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# 分段双加权伪概周期函数的复合定理

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**摘要:** 研究了分段双加权伪概周期函数的复合定理. 首先将复合函数分解为分段概周期函数与剩余部分的和, 利用平移不变性证明了除去分段概周期函数部分剩余的应该是双加权函数, 进一步证明了两个分段双加权伪概周期函数复合之后依然是分段双加权伪概周期函数. 然后介绍了双加权伪概周期序列, 并研究了双加权伪概周期序列与分段双加权伪概周期函数的关系, 进一步证明了双加权伪概周期函数与双加权伪概周期序列的复合函数依然为双加权伪概周期序列.

**关键词:** 分段双加权伪概周期函数; 双加权伪概周期序列; 复合定理

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文献[1]推广了伪概周期函数, 介绍了加权伪概周期函数及其相关性质. 许多的工作都是围绕着微分方程的加权伪概周期解展开的<sup>[2-9]</sup>. 文献[10]给出了双加权伪概周期函数的概念, 进一步推广了伪概周期函数. 随着脉冲微分方程的发展, 概周期理论得到进一步的发展, 分段伪概周期函数、分段加权伪概周期函数与分段双加权伪概周期函数相继被提出<sup>[11-13]</sup>. 关于微分方程, 数学工作者做了许多的工作<sup>[14-24]</sup>. 本文的工作是对分段双加权伪概周期函数<sup>[25]</sup>研究的延续, 主要介绍了分段双加权伪概周期函数的复合定理, 以及双加权伪概周期函数与双加权伪概周期序列之间的关系.

## 1 分段双加权伪概周期函数

现在介绍分段加权伪概周期函数的概念. 首先定义集合  $U$  为加权函数全体  $\{\mu: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \infty)\}$ , 则

$$\mu(S, \rho) = \int_{-S}^S \rho(t) dt$$

$$U_\infty = \left\{ \mu \in U: \inf_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(t) > 0, \lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-S}^S \mu(t) dt = \infty \right\}$$

$$U_B = \left\{ \mu \in U: \mu \in U_\infty, \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(t) < \infty \right\}$$

$$U_T^0 = \left\{ \mu \in U_\infty: \lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu(S + |r|)}{\mu(S)} < \infty, \forall r \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

加权函数具有如文献[2]中定义的加权函数的相关性质, 在此将不再赘述. 对于  $\rho, \nu \in U_\infty, S > 0, f \in PC_T(\mathbb{R}, X)$ , 定义

$$\mathcal{W}(S, f, \rho, \nu) = \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{-S}^S \|f(t)\| \nu(t) dt$$

分段双加权遍历空间  $PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)$  和  $PPAP_T^0(\Omega, X, \rho, \nu)$ , 有如下定义:

$$PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu) = \{f \in PC_T(\mathbb{R}, X) : \lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{W}(S, f, \rho, \nu) = 0\}$$

$$PPAP_T^0(\Omega, X, \rho, \nu) = \{f \in PC_T(\mathbb{R} \times \Omega, X) : \lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{W}(S, f(\cdot, u), \rho, \nu) = 0 \text{ 对 } \forall u \in \Omega \text{ 成立}\}$$

$PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)$  在上确界范数下是 Banach 空间. 分段双加权伪概周期函数空间为

$$PPAP_T(X, \rho, \nu) = \{f = f^{ap} + f^e \in PC_T(\mathbb{R}, X) : f^{ap} \in AP_T(\mathbb{R}, X), f^e \in PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)\}$$

$$PPAP_T(\Omega, X, \rho, \nu) = \{f = f^{ap} + f^e \in PC_T(\mathbb{R} \times \Omega, X) : f^{ap} \in AP_T(\mathbb{R} \times \Omega, X), f^e \in PPAP_T^0(\Omega, X, \rho, \nu)\}$$

**定理 1** 令  $f \in PPAP_T(\Omega, X, \rho, \nu)$  且  $h \in PPAP_T(\Omega, \rho, \nu)$ . 假设下面的条件成立:

$$(H_1) \quad \rho \in U_T^0, \nu \in U_\infty, \inf_{s>0} \frac{\mu(S, \nu)}{\mu(S, \rho)} > 0, \text{ 且 } \lim_{s>0} \frac{\mu(S, \nu)}{\mu(S, \rho)} < \infty;$$

(H<sub>2</sub>)  $f(t, \cdot)$  对  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$  在每个有界子集  $\Omega$  上是一致连续的, 即对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  和有界集  $K \subset \Omega$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $x, y \in K$  且  $\|x - y\| < \delta$  时,  $\|f(t, x) - f(t, y)\| < \epsilon$  对  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$  成立;

(H<sub>3</sub>)  $f(\mathbb{R}, K) = \{f(t, x) : t \in \mathbb{R}, x \in K\}$  对每个有界子集  $K \in \Omega$  是有界的.

若  $R(h) \subset K$ , 那么  $f(t, h(t)) \in PPAP_T(X, \rho, \nu)$ .

**证** 因为  $f \in PPAP_T(\Omega, X, \rho, \nu)$ ,  $h \in PPAP_T(\Omega, \rho, \nu)$ , 所以  $f = f^{ap} + f^e$  且  $h = h^{ap} + h^e$ . 则函数  $f(\cdot, h(\cdot))$  可以做如下的分解:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) &= f^{ap}(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) + f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f^{ap}(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) = \\ &f^{ap}(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) + f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) + f^e(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) \end{aligned}$$

由于  $R(h^{ap})$  在  $X$  上是相对紧的, 则  $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, f^{ap}(t, \cdot)$  在  $R(h^{ap})$  上是一致连续的. 由文献[11]的定理 3.1, 容易看出  $f^{ap}(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) \in AP_T(\mathbb{R}, X)$ . 下面证明

$$f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) + f^e(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) \in PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)$$

**步骤 1** 证明  $f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) \in PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)$ .

令  $K \in \Omega$  是有界的, 使得  $R(h), R(h^{ap}) \subset K$ . 由条件(H<sub>3</sub>), 存在  $M > 0$  使得

$$\|f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot))\| \leq M \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

同时, 由条件(H<sub>2</sub>), 对于  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $x, y \in K$  且  $\|x - y\| < \delta$  时, 有

$$\|f(t, x) - f(t, y)\| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

因为  $h^e \in PPAP_T^0(\Omega, \rho, \nu)$ , 根据条件(H<sub>1</sub>), 有

$$\lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{M(S, \delta, h^e)} \nu(t) dt = 0$$

其中

$$M(S, \delta, h^e) = \{t \in [-S, S] : \|h^e(t)\| \geq \delta\}$$

因此存在  $\bar{M}, S_0 > 0$ , 使得当  $S > S_0$  时, 有

$$\frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{M(S, \delta, h^e)} \nu(t) dt < \frac{\epsilon}{2M} \quad \frac{\mu(S, \nu)}{\mu(S, \rho)} < \bar{M}$$

又因为

$$\|h(t) - h^{ap}(t)\| = \|h^e(t)\| < \delta \quad t \in Q_S/M(S, \delta, h^e)$$

所以

$$\|f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot))\| < \frac{\epsilon}{2M} \quad t \in Q_S/M(S, \delta, h^e)$$

由平移不变性可得, 对  $S > S_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{Q_S} \|f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot))\| \nu(t) dt = \\ & \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{M(S, \delta, h^\varepsilon)} \|f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot))\| \nu(t) dt + \\ & \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{Q_S/M(S, \delta, h^\varepsilon)} \|f(\cdot, h(\cdot)) - f(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot))\| \nu(t) dt \leq \\ & \frac{M}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{M(S, \delta, h^\varepsilon)} \nu(t) dt + \frac{\varepsilon}{2M\mu(S, \mu)} \int_{Q_S/M(S, \delta, h^\varepsilon)} \nu(t) dt \leq \\ & M \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \frac{\mu(S, \nu)}{\mu(S, \rho)} \leq M \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} + \frac{\overline{M}\varepsilon}{2M} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

步骤 2 证明  $f^\varepsilon(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) \in PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)$ .

因为  $f = f^{ap} + f^\varepsilon$ , 且当  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  时,  $f^{ap}(t, \cdot)$  在  $R(h^{ap})$  上是一致连续的. 那么由条件  $(H_2)$  可知,  $f^\varepsilon(t, x) = f(t, x) - f^{ap}(t, x)$  关于  $t$  在  $x \in R(h^{ap})$  上是一致连续的. 即对于  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得当  $x, y \in R(h^{ap})$  且  $\|x - y\| < \delta$  时, 有

$$\|f^\varepsilon(t, x) - f^\varepsilon(t, y)\| < \varepsilon \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

由  $R(h^{ap})$  在  $X$  上是相对紧的, 则对  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 可以找到有限  $n$  个以  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in R(h^{ap})$  为中心的开球  $O_k$ , 使得  $R(h^{ap}) \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^n O_k$  且

$$\|f^\varepsilon(t, x) - f^\varepsilon(t, x_k)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad x \in O_k, t \in \mathbb{R}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

集合  $B_k = \{t \in \mathbb{R}: h^{ap}(t) \in O_k\}$  是开的, 并且  $R = \bigcup_{k=1}^n B_k$ . 令

$$E_1 = B_1 \quad E_k = B_k / \bigcup_{j=1}^{k-1} B_j$$

那么当  $i \neq j, 1 \leq i, j \leq n$  并且  $R = \bigcup_{k=1}^n E_k$  时,  $E_i \cap E_j = \emptyset$ .

因为  $f^\varepsilon(\cdot, x_k) \in PPAP_T^0(\Omega, X, \rho, \nu)$ , 所以存在  $S_0 > 0$ , 使得

$$\frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{-S}^S \|f^\varepsilon(t, x_k)\| \nu(t) dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{2n} \quad S > S_0, 1 \leq k \leq n$$

因此对于  $S > S_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \int_{-S}^S \|f^\varepsilon(t, h^{ap}(t))\| \nu(t) dt = \\ & \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{E_n \cap Q_S} \|f^\varepsilon(t, h^{ap}(t))\| \nu(t) dt \leq \\ & \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \int_{E_n \cap Q_S} \|f^\varepsilon(t, h^{ap}(t)) - f^\varepsilon(t, x_k)\| \nu(t) dt + \int_{E_n \cap Q_S} \|f^\varepsilon(t, x_k)\| \nu(t) dt \right] \leq \\ & \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{1}{\mu(S, \rho)} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{E_n \cap Q_S} \|f^\varepsilon(t, x_k)\| \nu(t) dt \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + n \frac{\varepsilon}{2n} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

则  $f^\varepsilon(\cdot, h^{ap}(\cdot)) \in PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)$ .

## 2 双加权伪概周期序列

令  $V_\sigma$  为序列(加权) $\sigma: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$  的集合. 对于  $\sigma \in V_\sigma$  且  $T \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ , 令

$$\mu_s(T, \sigma) = \sum_{n=-T}^T \sigma(n)$$

$$V_{s\infty} = \{ \sigma \in V_s : \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \mu_s(T, \sigma) = \infty \}$$

$$V_{sB} = \{ \sigma \in V_{s\infty} : \sigma \text{ 是有界的, 且 } \inf_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \sigma(n) > 0 \}$$

**定义 1** 令  $\sigma, \vartheta \in V_{s\infty}$ , 序列  $\{x(n)\} : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow X$  是有界的且满足

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\mu_s(T, \sigma)} \sum_{n=-T}^T |x(n)| \vartheta(n) = 0$$

那么序列  $\{x(n)\}$  被称为  $\sigma, \vartheta$ -PAP<sub>0</sub> 序列, 我们用  $PAP_0S(X, \sigma, \vartheta)$  来标记.

类似于文献[12]中引理 2.1 的证明, 可以得到下面的引理:

**引理 1** 令  $\sigma, \vartheta \in V_{s\infty}$ . 如果

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=-n}^n \vartheta(i)}{\sum_{i=-n}^n \sigma(i)} < \infty$$

且  $x : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow X$  是有界的. 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, S > 0, S \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 定义

$$M_{S,\varepsilon}(x) = \{ n \in [-S, S] \cap \mathbb{Z} : \|x(n)\| \geq \varepsilon \} \quad \mu_s(M_{S,\varepsilon}(x), \vartheta) = \sum_{n \in M_{S,\varepsilon}(x)} \vartheta(n)$$

故  $x \in PAP_0S(X, \sigma, \vartheta)$  的充分必要条件是  $\lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_s(M_{S,\varepsilon}(x), \vartheta)}{\mu_s(n, \sigma)} = 0$ .

**定义**

$$\hat{\sigma}(j) = \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} \rho(t) dt \quad \hat{\vartheta}(j) = \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_j} \nu(t) dt \quad j \in \mathbb{Z}$$

那么

$$\mu_s(N, \hat{\sigma}) = \sum_{n=-N}^N \hat{\sigma}(n) = \sum_{n=-N}^N \int_{t_{n-1}}^{t_n} \rho(t) dt = \int_{t_{-N-1}}^{t_N} \rho(t) dt$$

由  $\hat{\sigma}(j), \hat{\vartheta}(j)$  的定义可看出:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=-n}^n \hat{\vartheta}(i)}{\sum_{i=-n}^n \hat{\sigma}(i)} < \infty$  的充分必要条件是  $\lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{-S}^S \nu(t) dt}{\int_{-S}^S \rho(t) dt} < \infty$ .

类似于文献[12]中引理 2.6 和定理 2.5 的证明, 容易得到下面的两个引理:

**引理 2** 令  $u \in PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu)$ . 那么

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\mu_s(n, \hat{\sigma})} \int_{t_{-n-1}}^{t_n} \|u(t)\| \nu(t) dt = 0$$

**引理 3** 序列  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in PAP_0S(X, \hat{\sigma}, \hat{\vartheta})$  的充分必要条件是: 存在  $a \in PPAP_T^0(X, \rho, \nu) \cap UPC_T(\mathbb{R}, X)$ , 使得  $a(t_n) = a_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . 进一步,  $PAP_0S(X, \hat{\sigma}, \hat{\vartheta})$  是平移不变的.

**定理 2** 令  $\{I_i(x)\} \in PAPS(X, \hat{\sigma}, \hat{\vartheta}), x \in \Omega$ . 当  $u(\mathbb{R}) \subset \Omega$  时,  $u \in PPAP_T(X, \rho, \nu) \cap UPC_T(\mathbb{R}, X)$ . 如果下面的条件成立:

(H<sub>4</sub>)  $\{I_i(u) : n \in \mathbb{Z}, u \in K\}$  在每个子集  $K \subseteq \Omega$  上是有界的;

(H<sub>5</sub>) 当  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$  时,  $I_i(u)$  在  $u \in \Omega$  处一致连续.

那么  $\{I_i(u(t_i))\} \in PAPS(X, \hat{\sigma}, \hat{\vartheta})$ .

证 类似于文献[12]中引理 3.7 的证明, 容易证明  $\{u^{ap}(t_i)\} \in APS(X)$ . 此外, 由引理 3 可得  $\{u^e(t_i)\} \in PAP_0S(X, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma}, \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta})$ , 所以  $\{u(t_i)\} \in PAPS(X)$ . 根据文献[13]的引理 3, 当  $y_1, y_2 \in \Omega$  时, 有

$$\|I_i^{ap}(y_1) - I_i^{ap}(y_2)\| \leq \|I_i(y_1) - I_i(y_2)\|$$

结合条件(H<sub>5</sub>)可得, 当  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$  时,  $I_i^{ap}(u)$  是关于  $u \in \Omega$  一致连续的, 且  $I_i^e(u)$  也是一致连续的. 定义

$$P_1(i) = I_i^{ap}(u^{ap}(t_i)) \quad P_2(i) = I_i(u(t_i)) - I_i^{ap}(u^{ap}(t_i)) \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

那么

$$I_i(u(t_i)) = P_1(i) + P_2(i) \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

由文献[11]的定理 3.4, 容易看出  $\{P_1(i)\} \in APS(X)$ . 所以下面只需要证明  $\{P_2(i)\} \in PAP_0S(X, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma}, \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta})$ .

注意到  $\{u(t_i)\}$  和  $u^{ap}(t_i)$  是有界的. 令  $K \subset \Omega$  是有界的, 使得  $u(t_i), u^{ap}(t_i) \subset K, i \in \mathbb{Z}$ . 由条件(H<sub>5</sub>), 对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 > 0$  使得

$$\|I_i(u(t_i)) - I_i(u^{ap}(t_i))\| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad \|u^e(t_i)\| < \delta_1 \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

容易看出  $K_1 = \{u^{ap}(t_i); i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  是相对紧的. 因为当  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$  时,  $I_i^e$  在  $u \in K_1$  处是一致连续的. 那么对  $\epsilon > 0$ , 存在  $0 < \delta < \max\{\delta_1, \frac{\epsilon}{4}\}$  使得当  $y_1, y_2 \in K_1$  且  $\|y_1 - y_2\| < \delta$  时, 有

$$\|I_i^e(y_1) - I_i^e(y_2)\| < \frac{\epsilon}{4} \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

由于  $K_1$  是相对紧的, 则存在  $x_1, \dots, x_m \in K_1$  使得对每个  $i$ , 有

$$\|u^{ap}(t_i) - x_k\| < \delta \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

$$\|I_i^e(u^{ap}(t_i)) - I_i^e(x_k)\| < \frac{\epsilon}{4}$$

所以如果  $\|I_i^e(x_k)\| < \delta$ , 那么

$$\|I_i^e(u^{ap}(t_i))\| \leq \|I_i^e(u^{ap}(t_i)) - I_i^e(x_k)\| + \|I_i^e(x_k)\| < \frac{\epsilon}{4} + \delta < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

因此, 如果  $\|u^e(t_i)\| < \delta$  且  $\|I_i^e(x_k)\| < \delta, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ , 那么

$$\|P_2(i)\| \leq \|I_i(u(t_i)) - I_i(u^{ap}(t_i))\| + \|I_i^e(u^{ap}(t_i))\| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

此外, 对于  $S > 0$ , 有

$$M_{S,\epsilon}(P_2) \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^m M_{S,\delta}(I_i^e(x_k)) \cup M_{S,\delta}(u^e(t_i))$$

因为  $\{u^e(t_i)\}, \{I_i^e(x_k)\} \in PAP_0S(X, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma}, \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta}), k = 1, \dots, m$ , 由文献[13]的引理 1 以及定理 1, 可得

$$\lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_s(M_{S,\delta}(u^e(t_i)), \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta})}{\mu_s(n, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma})} = \lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_s(M_{S,\delta}(I_i^e(x_k)), \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta})}{\mu_s(n, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma})} = 0 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

因此

$$\lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_s(M_{S,\epsilon}(P_2), \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta})}{\mu_s(n, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma})} \leq \lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_s(M_{S,\delta}(u^e(t_i)), \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta}) + \sum_{k=1}^m \mu_s(M_{S,\delta}(I_i^e(x_k)), \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta})}{\mu_s(n, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma})} = 0$$

所以  $P_2 \in PAP_0S(X, \overset{\wedge}{\sigma}, \overset{\wedge}{\vartheta})$ .

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## The Compound Theorem for Piecewise Double-Weighted Pseudo-almost Periodic Functions

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**Abstract:** In order to study the composition theorem of the piecewise double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic function, the composite function is decomposed into the sum of the piecewise almost periodic function and the remaining part of it, and it is proved by translation invariance that the remaining part after removing the piecewise almost periodic part should be a double weighted function. The composition theorem is further proved that the compounding of the two piecewise double weighted pseudo-almost periodic functions remains a piecewise double weighted pseudo-almost periodic function. The double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic sequence is introduced again, and the relationship between the double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic sequence and the piecewise double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic function is studied. Further, it is proved that the composite function of the double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic function and the double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic sequence is the double weighted pseudo-almost periodic sequence.

**Key words:** piecewise double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic function; double-weighted pseudo-almost periodic sequence; composition theorem

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