

誘導函數ヲ有セザル連續函數ノ簡
單ナル例

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T. TAKAGI:—A SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF THE CON-
TINUOUS FUNCTION WITHOUT DERIVATIVE.

Taking the independent variable t (which for brevity's sake shall be confined to the interval $0 \dots 1$) in the form

$$(1) \quad t = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2^n} \quad c_n = 0 \text{ or } 1.$$

and putting

$$\tau_n = \frac{c_n}{2^n} + \frac{c_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{c_{n+2}}{2^{n+2}} + \dots$$

$$\tau'_n = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \tau_n$$

I define $f(t)$ by

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n$$

where $\gamma_n = \tau_n$ or τ'_n according as $c_n = 0$ or 1 , so that

$$f(t) = \sum \frac{a_n}{2^n} :$$

$$a_n = \nu_n \quad \text{for } c_n = 0,$$

$$= \pi_n \quad \text{for } c_n = 1,$$

π_n, ν_n denoting the number of 0's and 1's resp. among $\overbrace{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n}^n$,

so that $\pi_n + \nu_n = n$.

Evidently $f(t)$ is one-valued and continuous for $0 \leq t \leq 1$; it is only to be remarked, that the rational numbers of the form $t = \frac{m}{2^n}$

and only these admit of two different representations of the form (1), which however give rise to the same value of $f(t)$, as may be easily verified.

In order to prove the non-existence of the derivative, we calculate $\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t}$ for special values of Δt :

$$\text{I.} \quad c_n = 0, \quad \Delta t = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t} = \pi_n - \nu_n - 2^{n+1} \tau_{n+1}$$

$$\text{II.} \quad c_{n-1} = 0, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \Delta t = \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t} = \pi_n - \nu_n$$

If then $c_n = 0$, $c_{n+1} = 0$, then the values of $\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t}$ for $\Delta t = \frac{1}{2^n}$ and for $\Delta t = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$ differ from one another by $1 - 2^{n+1} \tau_{n+2}$; and if $c_n = 0$, $c_{n+1} = 1$, the values of $\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t}$ for $\Delta t = \frac{1}{2^n}$ and $\Delta t = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$ differ by $2^{n+1} \tau_{n+2}$.

From this we easily infer that the fluctuation of $\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t}$, even if we confine ourselves to the values of Δt , which are of the form $\frac{1}{2^n}$, is finite however large n may be taken.
