

Meyer—König—Zeller算子的 $L_p$ 饱和类\*

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$$\tilde{M}_n(f, x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{I_k} f(t) dt \tilde{M}_{nk}(x), \quad f \in L_p[0, 1] \quad (1 \leq p < \infty),$$

称为Meyer—König—Zeller算子, 其中

$$I_k = \left( \frac{k}{n+k}, \frac{k+1}{n+k+1} \right), \quad \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) = (n+1) \binom{n+k+1}{k} x^k (1-x)^n$$

记

$$S_1 = \{f: f \in L_1[0, 1]; f' \in \text{BV}[a, b]; x(1-x)^2 f'(x) = h(x), \\ x \in [a, b], h \in \text{BV}[a, b], 0 < a < b < 1\}.$$

V. Maier, M. W. Müller和J. Svetits<sup>[1]</sup>证得:

**定理A** 对于 $f \in L_1[0, 1]$ ,  $0 < a < a_1 < b_1 < b < 1$ , 那么

i)  $\|f - \tilde{M}_n(f)\|_{L_1[a_1, b_1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  与 $f \in S_1$ 等价.

ii)  $\|f - \tilde{M}_n(f)\|_{L_1[a_1, b_1]} = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  与 $f \in \bar{S}_1$ 等价.

其中 $\bar{S}_1 = \{f: f \in S_1, h = \text{const}\}$ .

关于整体饱和定理, 他们说尚未建立. 本文的目的是建立 $\{\tilde{M}_n\}$ 的整体饱和定理. 记

$$M_p = \left\{ f: f \in L_p[0, 1], f = \text{const} + \int_{\xi}^x \frac{h(t)}{t(1-t)^2} dt, \xi \in (0, 1) \right\}; \\ \left. \begin{aligned} h(0) = h(1) = 0, & \quad h \in \text{BV}[0, 1], \quad p = 1 \\ h \in L_p[0, 1], & \quad p > 1 \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

我们将证明

**定理** i)  $\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L_p[0, 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  的充要条件是 $f \in M_p$ .

ii)  $\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L_p[0, 1]} = o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  的充要条件是 $f = \text{const}$ .

此定理的证明基于下面的引理.

**引理** 设 $\varphi(x) = \ln \frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x}{1-x}$ , 那么 $\|\tilde{M}_n(\varphi) - \varphi\|_{L[0, 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ .

**证明** 我们有 $\int_{I_k} \frac{t}{1-t} dt = \frac{k}{n} \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+k+1)} + O\left(\frac{1}{(n+k)^2}\right)$

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$$\text{由} \int_0^1 \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) dx = 1, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) \right) \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+k+1)} = 0,$$

$$\text{即得} \left\| \tilde{M}_n \left( \frac{t}{1-t}, x \right) - \frac{x}{1-x} \right\|_{L_1[0,1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

$$\text{又不难验证} \left\| \tilde{M}_n \left( \ln \frac{t}{1-t}, x \right) - \ln \frac{x}{1-x} \right\|_{L_1[0, \frac{1}{n+1}]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right),$$

$$\left\| \int_{I_k} \left( \ln \frac{t}{1-t} - \ln \frac{x}{1-x} \right) \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) dt \right\|_{L_1[1/(n+1), 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \quad (k=0, 1, 2).$$

因此, 为证实引理只要证明

$$\left\| \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \int_{I_k} \left( \ln \frac{t}{1-t} - \ln \frac{x}{1-x} \right) dt \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) \right\|_{L_1[1/(n+1), 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

容易算得

$$\int_{I_k} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} dt = \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+k+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \ln \frac{k}{n} + \ln \frac{k+1}{n-1} \right\} + r_{nk}, \quad (k=3, 4, \dots).$$

$$r_{nk} = O\left(\frac{1}{(n+k)^2} + \frac{n}{k^2(n+k)^2}\right).$$

于是

$$\int_0^1 \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} |r_{nk}| \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) dx = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \int_{I_k} \left( \ln \frac{t}{1-t} - \ln \frac{x}{1-x} \right) dt \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left\{ \ln \frac{k}{n} + \ln \frac{k+1}{n-1} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2 \ln \frac{x}{1-x} \right\} m_{k,n-1}(x) + r_n(x), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $m_{k,n-1}(x) = \binom{n+k-1}{k} x^k (1-x)^n$ ,  $\|r_n(x)\|_{L_1[1/(n+1), 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ . 由 Taylor 公式,

$$\begin{aligned} &\ln \frac{k}{n} + \ln \frac{k+1}{n-1} - 2 \ln \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{1-x}{x} \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) - \frac{n-1}{k+1} \left( \frac{k+1}{n-1} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1-x}{x} \right)^2 \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{n-1}{k+1} \right)^2 \left( \frac{k+1}{n-1} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right)^2 \\ &= O \left\{ \left( \frac{n-1}{k+1} \right)^3 \left| \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{k+1}{n-1} \right|^3 + \left( \frac{1-x}{x} \right)^3 \left| \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{k}{n} \right|^3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{1-x}{x} \right)^3 \left| \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{k+1}{n-1} \right|^3 + \left( \frac{n}{k} \right)^3 \left| \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right|^3 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

因为 (2)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{k}{n} \right|^3 m_{k,n-1}(x) = O\left(n^{-(3/2)} \frac{x^{3/2}}{(1-x)^3}\right),$$

所以若整数  $|N_1| \leq 2$ ,  $|N_2| \leq 2$ , 则由上式易得

$$\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left| \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{k+N_1}{n+N_2} \right|^3 m_{k,n-1}(x) = O(n^{-(3-2)} \frac{x^{3/2}}{(1-x)^3} + \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{1}{(1-x)^3}), \quad (3)$$

类似地

$$\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+N_1}{k+N_2} \right)^3 \left| \frac{k+N_2}{n+N_1} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right|^3 m_{k,n-1}(x) = O(n^{-(3-2)} x^{-(3-2)} + n^{-3} x^{-3}), \quad (4)$$

(1)–(4) 表明

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \int_{I^k} (\ln \frac{t}{1-t} - \ln \frac{x}{1-x}) dt \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1-x}{x} \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) + \frac{n-1}{k+1} \left( \frac{k+1}{n-1} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1-x}{x} \right)^2 \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{n-1}{k+1} \right)^2 \left( \frac{k+1}{n-1} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right)^2 \right] m_{k,n-1}(x) \\ &+ R_n(x), \quad \|R_n(x)\|_{L_1[1/(n+1), 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

但

$$\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1-x}{x} \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) - \frac{n-1}{k+1} \left( \frac{k+1}{n-1} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) \right| m_{k,n-1}(x) \Big|_{L_1[1/(n+1), 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \quad (6)$$

又从 (2)  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right)^2 m_{k,n-1}(x) = \frac{1}{nx}$ , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1-x}{x} \left( \frac{k}{n} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) \right]^2 - \left[ \frac{n-1}{k+1} \left( \frac{k+1}{n-1} - \frac{x}{1-x} \right) \right]^2 \Big| m_{k,n-1}(x) \\ = -\frac{2}{xn(n-2)} + I_n(x), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中  $\|I_n(x)\|_{L_1[1/(n+1), 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ .

综上所述,  $\left\| \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \int_{I^k} (\ln \frac{t}{1-t} - \ln \frac{x}{1-x}) dt \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) \right\|_{L_1[1/(n+1), 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ,

从而  $\|\tilde{M}_n(\varphi) - \varphi\|_{L_1[0, 1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ .

引理证毕.

记  $M_n(F(t), x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} F\left(\frac{k}{n+k}\right) m_{k,n}(x)$ , 则当  $F \in C^2[0, 1]$  时 (2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (M_n(F) - F) = \frac{1}{2} x(1-x)^2 F''(x), \quad (8)$$

并且容易验证

$$\int_0^x (\tilde{M}_n(f) - f) dt = M_{n-1}(F, x) - F(x), \quad F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

对每一  $\psi(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$ , 定义双线性泛函

$$A_n(f, \psi) = n \int_0^1 (\tilde{M}_n(f) - f) \psi dx, \quad f \in L_p[0, 1].$$

那么

$$\inf_{\|f\|_{L_p[0,1]}=1} |A_n(f, \psi)| \leq M_\psi.$$

事实上,

$$A_n(f, \psi) = n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{I_k} f(t) \left\{ \int_0^1 \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) \psi(x) dx - \psi(t) \right\} dt \quad (9)$$

由于  $\psi(x) = \psi(t) + (x-t)\psi'(t) + \frac{(x-t)^2}{2}\psi''(\xi_{x,t})$ , 我们见到 (9) 右边等于

$$n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{I_k} f(t) \int_0^1 \left\{ (x-t)\psi'(t) + \frac{(x-t)^2}{2}\psi''(\xi_{x,t}) \right\} \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) dx dt$$

但

$$\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_{nk}(x)(x-t) dx = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \quad \int_0^1 \tilde{M}_{nk}(x)(x-t)^2 dx = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

从而

$$|A_n(f, \psi)| \leq \|f\|_{L_p} M_\psi.$$

此外, 类似于引理的证明, 有

$$\|x(1-x)(\tilde{M}_n(\varphi) - \varphi)\|_C = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \quad (10)$$

现在来证明定理.

若  $f \in M_1$ , 则  $f = \text{const} + \int_s^x \frac{h(t)}{t(1-t)^2} dt$ , 我们把  $\tilde{M}_n(f)$  写成具有正核的奇异积分:

$$\tilde{M}_n(f) - f = \int_0^1 (f(t) - f(x)) H_n(x, t) dt.$$

$f \in M_1$ , 含有

$$|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f| \leq |h(x)| \left\{ |\tilde{M}_n(\varphi) - \varphi| + |\tilde{M}_n\left(\int_t^x (\varphi(u) - \varphi(t)) dh(u), x\right)| \right\} \quad (11)$$

一方面由引理推出

$$\| |h(x)| |\tilde{M}_n(\varphi) - \varphi| \|_{L_1[0,1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

另一方面, 记  $(\varphi(u) - \varphi(t))_+ = \varphi(u) - \varphi(t)$ ; 若  $u \geq t$ ;  $(\varphi(u) - \varphi(t))_+ = 0$ ,  $u < t$ . 则

$$\int_0^1 |\tilde{M}_n\left(\int_t^x (\varphi(u) - \varphi(t)) dh(u), x\right)| dx \leq \int_0^1 |dh(u)| \left\{ \int_u^1 dx \int_0^1 (\varphi(u) - \varphi(t))_+ + M_n(x, t) dt + \int_0^u dx \int_0^1 (\varphi(t) - \varphi(u))_+ + M_n(x, t) dt \right\}.$$

这样一来, 我们只要证明

$$\int_u^1 dx \int_0^1 (\varphi(u) - \varphi(t))_+ M_n(x, t) dt + \int_0^u dx \int_0^1 (\varphi(t) - \varphi(u))_+ M_n(x, t) dt = \int_u^1 \tilde{M}_n((\varphi(u) - \varphi(\cdot))_+, x) dx + \int_0^u \tilde{M}_n((\varphi(\cdot) - \varphi(u))_+, x) dx = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \quad (12)$$

不难看出  $(\varphi(u) - \varphi(t))_+ = 0$ ,  $t \in [u, 1]$ , 从而, 作为  $t$  的函数  $(\varphi(u) - \varphi(t))_+ \in L_1[0, 1]$ .

于是

$$\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_n((\varphi(u) - \varphi(\cdot))_+, x) dx = \int_0^1 (\varphi(u) - \varphi(x))_+ dx, \\ \int_u^1 \tilde{M}_n((\varphi(u) - \varphi(\cdot))_+, x) dx = \int_u^1 (\varphi(u) - \varphi(x))_+ dx - \int_u^1 \tilde{M}_n((\varphi(u) - \varphi(\cdot))_+, x) dx,$$

即得

$$\int_u^1 \tilde{M}_n((\varphi(u) - \varphi(\cdot))_+, x) dx + \int_0^u \tilde{M}_n((\varphi(\cdot) - \varphi(u))_+, x) dx = \int_0^u \tilde{M}_n(\varphi(t), x) dx - \int_0^u \varphi(x) dx$$

从引理知 (12) 成立. (10)、(12) 表明

$$\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

若  $f \in M_p (p > 1)$ . 记  $\theta(k, x) = \sup_{\xi} \frac{1}{x - \xi} \int_{\xi}^x |h'(u)| du$ , 由于  $h' \in L_p[0, 1]$ , 故  $\theta(h, x) \in L_p[0, 1]$ . 同理  $\frac{h(x)}{x(1-x)} \in L_p[0, 1]$ . 因此, (11) 右边第一项的  $p$  幂积分为  $O\left(\frac{1}{n^p}\right)$ . 此外,

$$|\tilde{M}_n(\int_t^x (\varphi(u) - \varphi(t)) dh(u), x)| \leq \theta(h, x) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_k^1 dt \int_x^t \frac{d\tau}{\tau(1-\tau)^2} (\tau-x) \tilde{M}_{nk}(x).$$

$$\text{显然 } \int_k^1 dt \int_x^t \frac{d\tau}{\tau(1-\tau)^2} (\tau-x) \tilde{M}_{n0}(x) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

若  $k \geq 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_k^1 dt \int_x^t \frac{d\tau}{\tau(1-\tau)^2} (\tau-x) \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) &\leq \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) \left\{ \frac{1}{x(1-x)^2} \left[ \left( \frac{k+1}{n+k+1} - x \right)^2 \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+k+1)} \right. \right. \\ &+ \left. \left. \left( \frac{k}{n+k} - x \right)^2 \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+k+1)} \right] + \left[ \left( \frac{k}{n+k} - x \right)^2 + \left( \frac{k+1}{n+k+1} - x \right)^2 \right] \right. \\ &\left. \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{k}{n+k} \left( 1 - \frac{k}{n+k} \right)^2} + \frac{1}{\frac{k+1}{n+k+1} \left( 1 - \frac{k+1}{n+k+1} \right)^2} \right] \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+k+1)} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

由此容易验证

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_k^1 dt \int_x^t \frac{d\tau}{\tau(1-\tau)^2} (\tau-x) \tilde{M}_{nk}(x) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

从而

$$\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

下面证明  $\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  含有  $f \in M_p$ . 置  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ , 则  $M_{n-1}(F) - F = \int_0^x (\tilde{M}_n(f) - f) dt$ . 由条件知  $M_{n-1}(F, 0) - F(0) = M_{n-1}(F, 1) - F(1) = 0$ ,  $n(M_{n-1}(F) - F) \in BV[0, 1]$ , 若  $p = 1$ ;  $n(M_{n-1}(F) - F)' \in L'_p[0, 1]$ , 若  $p > 1$ . 由于  $|A_n(f, \psi)| \leq \|f\|_{L_p M_p}$ .

利用泛函的有界性及 (8), 易得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n(f, \psi) = \int_0^1 f(x) (x(1-x)^2 \psi'(x))' dx$$

对每一  $f \in L_p[0, 1]$  成立. 而令  $f$  满足  $\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L_p} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  故由  $L_p$  的弱致密性 ( $p > 1$ )

及 Herry 选择原理 ( $p = 1$ ) 知存在  $H(x)$  使得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) (x(1-x)^2 \psi'(x))' dx = \int_0^1 \psi(x) dH(x). \quad (13)$$

$H(x) \in BV[0, 1]$  ( $p = 1$ ),  $H'(x) \in L_p[0, 1]$  ( $p > 1$ ) 且  $H(0) = H(1) = 0$ . 若  $\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L_p} = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ , 那么  $H(x) = 0$ , 从而 (10) 成为

$$\int_0^1 f(x)(x(1-x)^2\psi'(x))' dx = 0$$

简单运算并注意到  $\psi \in C^2(0, 1)$ , 即得  $f(x) = \text{const}$ . 若  $\|\tilde{M}_n(f) - f\|_{L^1} = O(\frac{1}{n})$ , 则

$$\int_0^1 f(x) - \int_s^x \frac{H(t)}{t(1-t)^2} dt (x(1-x)^2\psi'(x))' dx = 0$$

从而

$$f(x) = \text{const} + \int_s^x \frac{H(t)}{t(1-t)^2} dt \quad (s \in (0, 1)).$$

### 参 考 文 献

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