\left(\alpha > \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2} \right), n \in \mathbb{N}, \delta \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$,

则

$$\varepsilon_{n,\delta} \left(D : l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu \right) \asymp n^{-\left(\alpha + \frac{\rho-1}{2} \frac{1}{q} \right)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}.$$

证明: 估计定理 2.6 上界。

对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$, 令

$$n_k = \begin{cases} 2^k 2^{(1-\beta)(k'-k)}, & k \leq k' \\ 2^k 2^{(1+\beta)(k'-k)}, & k > k' \end{cases}, \delta_k = \frac{\delta \cdot n_k}{n},$$

其中 $k' \asymp \log n, 0 < \beta < 1$ 。

则 $\sum n_k \leq n, \sum \delta_k \leq \delta$, 且由引理 2.1 及定理 2.5, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{n,\delta} \left(D : l_2 \rightarrow l_q, \mu \right) &\ll \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\frac{\rho k}{2}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \left(D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k \leq k'} 2^{-\frac{\rho k}{2}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \left(D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k} \right) + \sum_{k > k'} 2^{-\frac{\rho k}{2}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \left(D_k : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow l_q^{m_k}, \gamma_{m_k} \right) \\ &= I_1 + I_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\ll \sum_{k \leq k'} 2^{-\frac{\rho k}{2}} \sup_{1 \leq j \leq m_k} 2^{-\frac{n_k}{j}} \varepsilon_{n_k, \delta_k} \left(\frac{1}{2^{(k-1)\alpha}} \cdots \frac{1}{(2^{k-1} + j - 1)^\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{j}} \cdot m_k^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{m_k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta_k}} \\ &\ll \sum_{k \leq k'} 2^{-\frac{\rho k}{2}} 2^{-\frac{2^k 2^{(1-\beta)(k'-k)}}{2^{k-1}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{k\rho}} \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{q}} + \sum_{k \leq k'} 2^{-\frac{\rho k}{2}} 2^{-\frac{2^k 2^{(1-\beta)(k'-k)}}{2^{k-1}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{k\rho}} \cdot 2^{\left(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{2} \right)k} \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{\delta} 2^k 2^{(1-\beta)(k'-k)}} \\ &\ll \sum_{k \leq k'} 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} \right)k} 2^{-2 \cdot 2^{(1-\beta)(k'-k)}} + \sum_{k \leq k'} 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2} \right)k} \cdot 2^{-2 \cdot 2^{(1-\beta)(k'-k)}} \sqrt{\beta(k'-k)} \\ &\ll 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} \right)k'} \sum_{0 \leq \xi \leq k'-1} 2^{\left(\frac{\rho}{2} - \frac{1}{q} \right)\xi} 2^{-(1-\beta)\xi} + 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2} \right)k'} \sum_{0 \leq \xi \leq k'} 2^{\left(\frac{\rho}{2} - \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2} \right)\xi} 2^{-2 \cdot 2^{(1-\beta)\xi}} \sqrt{\beta \xi} \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \\ &\ll 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} \right)k'} + 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2} \right)k'} \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \ll n^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} \right)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &\ll \sum_{k>k'} 2^{\frac{\rho k}{2}} \sup_{1 \leq j \leq m_k} 2^{-\frac{n_k}{j}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{(k-1)\alpha}} \cdots \frac{1}{(2^{k-1} + j - 1)^\alpha} \right)^j \cdot 2^{\left(\frac{1-\beta}{q}\right)k} \sqrt{2^k + \ln \frac{2^{-\beta(k'-k)}}{\delta}} \\
 &\ll 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q}\right)k'} \sum_{\xi>0} 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q}\right)\xi - 2 \cdot 2^{-(1+\beta)\xi}} + 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q}\right)k'} \sum_{\xi>0} 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{q}\right)\xi - 2 \cdot 2^{(1-\beta)\xi}} \sqrt{\beta \xi} \sqrt{\ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \\
 &\ll n^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q}\right)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

估计定理 2.6 的下界。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{E}_{n,\delta} &\gg 2^{-\frac{\rho k}{2}} 2^{-\frac{n}{2^{k-1}}} \frac{1}{(2^k - 1)^\alpha} (2^{k-1})^{\frac{1-\beta}{q} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{2^{k-1} + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \\
 &\gg 2^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{2}\right)k} \sqrt{2^k + \ln \frac{1}{\delta}} \\
 &\gg n^{-\left(\frac{\rho}{2} + \alpha - \frac{1}{q}\right)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\delta}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 定理 2.6 得证。

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