

# 关于 Bernstein 多项式的线性组合\*

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**摘要** 本文对于一类函数建立了 Bernstein 多项式线性组合的点态逼近定理.

**关键词** Bernstein 多项式, 点态逼近, 连续模.

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## § 1 引言

对于  $f \in C[0,1]$ , 考虑 Bernstein 多项式

$$B_n(f, x) = \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \binom{n}{k} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) p_{n,k}(x)$$

的一种线性组合  $B_n(f, r-1, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} c_i(n) B_{n_i}(f, x)$ , 其中  $n_i$  和  $c_i(n)$  满足

- (a)  $n = n_0 < n_1 < \dots < n_{r-1} \leq k n$ ;      (b)  $\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| \leq C$ ;
- (c)  $\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} c_i(n) n_i^{-\rho} = 0$ ,  $\rho = 1, 2, \dots, r-1$ ;      (d)  $\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} c_i(n) = 1$ .

这里  $k, C$  是与  $n$  无关的常数, 下同, 只是在不同的地方取值可能不同.

最近, 周定轩<sup>[1]</sup>证得

**定理 Z** 设  $f \in C[0,1]$ ,  $r \in N$  且  $r \geq 2$ , 那么

$$B_n(f, r-1, x) - f(x) = O(\omega_r(f, \sqrt{\frac{x(1-x)}{n}} + \frac{1}{n^2})).$$

若  $0 < \alpha < r$ , 则

$$B_n(f, r-1, x) - f(x) = O((\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})^{\alpha/2}), \quad x \in [0,1]$$

的充要条件是  $\omega_r(f, t) = O(t^\alpha)$ , 其中

$$\omega_r(f, t) = \sup_{0 < \eta \leq t} \sup_{\frac{r\eta}{2} \leq x \leq 1 - \frac{r\eta}{2}} |\Delta_\eta^r f(x)|,$$

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$$\Delta_\eta^r f(x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{k=0}^r \binom{r}{k} (-1)^k f(x + (\frac{r}{2} - k)\eta), & \frac{r\eta}{2} \leq x \leq 1 - \frac{r\eta}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

设  $S_r$  是由满足如下条件的函数  $\psi$  的全体组成:

$$\psi(t) > 0 (0 < t \leq 1) \text{ 是单调增加函数, 且对某一 } k > 1, t^{-\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \frac{\psi(\eta)}{\eta^{r+1-\frac{1}{k}}} d\eta = O(\psi(t)).$$

本文将定理 Z 改进为

**定理 1** 设  $\psi \in S_r, r \in N$  且  $r \geq 2$ , 则对于  $f \in C[0,1]$ ,

$$B_n(f, r-1, x) - f(x) = O(\psi(\sqrt{\frac{x(1-x)}{n}} + \frac{1}{n^2})), \quad x \in [0,1]$$

的充要条件是  $\omega_r(f, t) = O(\psi(t))$ .

由于  $B_n(f, r-1, 0) = f(0)$  和  $B_n(f, r-1, 1) = f(1)$ , 因此, 在区间  $[0,1]$  的端点附近应有更好的估计, 结果是如下的

**定理 2** 设  $f \in C[0,1], r \in N$  且  $r \geq 2$ , 那么

$$B_n(f, r-1, x) - f(x) = O(\omega_r(f, \sqrt{\frac{x(1-x)}{n}} + \frac{1}{n^2}(nx(1-x))^{2/r})), \quad x \in [0,1].$$

注记 在  $r \geq 2$  时, 定理 2 中关于端点的估计是不能改进的. 事实上, 取  $f(x) = x^r$ , 则对于任意的  $\varepsilon_n \in C[0,1]$  且  $\varepsilon_n(0) = \varepsilon_n(1) = 0$ , 容易验证

$$\sup_{x \in (0,1)} \left| \frac{B_n(f, r-1, x) - f(x)}{\omega_r(f, \sqrt{\frac{x(1-x)}{n}} + \frac{\varepsilon_n(x)}{n^2}(nx(1-x))^{2/r}}) \right| = \infty.$$

## § 2 定理的证明

记  $K_r(f, t) = \inf_g \{ \|f - g\| + t \|g^{(r)}\|_\infty; g^{(r-1)} \in A.C. \text{ loc}\}$ , 这里  $\|g^{(r)}\|_\infty = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |g^{(r)}(x)|$ . 周知<sup>[2]</sup>, 对于  $f \in C[0,1]$ , 存在着常数  $C > 0$ , 使得  $C^{-1}\omega_r(f, t) \leq K_r(f, t) \leq C\omega_r(f, t)$ .

我们需要如下引理:

**引理 1<sup>[3]</sup>** 设  $u_1(x), u_2(x)$  是非负的单调增加函数,  $r > 0, C > 0$ , 若对于任意  $0 < t, h \leq 1$ ,

$$u_1(h) \leq C \{u_2(t) + (\frac{h}{t})^r u_1(t)\},$$

则  $u_1(t) \leq A t^{-\frac{1}{k}} \int_t^1 \frac{u_2(\eta)}{\eta^{r+1-\frac{1}{k}}} d\eta$ , 这里  $k > 1, A$  是依赖于  $C, k, u_1(1), u_2(1)$  的常数.

**引理 2** 设  $r \in N, \varphi(x) = (x(1-x))^{1/2}$ , 则

- (i)  $\|B_n^{(r)}(f)\| \leq 2^r n^r \|f\|, f \in C[0,1];$
- (ii)  $\|\varphi B_n^{(r)}(f)\| \leq M_1 n^{r/2} \|f\|, f \in C[0,1];$
- (iii)  $\|B_n^{(r)}(f)\| \leq M_2 \|f^{(r)}\|_\infty, f^{(r-1)} \in A.C. \text{ loc};$

(iv) 对于  $0 < t < \frac{1}{8r}$  和  $\frac{\tau t}{2} \leq x \leq 1 - \frac{\tau t}{2}$ ,

$$\int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \cdots \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \varphi^{-r}(x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k) du_1 \cdots du_r \leq M_3 t^r (\max_{-r \leq k \leq r} \{\varphi(x + kt/2)\})^{-r},$$

这里  $M_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  是常数.

证明 记  $\vec{A}_t f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^r (-1)^k \binom{r}{k} f(x + (r-k)t)$ . 根据<sup>[2]</sup>

$$B_n^{(r)}(f, x) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-r} \vec{A}_{1/n}^r f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) p_{n-r,k}(x),$$

(i) 和 (iii) 即可证得.

(ii) 设  $f \in C[0, 1]$ , 当  $\varphi(x) \leq n^{-1/2}$  时, 根据(i), 有

$$|\varphi'(x) B_n^{(r)}(f, x)| \leq n^{-r/2} \|B_n^{(r)}(f)\| \leq 2^r n^{r/2} \|f\|.$$

当  $\varphi(x) > n^{-1/2}$  时, 由于<sup>[2]</sup>  $p_{n,k}(x) = \sum_{\substack{l \geq 0, m \geq 0 \\ 2l+m \leq r}} q_{l,m}(x) (k-nx)^{r-2l-m} (x(1-x))^{l-r} n^l p_{n,k}(x)$  其中

$q_{l,m}(x)$  是与  $n, k$  无关的多项式, 以及<sup>[2]</sup>  $B_n((\cdot-x)^{2s}, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} \frac{\varphi^{2s-2i}(x)}{n^{s+i}} a_{s,i}(x)$ , 其中  $a_{s,i}(x), i=0, 1, \dots, s-1$  是与  $n$  无关的多项式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi'(x) B_n^{(r)}(f, x)| &\leq |\varphi'(x) \sum_{k=0}^r f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) p_{n,k}^{(r)}(x)| \\ &\leq \varphi'(x) \sum_{\substack{l \geq 0, m \geq 0 \\ 2l+m \leq r}} \|f\| \cdot \|q_{l,m}\| \cdot n^l (x(1-x))^{l-r} \sum_{k=0}^r |k-nx|^{r-2l-m} p_{n,k}(x) \\ &\leq C \|f\| \sum_{\substack{l \geq 0, m \geq 0 \\ 2l+m \leq r}} n^l (x(1-x))^{l-r/2} n^{r-2l-m} (B_n((\cdot-x)^{2s-4l-2m}, x))^{1/2} \\ &\leq C n^{r/2} \|f\|. \end{aligned}$$

(iv) 对于  $0 < t < \frac{1}{8r}$ , 只证明  $\frac{\tau t}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$  的情形, 对于  $\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 - \frac{\tau t}{2}$  的情形类似可证.

当  $(r+1)t/2 \leq x \leq 1/2$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \cdots \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \varphi^{-r}(x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k) du_1 \cdots du_r &\leq (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\tau t}{2})^{-r/2} (x - \frac{\tau t}{2})^{-r/2} t^r \\ &\leq 2^r (r+1)^r t^r x^{-r/2} \leq 4^r (r+1)^{2r} t^r (\max_{-r \leq k \leq r} \{\varphi(x + kt/2)\})^{-r}; \end{aligned}$$

当  $r\ell/2 < x < (r+1)\ell/2$  和  $r=2m, m \in N$  时, 根据 M. Becker<sup>[4]</sup> 的结果, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \cdots \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \varphi^{-r}(x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k) du_1 \cdots du_r &\leq \prod_{j=1}^r \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \cdots \int_{-\tau/2}^{\tau/2} \varphi^{-2}(x - (r-2)\ell/2 + u_{2j-1} + u_{2j}) du_{2j-1} du_{2j} \\ &\leq (6\ell^2 \varphi^{-2}(x - r\ell/2 + 2\ell))^m \leq (2r)^{r/2} 6^{r/2} \ell^r \varphi^{-r}(x + r\ell/2) \\ &\leq (12r)^{r/2} \ell^r (\max_{-r \leq k \leq r} \{\varphi(x + kt/2)\})^{-r}; \end{aligned}$$

当  $r\ell/2 < x < (r+1)\ell/2$  和  $r=2m-1, m \in N$ , 同理有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \cdots \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \varphi^{-r}(x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k) du_1 \cdots du_r \\
& \leq \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \varphi^{-r}(x - (r-1)t/2 + u_r) du_r \prod_{j=1}^{r-1} \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \varphi^{-2}(x - (r-2)t/2 \\
& \quad + u_{2j-1} + u_{2j}) du_{2j-1} du_{2j} \leq 4r(12r)^{r/2} t^r (\max_{-r \leq k \leq r} \{\varphi(x + kt/2)\})^{-r}.
\end{aligned}$$

引理 3 设  $r \in N$  且  $r \geq 2$ , 则  $B_n(|\cdot-x|^r, x) = O((\frac{x(1-x)}{n}) + \frac{1}{n^2}(nx(1-x))^{2/r})^{r/2}$ .

证明 由于

$$B_n((\cdot-x)^{2s}, x) \leq C((\frac{x(1-x)}{n})^s + \frac{nx(1-x)}{n^{2s}}),$$

故当  $nx(1-x) \leq 1$  时,  $B_n((\cdot-x)^{2s}, x) \leq C \frac{nx(1-x)}{n^{2s}}$ ; 当  $nx(1-x) > 1$  时,  $B_n((\cdot-x)^{2s}, x) \leq C(\frac{x(1-x)}{n})^s$ . 所以, 当  $nx(1-x) \leq 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
B_n(|\cdot-x|^r, x) & \leq (B_n((\cdot-x)^{2(r-1)}, x))^{1/2} (B_n((\cdot-x)^2, x))^{1/2} \\
& \leq C(\frac{nx(1-x)}{n^{2(r-1)}} \cdot \frac{nx(1-x)}{n^2})^{1/2} \leq C \frac{nx(1-x)}{n^r} \\
& \leq C(\frac{(nx(1-x))^{2/r}}{n^2})^{r/2};
\end{aligned}$$

当  $nx(1-x) > 1$  时,

$$B_n(|\cdot-x|^r, x) \leq C((\frac{x(1-x)}{n})^{r-1}(\frac{x(1-x)}{n}))^{1/2} \leq C(\frac{x(1-x)}{n})^{r/2},$$

从而,  $B_n(|\cdot-x|, x) \leq C(\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{(nx(1-x))^{2/r}}{n^2})^{r/2}$ . 证毕.

定理 2 的证明 设  $g^{(r-1)} \in A.C._{\infty}$ , 由 Taylor 公式, 有

$$g(t) = g(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \frac{g^{(i)}(x)}{i!} (t-x)^i + \int_x^t \frac{g^{(r)}(u)}{(r-1)!} (t-u)^{r-1} du,$$

因而, 由引理 3, 对于  $x \in [0, 1]$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
|B_n(g, r-1, x) - g(x)| & = |B_n(\int_x^t \frac{g^{(r)}(u)}{(r-1)!} (t-u)^{r-1} du, r-1, x)| \\
& \leq \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| B_{n_i}(\frac{|t-x|^r}{r!}, x) \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty} \\
& \leq C \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty} (\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{(nx(1-x))^{2/r}}{n^2})^{r/2},
\end{aligned}$$

于是, 对于  $f \in C[0, 1], x \in [0, 1]$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
|B_n(f, r-1, x) - f(x)| & \leq |B_n(f-g, r-1, x)| + |f(x) - g(x)| \\
& \quad + |B_n(g, r-1, x) - g(x)| \\
& \leq C(\|f-g\| + (\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{(nx(1-x))^{2/r}}{n^2})^{r/2} \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty}).
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}|B_n(f, r-1, x) - f(x)| &\leq CK_r(f, (\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}(nx(1-x))^{2/r})^{r/2}) \\&\leq C\omega_r(f, \sqrt{\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}(nx(1-x))^{2/r}}),\end{aligned}$$

**定理 1 的证明 充分性只要注意到**

$$\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}(nx(1-x))^{2/r} \leq 2(\frac{x(1-x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}),$$

由定理 2 立即可得,从而只需证明必要性.对于  $d > 0$ ,可选取  $g_\epsilon \in C[0, 1]$ ,使得  $g_\epsilon^{(r-1)} \in A$ .

$C_{\infty}$ ,以及  $\|f - g_\epsilon\| \leq 2C\omega_r(f, d)$  和  $\|g_\epsilon^{(r)}\|_\infty \leq 2Cd^{-r}\omega_r(f, d)$ .

对于  $h \in (0, \frac{1}{8r})$ ,  $t \in (0, h]$ ,  $\frac{rt}{2} \leq x \leq 1 - \frac{rt}{2}$  和  $n \in N$ , 定义  $\delta(n, x, t) = \max\{\frac{1}{n}, \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{n}}, \dots, \frac{\varphi(x \pm rt/2)}{\sqrt{n}}\}$ , 根据引理 2, 有

$$\begin{aligned}|\Delta_t^r f(x)| &\leq |\Delta_t^r(f - B_n(f, r-1, \cdot))(x)| + |\Delta_t^r(B_n(g_\epsilon, r-1, \cdot))(x)| \\&\quad + |\Delta_t^r(B_n(f - g_\epsilon, r-1, \cdot))(x)| \\&\leq C\psi(\delta(n, x, t)) + \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \dots \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} |B_n^{(r)}(g_\epsilon, r-1, x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k)| du_1 \dots du_r \\&\quad + \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \dots \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} |B_n^{(r)}(f - g_\epsilon, r-1, x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k)| du_1 \dots du_r \\&\leq C(\psi(\delta(n, x, t)) + t^r \|g_\epsilon^{(r)}\|_\infty \\&\quad + \|f - g_\epsilon\| \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \dots \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \min\{n^r, n^{r/2}\varphi^{-r}(x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k)\} du_1 \dots du_r) \\&\leq C(\psi(\delta(n, x, t)) + t^r \|g_\epsilon^{(r)}\|_\infty \\&\quad + \|f - g_\epsilon\| \min\{n^r, n^{r/2} \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \dots \int_{-t/2}^{t/2} \varphi^{-r}(x + \sum_{k=1}^r u_k) du_1 \dots du_r\}) \\&\leq C(\psi(\delta(n, x, t)) + t^r d^{-r}\omega_r(f, d) \\&\quad + t^r \omega_r(f, d) \min\{n^r, (\max_{-r \leq k \leq r} \{\varphi(x + kt/2)/\sqrt{n}\})^{-r}\}) \\&\leq C(\psi(\delta(n, x, t)) + t^r d^{-r}\omega_r(f, d) + t^r \omega_r(f, d)(\delta(n, x, t))^{-r}).\end{aligned}$$

取  $d = \delta(n, x, t)$ , 则

$$|\Delta_t^r f(x)| \leq C(\psi(\delta(n, x, t)) + t^r (\delta(n, x, t))^{-r} \omega_r(f, \delta(n, x, t))).$$

注意到  $1 < \delta(n, x, t)/\delta(n+1, x, t) \leq 2$ ,  $n \in N$ , 从而对于任意的  $\delta \in (0, \frac{1}{8r})$ , 可选取  $n \in N$ , 使得

$$\delta(n, x, t) \leq \delta < \delta(n-1, x, t) \leq 2\delta(n, x, t).$$

这样,对于  $0 < t \leq h < \frac{1}{8r}$ , 有  $|\Delta_t^r f(x)| \leq C(\psi(\delta) + (\frac{h}{\delta})^r \omega_r(f, \delta))$ , 那么,

$$\omega_r(f, h) \leq C(\psi(\delta) + (\frac{h}{\delta})^r \omega_r(f, \delta)).$$

由引理 1, 有  $\omega_r(f, \delta) \leq C\delta^{r-\frac{1}{k}} \int_\delta^1 \frac{\psi(\eta)}{\eta^{r+1-\frac{1}{k}}} d\eta \leq C\psi(\delta)$ . 证毕.

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## On the Linear Combination of Bernstein Polynomials

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### Abstract

We establish pointwise approximation theorems for the linear combinations of Bernstein polynomials on a class of functions.

**Keywords** Bernstein polynomials, linear combination, moduli of smoothness.