

推广的 Kantorovich 多项式算子在 $L_p[0,1]$ ($1 \leq p$) 中的一个整体逆定理*

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摘要: 本文对推广的 Kantorovich 多项式算子, 在满足一定条件下, 得出了算子逼近过程中的一个整体逆定理, 从而推广了文献[1]中 Z. Ditzian 的结果.

关键词: 算子; 逆定理.

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1 引 理

Bernstein-Kantorovich 多项式算子定义为

$$B_n^*(f, x) = \sum_{i=0}^n (n+1) \int_{I_{n,i}} f(t) dt \cdot p_{n,i}(x), \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $p_{n,i}(x) = \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i}$, $I_{n,i} = [\frac{i}{n+1}, \frac{i+1}{n+1}]$, ($i=0, 1, \dots, n$).

定义 设 $\alpha_n \geq 0$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 对于任意 $f \in L_{p[a,b]}$, 称

$$M_n^{(k)}(\alpha_n, f, x) = (n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=0}^n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f\left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k\right) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k p_{n,i}(x) \quad (1.2)$$

为推广的 Kantorovich 多项式算子. 其中 $p_{n,i}(x) = \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i}$ ($i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$).

特别当 $\alpha_n=0$, $k=1$ 时 $M_n^{(k)}(0, f, x)$ 即为函数 f 的 Bernstein-Kantorovich 多项式算子. 设

$$B_p = \{g; g(x), g'(x), x(1-x)g''(x) \in L_p[0,1]\}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty. \quad (1.3)$$

为了证明整体逆定理, 首先证明一个重要的引理.

引理 设 $f \in L_{p[0,1]}$, 则

- (1) $\|M_n^{(k)'}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_p[0,1]});$
- (2) $\|x(1-x)M_n^{(k)''}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_p[0,1]});$

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又若 $f \in B_p$, 则

$$(3) \quad \|M_n^{(k)'}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(n \|f'\|_{L_p[0,1]});$$

$$(4) \quad \|x(1-x)M_n^{(k)''}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(\|f'\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \|x(1-x)f''(x)\|_{L_p[0,1]}).$$

证明 首先证明(1). 因为

$$\frac{d}{dx}M_n^{(k)}(\alpha_n, f, x) = (n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=0}^n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f\left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k\right) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k \cdot n(p_{n-1,i-1}(x) - p_{n-1,i}(x)),$$

所以

$$\left\| \frac{d}{dx}M_n^{(k)}(\alpha_n, f, x) \right\|_{L_\infty[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_\infty[0,1]})$$

$$\left\| \frac{d}{dx}M_n^{(k)}(\alpha_n, f, x) \right\|_{L_1[0,1]} \leq (n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=0}^n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f\left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k\right) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k \cdot n\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}\right) = O(n \|f\|_{L_1[0,1]}).$$

利用 Riesz-Thorin 定理得到 $\|M_n^{(k)'}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_p[0,1]})$.

其次证明(2). 因为

$$\begin{aligned} x(1-x)M_n^{(k)''}(\alpha_n, f, x) &= x(1-x) \left\{ \left(\frac{n}{x(1-x)} \right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i} \left(\frac{i}{n} - x \right)^2 (n+k+\alpha_n)^k \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f\left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k\right) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{n}{[x(1-x)]^2} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i} \left(x^2 - 2\frac{i}{n}x + \frac{i}{n} \right) (n+k+\alpha_n)^k \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f\left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k\right) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k \right\} \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)}{x(1-x)} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i (1-x)^{n-i} \left(x - \frac{i}{n} \right)^2 (n+k+\alpha_n)^k \cdot \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f\left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k\right) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k - \\ &\quad n \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^{i-1} (1-x)^{n-i-1} \frac{i}{n} \left(1 - \frac{i}{n} \right)^2 (n+k+\alpha_n)^k \cdot \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f\left(\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k\right) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k, \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

(1.4)式中第一项记为 I_1 , 第二项记为 I_2 .

对于 I_1 , 有 $\|I_1\|_{L_\infty[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_\infty[0,1]})$, 利用 Stirling 公式可得

$$\|I_1\|_{L_1[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_1[0,1]}).$$

再由 Riesz-Thorin 定理 $\|I_1\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_p[0,1]})$. 类似可以得到 $\|I_2\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(n \|f\|_{L_p[0,1]})$.

$\|_{L_p[0,1]}$). 综上, 结论(2)成立.

进而证明(3). 对 $f \in B_p$, 由(1)知

$$M_n^{(k)'}(\alpha_n, f, x) = (n+k+\alpha_n)^k n \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}}}_{(k+1)\uparrow} f' \left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_k + t \right) dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_k dt p_{n-1,i}(x).$$

定义线性算子 L_n

$$L_n(g, x) = n(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}}}_{(k+1)\uparrow} g \left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_k + t \right) dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_k dt p_{n-1,i}(x), \quad \text{对 } g \in L_p[0,1],$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \|L_n(g, x)\|_{L_\infty[0,1]} &\leq \|g\|_{L_\infty[0,1]}, \quad \text{对 } g \in L_\infty[0,1], \\ \|L_n(g, x)\|_{L_1[0,1]} &\leq \|g\|_{L_1[0,1]}, \quad \text{对 } g \in L_1[0,1]. \end{aligned}$$

再利用 Riesz-Thorin 定理, 得到

$$\|L_n(g)\|_{L_p[0,1]} \leq \|g\|_{L_p[0,1]}, \quad \text{对 } g \in L_p[0,1],$$

因而对于 $f \in B_p$ 有

$$\|M_n^{(k)'}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} = \|L_n(f')\|_{L_p[0,1]} \leq \|f'\|_{L_p[0,1]}.$$

故结论(3)成立.

最后证明(4).

对于 $f \in B_p$, 由 Abel 变换得

$$\begin{aligned} M_n^{(k)''}(\alpha_n, f, x) &= n(n-1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=0}^n \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}}}_{(k+2)\uparrow} f \left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_k \right) dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_k (p_{n-2,i-2}(x) - 2p_{n-2,i-1}(x) + p_{n-2,i}(x)) \\ &= n(n-1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \left\{ \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}}}_{(k+2)\uparrow} f''(y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2) dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_k d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,0}(x) + \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} f'' \left(\frac{n-2}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2 \right) dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_k d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,n-2}(x) \right\} + \\ &\quad n(n-1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} \underbrace{\int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}}}_{(k+2)\uparrow} f'' \left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2 \right) dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_k d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,i}(x) \\ &= I_{n,1}(f) + I_{n,2}(f), \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I_{n,1}(f) &= n(n-1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \left\{ f' \left(\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_{k-1} + \tau_1 + \tau_2 \right) - f'(y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_{k-1} + \tau_1 + \tau_2) \right\} dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_{k-1} d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,0}(x) + \\ &\quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \cdots \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} f' \left(\frac{n-2}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \cdots + y_{k-1} + \tau_1 + \tau_2 \right) dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_{k-1} d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,n-2}(x) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& n(n-1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int [f'(\frac{n-1}{n+k+\alpha_n} + \\
& y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_{k-1} + \tau_1 + \tau_2) - f'(\frac{n-2}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots \\
& + y_{k-1} + \tau_1 + \tau_2)] dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_{k-1} d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,i}(x), \\
I_{n,2}(f) = & n(n-1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int f''(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + \\
& y_2 \dots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,i}(x).
\end{aligned}$$

由于 $f' \in L_{p[0,1]}$, 由引理中的(3)可知

$$\|x(1-x)I_{n,1}(f)\|_{L_{p[0,1]}} \leq C \|f'\|_{L_{p[0,1]}}. \quad (1.6)$$

为了估计 $I_{n,2}(f)$, 对于 $x(1-x)g(x) \in L_{p[0,1]}$ 定义线性算子 $\tilde{L}_n$:

$$\tilde{L}_n(g, x) = x(1-x)n(n-1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int g(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2) \cdot \\
& \frac{(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + \dots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2)(1 - \frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} - y_1 - \dots - y_k - \tau_1 - \tau_2)}{(\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + \dots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2)(1 - \frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n} - y_1 - \dots - y_k - \tau_1 - \tau_2)} \cdot \\
& dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k d\tau_1 d\tau_2 p_{n-2,i}(x).
\end{aligned}$$

对于 $g(x)x(1-x) \in L_{\infty[0,1]}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\tilde{L}_n(g)\|_{L_{\infty[0,1]}} \leq \|x(1-x)g(x)\|_{L_{\infty[0,1]}} \cdot \\
& \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} x(1-x)p_{n-2,i}(x) / \left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} \cdot \frac{n-2+\alpha_n-i}{n+k+\alpha_n} \right) \right\|_{L_{\infty[0,1]}} \\
& \leq 4 \|x(1-x)g(x)\|_{L_{\infty[0,1]}};
\end{aligned}$$

对于 $g(x)x(1-x) \in L_{1[0,1]}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\tilde{L}_n(g)\|_{L_{1[0,1]}} \leq 4(n+1)(n+k+\alpha_n)^k \sum_{i=1}^{n-3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+k+\alpha_n}} \dots \int g(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + \\
& y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2) \cdot \left(\frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} + y_1 + y_2 \dots + y_k + \tau_1 + \tau_2 \right) \cdot \\
& (1 - \frac{i}{n+k+\alpha_n} - y_1 - \dots - y_k - \tau_1 - \tau_2) dy_1 dy_2 \dots dy_k d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \\
& \leq 4 \|x(1-x)g(x)\|_{L_{1[0,1]}}.
\end{aligned}$$

利用 Riesz-Thorin 定理, 对于 $x(1-x)f'' \in L_{p[0,1]}$

$$\|I_{n,2}(f)x(1-x)\|_{L_{p[0,1]}} \leq \|\tilde{L}_n(f'')\|_{L_{p[0,1]}} \leq C \|x(1-x)f''\|_{L_{p[0,1]}}. \quad (1.7)$$

又因 $x(1-x)M_n^{(k)*}(\alpha_n, f, x) = x(1-x)I_{n,1} + x(1-x)I_{n,2}$, 由(1.6)式及(1.7)式知, 引理中结论(4)成立.

2 整体逆定理

定理 设 $f \in L_p[0,1]$, 如果

$$\|M_n^{(k)}(\alpha_n, f, x) - f(x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} = O(n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}) \quad (0 < \beta < 2),$$

则 $k_p(f, t^2) = O(t^\beta)$, 其中

$$k_p(f, h) \triangleq \inf_{g \in B_p} \{ \|f - g\|_{L_p} + h(\|g'\|_{L_p} + \|x(1-x)g''(x)\|_{L_p}) \}.$$

证明 对于 $f \in L_p[0,1]$ 及任意 $g \in B_p$, 由引理知 $M_n^{(k)}(\alpha_n, f, x) \in B_p$, 根据引理的结论, 有

$$\begin{aligned} k_p(f, t^2) &\leq \|f - M_n^{(k)}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \\ &\quad t^2 \{ \|M_n^{(k)'}(f)\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \|x(1-x)M_n^{(k)''}(\alpha_n, f, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} \} \\ &\leq Cn^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + t^2 \{ \|M_n^{(k)'}(\alpha_n, f-g, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \|x(1-x)M_n^{(k)''}(\alpha_n, f-g, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} \} + \\ &\quad t^2 \{ \|M_n^{(k)'}(\alpha_n, g, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \|x(1-x)M_n^{(k)''}(\alpha_n, g, x)\|_{L_p[0,1]} \} \\ &\leq C\{n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + t^2 n \|f-g\|_{L_p[0,1]} + t^2(\|g'\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \|x(1-x)g''\|_{L_p[0,1]}) \} \\ &= C\{n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + t^2 n [\|f-g\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \frac{1}{n}(\|g'\|_{L_p[0,1]} + \|x(1-x)g''\|_{L_p[0,1]})] \}. \end{aligned}$$

由此得到 $k_p(f, t^2) \leq C\{n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + t^2 n k_p(f, \frac{1}{n})\}$. 再利用[3]中的引理, 可得 $k_p(f, t^2) = O(t^\beta)$. 这就完成了整体逆定理的证明.

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A Whole Inverse Theorem in the $L_p[0,1]$ ($1 \leq p$) for Generalized Kantorovich Polynomial Operator

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Abstract: This article obtains, under the satisfied certain condition, a whole inverse theorem of this operator about the generalized kantorovich polynomial operator in the approximate process, thus generalizes Z. Ditzian's results in the references^[1].

Key words: operator; invense theorem.