

关于 Baskakov-Durrmeyer 算子的一致逼近*

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摘要 本文首先给出了 Baskakov-Durrmeyer 算子在一致逼近意义下的正定理, 并把它推广到一类线性组合的情形, 然后讨论了它的导数与光滑模的等价关系, 最后给出了二元 Baskakov-Durrmeyer 算子逼近阶的特征刻画

关键词 Baskakov-Durrmeyer 算子, 一致逼近, 线性组合, 光滑模, 特征刻画

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1 引言

周知, 利用概率论中的格子点分布可以方便地给出 Baskakov 算子, 由于它在概率论和逼近论中的广泛应用, 至今已有众多的研究^{[2], [7], [8]}, 最近 M. Heilmann 在[1]中引进了如下的 Baskakov-Durrmeyer 算子:

$$L_n(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{nk}(x) (n-1) \int_0^{\infty} P_{nk}(t) f(t) dt,$$

并给出了如下结果: 如 $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, 则有

$$\|L_n(f) - f\|_p \leq M \{W_{\varphi}^2(f; n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + n^{-1} \|f\|_p\};$$

$$\|\varphi^2(L_n(f))\|_p^{(2r)} = O(n^{-r-\alpha}) \Leftrightarrow \omega_p^{2r}(f, t)_p = O(t^{2\alpha}).$$

显然上述结果中当 $p = \infty$ 时没有解决, 这是因为 $p = \infty$ 时不等式 $\|f\|_{\infty} \leq M (\|f\|_{\infty} + \|\varphi^2 f\|_{\infty})$ 不成立^[2]. 本文旨在解决这一问题, 即研究在一致逼近意义下的正定理及导数与光滑模的等价性等问题

2 正定理

定理 2.1 如 $f \in C_{B[0, \infty)}$, 则

$$\|L_n(f) - f\|_{\infty} \leq M \omega(f, (\frac{\varphi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}), \quad (2.1)$$

此处 $C_{B[0, \infty)}$ 表示 $[0, \infty)$ 上有界且连续的函数集, M 表示常数 (本文总用 M 表示不同常数).

$$\omega(f, t) = \sup_{0 < h \leq t} \|\Delta_h^r f\|_{\infty}, \Delta_h^r f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^r (-1)^{r-k} \binom{r}{k} f(x + (k - \frac{r}{2})h), x > \frac{rh}{2} \text{ (如 } x \leq \frac{rh}{2}, \text{ 则}$$

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令 $\Delta_h^r f = 0$, $\Phi(x) = x(1+x)$.

证明 记 $W_{n,m}(x) = L_n((x - \cdot)^m; x)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, 则由 [1] 可知

$$\begin{aligned} W_{n,0}(x) &= 1, W_{n,1}(x) = -\frac{1+2x}{n+1}, W_{n,2m}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m q_{i,2m} \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n}\right)^{m-i} \cdot n^{-2i}, \\ W_{n,2m+1}(x) &= (1+2x) \sum_{i=0}^m q_{i,2m+1} \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n}\right)^{m-i} \cdot n^{-2i-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

这里的 $q_{i,m}$, $q_{i,2m+1}$ 均是与 x 无关且关于 n 是一致有界之实数. 命 D_r 表示如下 Sobolev 空间:

$$D_r := \{g \mid g \in C_B[0, \infty), g^{(r-1)} \text{ A. C. loc } C_B[0, \infty)\}.$$

命 $\|g\|_r = \|g\|_\infty + \|g^{(r)}\|_\infty$, 则如 $g \in D_r$, 由 Hölder 不等式与 (2.2) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} |L_n(g; x) - g| &\leq L_n(|t-x|; x) \|g\|_\infty \leq \|g\|_\infty \{L_n((t-x)^2; x)\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq M \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|g\|_\infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

记 K -泛函 $K_r(f, t') := \inf_{g \in D_r} \{\|f - g\|_\infty + t' \|g\|_r\}$, 则由 [2] 可知

$$K_r(f, t') \sim \omega(f, t), \quad (2.4)$$

于是由 (2.2), (2.3) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} |L_n(f) - f| &\leq |L_n((f-g); x)| + |f-g| + |L_n(g) - g| \\ &\leq M (\|f-g\|_\infty + \|g\|_\infty \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &\leq M K_1(f, \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \leq M \omega(f, \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}). \end{aligned}$$

因此定理成立

现将它推广到线性组合的情形. 设

$$L_{n,r}(f; x) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} c_i(n) L_{n_i}(f; x), \quad (2.5)$$

此处的 $c_i(n)$ 满足如下条件:

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad n &= n_0 < n_1 < \dots < n_{r-1} \leq kn, & (b) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| &\leq k \\ (c) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} c_i(n) &= 1, & (d) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} c_i(n) n_i^{-\rho} &= 0, \rho = 1, 2, \dots, r-1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

定理 2.2 设 $f \in C_B[0, \infty)$, 则

$$|L_{n,r}(f) - f| \leq M \omega(f, \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}). \quad (2.7)$$

证明 由 (2.2), (2.6) 可知 $L_{n,r}((\cdot - x)^k; x) = 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, r-1$, 因此, 如取 $g \in D_r$, 则由 Hölder 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} |L_{n,r}(g) - g(x)| &\leq |L_{n,r}(\int_0^1 (t-u)^{r-1} g^{(r)}(u) du / (r-1)!; x)| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| \cdot |L_{n_i}(|t-x|^r; x)| \cdot \|g^{(r)}\|_\infty \\ &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| \cdot |L_{n_i}((t-x)^{2r}; x)|^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \|g^{(r)}\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| (M_1(r+1)) \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty} \\
&\leq k_0 (M_1(r+1))^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{r}{2}} \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty},
\end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

于是结合(2.4), 可得定理成立:

$$\begin{aligned}
|L_{n,r}(f) - f| &\leq |L_{n,r}(f - g)| + |f - g| + |L_{n,r}(g) - g| \\
&\leq (k_0 + 1) \|f - g\|_{\infty} + k_0 (M_1(r+1))^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{r}{2}} \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty} \\
&\leq M_2 k_r(f, \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{r}{2}}) \leq M \omega(f; \left(\frac{\Phi(x)}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}).
\end{aligned}$$

3 导数与光滑模的等价性

定理 3.1 设 $f \in C_B[0, \infty)$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 < \alpha < r$, 则有

$$|L_n^{(r)}(f; x)| \leq M (\ln \ln(n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}))^{\frac{r-\alpha}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \omega(f, h) = O(h^{\alpha}).$$

证明 当 $x \in [0, \infty)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 时, 由[1]可知 $|L_n^{(r)}(f - g)| \leq 2^r n^r \|f - g\|_{\infty}$, 此处 $f \in C_B[0, \infty)$, $g \in D_r$, 又 $|(\Phi(x))^{\frac{r}{2}} L_n^{(r)}(g)| \leq M n^{\frac{r}{2}} \|g\|_{\infty}$, 于是可得

$$\begin{aligned}
|L_n^{(r)}(f; x)| &\leq |L_n^{(r)}(f - g)| + |L_n^{(r)}(g)| \\
&\leq M \ln \{2^r n^r, \left(\frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\right)^{\frac{r}{2}}\} \|f - g\|_{\infty} + M_4 \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty} \\
&\leq M_5 (\ln \{n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\})^{\frac{r}{2}} \{ \|f - g\|_{\infty} + \ln \{n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\}^{\frac{r}{2}} \|g^{(r)}\|_{\infty} \},
\end{aligned}$$

因此有 $|L_n^{(r)}(f)| \leq M_6 (\ln \{n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\})^{\frac{r}{2}} k_r(f, (\ln \{n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\})^{-\frac{r}{2}})$, 结合(2.4), 如 $\omega(f, h) = O(h^{\alpha})$, 则可得

$$|L_n^{(r)}(f)| \leq M (\ln \{n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\})^{\frac{r}{2}} \cdot (\ln \{n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\})^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} = M (\ln \{n^2, \frac{n}{\Phi(x)}\})^{\frac{r-\alpha}{2}}.$$

充分性得证 下证必要性: 由于 $L_n(f)$ 具有交换性^[5], 故由定理 2.2 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
|\Delta L_m(t; x)| &\leq \left| \sum_{j=0}^r \binom{r}{j} (-1)^{r-j} \{L_{n,r}(L_m(f; x + (j - \frac{r}{2})t) - L_m(f; x + (j - \frac{r}{2})t))\} \right| \\
&+ \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} c_i(n) \Delta L_{n_i}(L_m(f; x)) \right| \leq \sum_{j=0}^r \binom{r}{j} M_7 \omega(L_m(f; \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{\Phi(x) + (j - \frac{r}{2})t}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\
&+ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdots \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} |L_m^{(r)}(L_{n_i}(f); x + \sum_{j=1}^r u_j)| du_1 du_2 \cdots du_r,
\end{aligned}$$

因此有(记 $d(n, \mathcal{Q}(x), t) := \max\{\frac{1}{n}, ((\Phi(x) + \frac{rt}{2})/n)^{\frac{1}{2}}\}$)

$$|\Delta L_m(f)| \leq 4M_7 \omega(L_m(f), d(n, \Phi(x), t)) + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} |c_i(n)| \cdot \|L_{n_i}^{(r)}(t)\|_{\infty} t.$$

注意到 $d(n, \mathcal{Q}(x), t) < d(n-1, \mathcal{Q}(x), t) \leq 2d(n, \mathcal{Q}(x), t)$, 因此如 $|L_n^{(r)}(f)| \leq M \ln \{n^2,$

$\frac{n}{\varphi(x)}\}^{\frac{r-\alpha}{2}}$, 则有 $|\Delta_m^r L_m(f)| \leq (4M_7 + k_0) \{\omega(L_m(f), d(n, \mathcal{Q}_X), t) + t^r d(n, \mathcal{Q}_X), t)^{\alpha-r}\}$.

选取 $\delta \in (0, \frac{1}{8r})$, 则存在 $n \geq N$, 使得 $d(n, \mathcal{Q}_X), t \leq \delta \leq 2d(n, \mathcal{Q}_X), t$, 因此可得

$$|\Delta_m^r L_m(f)| \leq (4M_7 + k_0) \{\omega(L_m(f), \delta) + t^r \delta^{\alpha-r}\},$$

于是成立 $\omega(L_m(f), h) \leq (4M_7 + k_0) \{\omega(L_m(f), \delta) + t^r \delta^{\alpha-r}\}$. 命 $T = 4M_7 + k_0 + 1$, $\delta = h/T$, 则由归纳法可得

$$\omega(L_m(f), h) \leq M_8 ((T^{-r})^k \|L_m^{(r)}(f)\|_\infty h^r + h^\alpha T^r).$$

注意到 $T > 1$, 令 $k \rightarrow \infty$, 则有 $\omega(L_m(f), h) \leq M_8 h^\alpha T^r$. 又由于 $|\Delta_m^r f(x)| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |\Delta_m^r L_m(t)| \leq M_8 T^r h^\alpha$, 因此有 $\omega(f, h) \leq M h^\alpha$.

4 多元情形

设 $L_{n,m}(f; x, y)$ 为如下二元 Baskakov-Durrmeyer 算子:

$$L_{n,m}(f; x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_{nk}(x) P_{ml}(y) (n-1)(m-1) \iint_{I^2} p_{nk}(s) p_{ml}(t) f(s, t) ds dt \quad (4.1)$$

此处 $I^2 = [0, \infty) \otimes [0, \infty)$, $f(s, t) \in C_B[I^2]$ 令

$$f_s(t) = f(s, t) \text{ (固定 } s \in [0, \infty)); \quad f^t(s) = f(s, t) \text{ (固定 } t \in [0, \infty)).$$

则显见 $L_{n,m}(f; x, y)$ 具有交换性, 即成立

$$L_{n,m}(f; x, y) = L_n(L_m(f_s(t); y); x) = L_m(L_n(f^t(s); x); y).$$

为方便计, 本节中的 n, m 满足如下条件^[5]:

$$0 \leq k_1 \leq \frac{n}{m} \leq k_2 < \infty \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为常数}). \quad (4.2)$$

记 $D^* = \{f \mid f \in C_B[I^2], \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \in A.C. \text{ loc}(I^2), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, \varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, \varphi(y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} < +\infty\}$ 为

Sobolev 空间. 令 $\|U(f)\|_\infty = \|\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\|_\infty + \|\varphi(y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty$; $\|V(f)\|_\infty = \|\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\|_\infty + \|\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty$;

$\|S_h(f)\|_\infty = \|U(f)\|_\infty + h \|V(f)\|_\infty$. 此处 $\|f(x, y)\|_\infty = \sup_x \sup_y |f(x, y)|, (x, y) \in I^2$.

定理 4.1 设 $f \in C_B[I^2]$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, 则下列三式等价:

$$(i) \quad \|V_{n,m}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)\|_\infty = O(n^{-\alpha}).$$

$$(ii) \quad K_{1,2}(f, t) = O(t^\alpha).$$

$$(iii) \quad (a) \quad \|\Delta_{h\varphi(x)e_1}^2 f(x, y)\|_\infty = O(h^{2\alpha}), \quad (b) \quad \|\Delta_{t\varphi(y)e_2}^2 f(x, y)\|_\infty = O(t^{2\alpha}).$$

此处 $K_{1,2}(f, t) = \inf_{g \in D^*} \{\|f - g\|_\infty + t \|S_h(g)\|_\infty\}$, $\Delta_{he_1} f(x, y) = f(x + \frac{h}{2}, y) - f(x - \frac{h}{2}, y)$,

$$\Delta_{te_2} f = f(x, y + \frac{t}{2}) - f(x, y - \frac{t}{2}), \Delta_{he_1}^2 f = \Delta_{he_1}(\Delta_{he_1}(f)), \Delta_{te_2}^2 f = \Delta_{te_2}(\Delta_{te_2} f).$$

由 $L_{n,m}(f)$ 的交换性, 立得

引理 4.2 如 $f \in C_B[I^2]$, 则有 $\|L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty$.

引理 4.3 如 $f \in D^*$, 则有 $\|L_{n,m}(f) - f\|_\infty \leq \frac{M}{n} \|S_{\frac{1}{n}}(f)\|_\infty$.

证明 应用[5]中的二元分解技巧, 可得

$$L_{n,m}(f) - f = L_n(L_m(f_s(t); y); x) - L_n(f_s(t); x) + L_n(f^t(s); x) - f^2(x)] = I + J. \quad (4.3)$$

由[1, p. 121]可知

$$\begin{aligned} \|I\|_\infty &= \|L_n(L_m(f_s(t); y); x) - L_m(f_s(t); x)\|_\infty \leq \|L_n(L_m(f_s(t); y) - f_s(t); x)\|_\infty \\ &\leq \|L_n(\frac{M}{m} \|(\varphi(y) + \frac{1}{m}) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty; x)\|_\infty \leq \frac{M}{m} \|(\varphi(y) + \frac{1}{m}) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty, \end{aligned}$$

结合(4.2), 即得 $\|I\|_\infty \leq \frac{M}{n} (\|\varphi(y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty + \frac{1}{n} \|\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty)$.

同理可得 $\|J\|_\infty \leq \frac{M}{n} (\|\varphi(y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\|_\infty + \frac{1}{n} \|\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\|_\infty)$, 代入(4.3), 即得引理

引理4.4 如 $f \in C_B[I^2]$, 则有 $\|\frac{1}{n} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq M n \|f\|_\infty$.

证明 由[1, p. 110]及(4.2), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty &= \|\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L_n(L_m(f_s(t); y); x)\|_\infty \\ &\leq M n \|\varphi(x) L_m(f_s(t); y)\|_\infty \leq M n \|f\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

同理有 $\|\varphi(y) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq M n \|f\|_\infty$. 又由[1, (3.9)]可得

$$\|\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq M n^2 \|f\|_\infty; \quad \|\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq M n^2 \|f\|_\infty.$$

于是引理成立

引理4.5 设 $f \in D^*$, 则有 $\|\frac{1}{n} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq M \|\frac{1}{n} f\|_\infty$.

证明 类似于引理4.4的证明, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty &\leq M \|L_m(\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L_n(f^t(s); x))\|_\infty \\ &\leq M \|\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L_n(f^t(s); x)\|_\infty \leq M \|\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得 $\|\varphi(y) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq M \|\varphi(y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty$. 又由[1, (3.11)]可得

$$\|\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} L_{n,m}(f)\|_\infty \leq M \|\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\|_\infty; \quad \|\frac{\partial^2 L_{n,m}(f)}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty \leq M \|\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\|_\infty.$$

因此引理4.5成立

定理4.1的证明 由上述引理及 A. Grunmann^[6]的结论, (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) 是显然的

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii): 设 $g \in D^*$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta_{hQ(x)e_1}^2(f)\|_\infty &\leq \|\Delta_{hQ(x)e_1}^2(f - g)\|_\infty + \|\Delta_{hQ(x)e_1}^2(g)\|_\infty \\ &\leq M \|f - g\|_\infty + \left\| \iint_{\frac{hQ(x)}{2}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} g(x + u_1 + u_2, y) du_1 du_2 \right\|_\infty \\ &\leq M \|f - g\|_\infty + h^2 \|\varphi(x) \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2}\|_\infty, \end{aligned}$$

于是可得 $\|\Delta_{hQ(x)e_1}^2(f)\|_\infty \leq M K_{1,2}(f, h^2) \leq M h^{2\alpha}$. 同理可证明 $\|\Delta_{hQ(y)e_2}^2(f)\|_\infty \leq M t^{2\alpha}$. (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii)

得证 最后证 (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i): 由 (iii) 可得 $\omega_p^2(f^t(s); h) = O(h^{2\alpha})$, 此处 $\omega_p^2(f, t)$ 为二阶加权光滑模^[2].

于是由[1, p124] 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\|L_{n,m}(f) - f\|_{\infty} &= \|L_n(f'(s) - f'(x))\|_{\infty} \leq \|L_n(f'(s) - f'(x))\|_{\infty} \\ &\leq M(\overline{K}_\varphi^2(f, n^{-1})_{\infty} + n^{-1}\|f\|_{\infty}).\end{aligned}$$

由于 $\overline{K}_\varphi^2(f'(s), n^{-1})_{\infty} \sim \omega_\varphi^2(f'(s); n^{-\frac{1}{2}})$, 因此由(iii) 知

$$\|L_{n,m}(f) - f\|_{\infty} \leq M((\omega_\varphi^2(f'(s), n^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + n^{-1}) \leq M n^{-\alpha}.$$

定理证毕

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Uniform Approximation by Baskakov-Durrmeyer Operators

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Abstract

We discuss the direct theory of Baskakov-Durrmeyer operators $L_n(f)$ in uniform approximation and the equivalence between the derivative of $L_n(f)$ and the moduli of smoothness, then we extend the direct theory to a class of combinations of $L_n(f)$. We obtain the characterizations of multidimensional Baskakov-Durrmeyer operators in uniform approximation.

Keywords Baskakov-Durrmeyer operators, uniform approximation, moduli of smoothness, characterization