

## Szász-Kantorovich-Bézier 算子在 $L_p[0, \infty)$ 上的逼近定理

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**摘要:** 本文利用 Ditzian-Totik 模得到了 Szász-Kantorovich-Bézier 算子在  $L_p[0, \infty)$  空间逼近的正逆定理及等价定理.

**关键词:** Szász-Kantorovich-Bézier 算子; 正逆定理;  $K$ -泛函; 光滑模.

**MSC(2000):** 41A25, 41A35

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### 1 前言

近年有一类称为 Bézier 型算子得到一系列的研究<sup>[1-4]</sup>. Chang<sup>[1]</sup> 引进 Bernstein-Bézier 算子并研究了其收敛性质, Liu<sup>[2]</sup> 引入 Bernstein-Kantorovich-Bézier 算子并给出其逼近正定理. Zeng<sup>[3,4]</sup> 分别研究了 Bernstein-Bézier 型及 Szász-Bézier 型算子关于有界变差函数的收敛速度. 但总的来说, 对这类算子逼近性质的研究还很不充分, 比如用 Ditzian-Totik 模研究其逼近等价定理, 还未见有关结果. 本文将以前 Szász-Kantorovich-Bézier 算子为例 (简称 SKB 算子) 在  $L_p[0, \infty)$  空间中以 Ditzian-Totik 模为工具研究其逼近正定理、逆定理及等价定理. SKB 算子定义如下: 对  $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$ ),

$$S_{n\alpha}(f, x) = n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt (J_{n,k}^{\alpha}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha}(x)), \quad (1.1)$$

其中  $\alpha \geq 1$ ,  $J_{n,k}(x) = \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} p_{n,j}(x)$ ,  $p_{n,j}(x) = e^{-nx} \frac{(nx)^j}{j!}$ .

易知, 当  $\alpha = 1$  时,  $S_{n1}(f, x)$  即为通常的 Szász-Kantorovich 算子.  $S_{n\alpha}$  为线性正算子. 由于  $\alpha \geq 1$  时,  $a^\alpha - b^\alpha \leq \alpha(a - b)$  ( $1 \geq a \geq b \geq 0$ ), 故有

$$|S_{n\alpha}(f, x)| \leq \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \right| p_{n,k}(x). \quad (1.2)$$

由此及  $\int_0^\infty p_{n,k}(x) dx = \frac{1}{n}$  易知  $S_{n\alpha}(f, x)$  在  $L_p[0, \infty)$  上是有界线性算子.

为叙述我们的结果, 这里给出光滑模和  $K$ -泛函的定义<sup>[5]</sup>.

设  $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ),  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,

$$\omega_\varphi(f, t)_p = \sup_{0 < h \leq t} \left\| f\left(x + \frac{h\varphi(x)}{2}\right) - f\left(x - \frac{h\varphi(x)}{2}\right) \right\|_p,$$

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$$K_\varphi(f, t)_p = \inf_{g \in W_p} \{ \|f - g\|_p + t \|\varphi g'\|_p \},$$

$$\overline{K}_\varphi(f, t)_p = \inf_{g \in W_p} \{ \|f - g\|_p + t \|\varphi g'\|_p + t^2 \|g'\|_p \},$$

其中  $W_p = \{f \mid f \in A.C.loc, \|\varphi f'\|_p < \infty, \|f'\|_p < \infty\}$ .

由 [5] 知

$$\omega_\varphi(f, t)_p \sim K_\varphi(f, t)_p \sim \overline{K}_\varphi(f, t)_p. \quad (1.3)$$

这里  $a \sim b$  是指存在  $C > 0$ , 使得  $C^{-1}a \leq b \leq Ca$ .

本文得到如下等价定理

**定理** 设  $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ),  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $0 < \beta < 1$ ,  $\alpha \geq 1$ , 则

$$\|S_{n\alpha}(f) - f\|_p = O\left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^\beta\right) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega_\varphi(f, t)_p = O(t^\beta). \quad (1.5)$$

本文中用  $C$  表示一个与  $n, x$  无关的正常数, 不同地方可能代表不同的数值.

## 2 正定理

为后面的需要, 我们先列出有关的一些性质, 它们可以通过简单计算而得到.

(1)

$$1 = J_{n,0}(x) > J_{n,1}(x) > \cdots > J_{n,k}(x) > J_{n,k+1}(x) > \cdots > 0; \quad (2.1)$$

(2)

$$p'_{n,k}(x) = n(p_{n,k-1}(x) - p_{n,k}(x)), \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, \quad p'_{n,0}(x) = -np_{n,0}(x); \quad (2.2)$$

(3)

$$J'_{n,0}(x) = 0, \quad J'_{n,k}(x) = np_{n,k-1}(x) > 0, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots; \quad (2.3)$$

(4)

$$p'_{n,k}(x) = \frac{n}{\varphi^2(x)} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x\right) p_{n,k}(x), \quad x \in (0, \infty); \quad (2.4)$$

由于  $S_{n1}((t-x)^2, x) = \frac{x}{n} + \frac{1}{3n^2}$ , 我们可以得到

(5)

$$S_{n1}((\cdot - x)^2, x) \leq 4 \frac{\delta_n^2(x)}{n}, \quad (2.5)$$

其中  $\delta_n(x) = \max\left\{\varphi(x), \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right\}$ .

下面我们给出正定理.

**定理 2.1** 设  $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ),  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , 则

$$\|S_{n\alpha}(f, x) - f(x)\|_p \leq C \omega_\varphi\left(f, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)_p. \quad (2.6)$$

**证明** 根据  $\overline{K}_\varphi(f, t)_p$  的定义及 (1.3) 知, 对于固定的  $n, x$ , 可选  $g$ , 使得

$$\|f - g\|_p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\|\varphi g'\|_p + \frac{1}{n}\|g'\|_p \leq C\omega_\varphi\left(f, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)_p. \quad (2.7)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_{n\alpha}(f, x) - f(x)\|_p &\leq \|S_{n\alpha}(f - g, x)\|_p + \|f - g\|_p + \|S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)\|_p \\ &\leq C\|f - g\|_p + \|S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)\|_p. \end{aligned}$$

因而只需估计上式右端第二项. 据 Riesz-Thorin 插值定理, 只需考虑  $p = \infty$  和  $p = 1$  两种情况.

对于  $p = \infty$  的情况, 由于  $g(t) = g(x) + \int_x^t g'(u)du$ , 及  $S_{n\alpha}(1, x) = 1$ , 故有

$$|S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)| \leq \left| S_{n\alpha}\left(\int_x^t g'(u)du, x\right) \right|,$$

而

$$\left| \int_x^t g'(u)du \right| \leq \|\delta_n g'\|_\infty \left| \int_x^t \varphi^{-1}(u)du \right|,$$

$$\left| \int_x^t \varphi^{-1}(u)du \right| = 2 \left| \sqrt{t} - \sqrt{x} \right| \leq 2\varphi^{-1}(x)|t - x|,$$

及

$$\left| \int_x^t g'(u)du \right| \leq \|\delta_n g'\|_\infty \left| \int_x^t \sqrt{n}du \right| \leq \sqrt{n}\|\delta_n g'\|_\infty |t - x|.$$

可推得  $|S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)| \leq \|\delta_n g'\|_\infty \min\{2\varphi^{-1}(x), \sqrt{n}\} S_{n\alpha}(|t - x|, x)$ .

注意到  $\min\{2\varphi^{-1}(x), \sqrt{n}\} \sim \delta_n^{-1}(x)$  及

$$S_{n\alpha}(|t - x|, x) \leq \alpha S_{n1}(|t - x|, x) \leq \alpha (S_{n1}(|t - x|^2, x))^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq 2\alpha \frac{\delta_n(x)}{\sqrt{n}},$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)\|_\infty &\leq C \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\delta_n g'\|_\infty \\ &\leq C \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\varphi g'\|_\infty + \frac{1}{n} \|g'\|_\infty \right) \leq C\omega_\varphi\left(f, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)_\infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

对于  $p = 1$  的情况, 分两种情况考虑:  $x \in E_n^c = [0, \frac{1}{n}]$  和  $x \in E_n = (\frac{1}{n}, \infty)$ . 首先考虑

$x \in E_n^c$  的情况.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)| &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left| \int_x^t g'(u) du \right| dt \alpha p_{n,k}(x) \\
 &\leq \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_{n,k}(x) n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left| \int_x^t \frac{1}{\varphi(u)} |\varphi(u)g'(u)| du \right| dt \\
 &\leq \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_{n,k}(x) n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} (\varphi^{-1}(t) + \varphi^{-1}(x)) dt \int_0^1 |\varphi(u)g'(u)| du \\
 &\leq \alpha \|\varphi g'\|_1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \varphi^{-1}(x) + 2\sqrt{\frac{n}{k+1}} \right) p_{n,k}(x). \tag{2.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\int_{E_n^c} |S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)| dx \leq \alpha \|\varphi g'\|_1 \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \varphi^{-1}(x) dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{k+1}} p_{n,k}(x) dx \right).$$

下面分别计算上式右端两项. 由于  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \varphi^{-1}(x) dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{k+1}} p_{n,k}(x) dx &\leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{k+1} p_{n,k}(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} p_{n,k+1}(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\int_{E_n^c} |S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)| dx \leq C \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\varphi g'\|_1. \tag{2.10}$$

关于  $x \in E_n$  的情况, 由 (2.9) 的推导过程可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{E_n} |S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)| dx \\
 &\leq \alpha \int_{E_n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_{n,k}(x) n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} (\varphi^{-1}(x) + \varphi^{-1}(t)) dt \left| \int_x^{\frac{k^*}{n}} |\varphi(u)g'(u)| du \right| dx \\
 &\leq C \left( \int_{E_n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_{n,k}(x) \left( \varphi^{-1}(x) + \sqrt{\frac{n}{k+1}} \right) \left| \int_x^{\frac{k^*}{n}} |\varphi(u)g'(u)| du \right| dx \right) \\
 &=: C(R_1 + R_2). \tag{2.11}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\left| \int_x^{\frac{k^*}{n}} |\varphi(u)g'(u)| du \right| = \max_{j=k, k+1} \left| \int_x^{\frac{j}{n}} |\varphi(u)g'(u)| du \right|$ .

下面我们应用类似于 [5, p146-147] 的方法估计  $R_1$  和  $R_2$ . 首先定义

$$D(l, n, x) = \{k : l\varphi(x)n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right| < (l+1)\varphi(x)n^{-\frac{1}{2}}\}.$$

则

$$R_1 = \int_{E_n} \varphi^{-1}(x) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k \in D(l, n, x)} p_{n, k}(x) \left| \int_x^{\frac{k^*}{n}} |\varphi(u)g'(u)| du \right| dx.$$

对于  $x \in E_n$  及 [5, 引理 9.4.4], 有 ( $l \geq 1$  时)

$$\sum_{k \in D(l, n, x)} p_{n, k}(x) \leq \sum_{k \in D(l, n, x)} \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^4 p_{n, k}(x) \frac{n^2}{l^4 \varphi^4(x)} \leq \frac{C}{(l+1)^4}. \quad (2.12)$$

$l = 0$  时上式结果也成立.

现在定义

$$F(l, x) = \left\{ v : v \in [0, \infty), |v - x| \leq (l+1)\varphi(x)n^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{n} \right\},$$

$$G(l, v) = \{x : x \in E_n, v \in F(l, x)\}.$$

类似于 [5, p147] 的推导过程, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &\leq C \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(l+1)^4} \int_{E_n} \varphi^{-1}(x) \int_{F(l, x)} |\varphi(v)g'(v)| dv dx \\ &\leq C \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(l+1)^4} \int_0^{\infty} |\varphi(v)g'(v)| \int_{G(l, v)} \varphi^{-1}(x) dx dv \leq C \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\varphi g'\|_1. \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

另外对  $R_2$ , 类似于 (2.12) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in D(l, n, x)} p_{n, k}(x) \sqrt{\frac{n}{k+1}} &\leq \left( \sum_{k \in D(l, n, x)} p_{n, k}(x) \frac{n}{k+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \varphi^{-1}(x) \left( \sum_{k \in D(l, n, x)} p_{n, k+1}(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{C}{(1+l)^4} \varphi^{-1}(x). \end{aligned}$$

于是, 类似于 (2.13) 有

$$R_2 \leq C \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\varphi g'\|_1. \quad (2.14)$$

这样得到

$$\int_{E_n} |S_{n\alpha}(g, x) - g(x)| dx \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \|\varphi g'\|_1. \quad (2.15)$$

由 (2.10) 和 (2.15) 知  $p = 1$  时 (2.6) 成立, 结合 (2.8) 可知定理成立. 证完.

### 3 逆定理

为证明逆定理, 需要两个引理.

**引理 3.1** 设  $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ),  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $\delta_n(x) = \varphi(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ , 则有

$$\left\| \delta_n S'_{n\alpha}(f) \right\|_p \leq C \sqrt{n} \|f\|_p. \quad (3.1)$$

**证明** 分别证明  $p = \infty$  和  $p = 1$  时 (3.1) 式成立. 首先写出  $S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)$  的表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} S'_{n\alpha}(f, x) &= \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \left[ J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k+1}(x) \right] \\ &= \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt \left\{ \left[ J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) \right] J'_{n,k+1}(x) + J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1} p'_{n,k}(x) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

故由 (2.1) 和 (2.3) 可以看出

$$\begin{aligned} |S'_{n,\alpha}(f, x)| &\leq \alpha \|f\|_{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) \right] J'_{n,k+1}(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) |p'_{n,k}(x)| \right) \\ &=: \alpha \|f\|_{\infty} (J_1 + J_2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

对  $x \in E_n^c$ , 应用 (2.2) 可得 (记  $p_{n,-1}(x) = 0$ )

$$\delta_n(x) J_2 \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n |p_{n,k-1}(x) - p_{n,k}(x)| \leq \frac{4}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n p_{n,k}(x) = 4\sqrt{n}.$$

对  $x \in E_n$ , 应用 (2.4) 可得

$$\delta_n(x) J_2 \leq 2\varphi(x) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\varphi^2(x)} \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right| p_{n,k}(x) \leq \frac{2n}{\varphi(x)} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^2 p_{n,k}(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{n}.$$

于是可得

$$\delta_n(x) J_2 \leq C\sqrt{n}. \quad (3.3)$$

注意到  $J'_{n,0}(x) = 0$ , 知

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) \right) J'_{n,k+1}(x) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) (J'_{n,k}(x) - p'_{n,k}(x)) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k+1}(x) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k}(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k+1}(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) |p'_{n,k}(x)| = J_2. \end{aligned}$$

因此知

$$\delta_n(x) J_1 \leq C\sqrt{n}. \quad (3.4)$$

由 (3.2)–(3.4) 可得

$$\|\delta_n(x) S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)\|_{\infty} \leq C\sqrt{n} \|f\|_{\infty}. \quad (3.5)$$

下面考虑  $p = 1$  的情况. 记  $a_k(f) = n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} |S'_{n,\alpha}(f, x)| &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k(f)| \left[ J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) \right] J'_{n,k+1}(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k(f)| J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) |p'_{n,k}(x)| \\ &=: (\tilde{J}_1 + \tilde{J}_2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

令

$$\int_0^\infty |\delta_n(x) S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)| dx \leq \left( \int_{E_n^c} + \int_{E_n} \right) \delta_n(x) (\tilde{J}_1 + \tilde{J}_2) dx. \quad (3.7)$$

下面分别估计 (3.7) 中相关的四部分.

$$\int_{E_n^c} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_2 dx \leq \int_{E_n^c} \delta_n(x) \sum_{k=1}^\infty |a_k(f)| n (p_{n,k-1}(x) + p_{n,k}(x)) dx + \int_{E_n^c} \delta_n(x) |a_0(f)| n p_{n,0}(x) dx.$$

当  $x \in E_n^c$ ,  $\delta_n(x) \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$ , 而  $\int_0^\infty p_{n,k}(x) dx = \frac{1}{n}$ , 故有

$$\int_{E_n^c} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_2 dx \leq \frac{4}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^\infty n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |f(t)| dt + \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} |f(t)| dt \leq 4\sqrt{n} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.8)$$

由于  $J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) \leq 1$ ,  $J'_{n,k+1}(x) = n p_{n,k}(x)$ , 故易知

$$\int_{E_n^c} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_1 dx \leq \int_{E_n^c} \delta_n(x) \sum_{k=0}^\infty |a_k(f)| n p_{n,k}(x) dx \leq 2\sqrt{n} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.9)$$

为估计  $\int_{E_n} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_2 dx$ , 需要 [5, p129 (9.4.15)]

$$\int_{E_n} \frac{(\frac{k}{n} - x)^2}{\varphi^2(x)} p_{n,k}(x) dx \leq C n^{-2}.$$

应用 (2.4), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{E_n} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_2 dx &\leq 2 \sum_{k=0}^\infty |a_k(f)| \int_{E_n} \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{n}{\varphi^2(x)} \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right| p_{n,k}(x) dx \\ &\leq 2n \sum_{k=0}^\infty |a_k(f)| n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int_{E_n} \frac{(\frac{k}{n} - x)^2}{\varphi^2(x)} p_{n,k}(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq C\sqrt{n} \sum_{k=0}^\infty \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |f(t)| dt = C\sqrt{n} \|f\|_1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

为估计  $\int_{E_n} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_1 dx$ , 考虑两种情况:  $\alpha \geq 2$  和  $1 < \alpha < 2$  (当  $\alpha = 1$  时,  $\tilde{J}_1 = 0$ ).

对于  $\alpha \geq 2$ ,  $J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) \leq (\alpha - 1) p_{n,k}(x)$  且有 [3, p315]

$$p_{n,k}(x) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi n x}} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \quad x \in E_n,$$

可知

$$\varphi(x) p_{n,k}(x) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}. \quad (3.11)$$

应用 (2.3) 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{E_n} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_1 dx &\leq C \sum_{k=0}^\infty |a_k(f)| \int_{E_n} \varphi(x) p_{n,k}(x) n p_{n,k}(x) dx \\ &\leq C\sqrt{n} \sum_{k=0}^\infty \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |f(t)| dt = C\sqrt{n} \|f\|_1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

对于  $1 < \alpha < 2$ , 应用微分中值定理知

$$J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) = (\alpha-1)(\xi_k(x))^{\alpha-2} p_{n,k}(x),$$

其中  $J_{n,k+1}(x) < \xi_k(x) < J_{n,k}(x)$ , 又  $\alpha-2 < 0$ , 故有

$$J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) \leq (\alpha-1)J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-2}(x)p_{n,k}(x).$$

于是当  $1 < \alpha < 2$  时, 应用 (3.11)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{E_n} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_1 dx &\leq C \int_{E_n} \varphi(x) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k(f)| p_{n,k}(x) (\alpha-1) J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-2}(x) J'_{n,k+1}(x) dx \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k(f)| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int_0^{\infty} (\alpha-1) J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-2}(x) J'_{n,k+1}(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

而上式右端积分为有限数. 事实上

$$\int_0^{\infty} dJ_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) = [1 - (p_{n,0}(x) + \cdots + p_{n,k}(x))]^{\alpha-1} \Big|_0^{\infty},$$

注意到  $p_{n,0}(x)|_0^{\infty} = e^{-nx}|_0^{\infty} = -1$ ,  $p_{n,k}(x)|_0^{\infty} = 0$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 故得

$$\int_{E_n} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_1 dx \leq C\sqrt{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |f(t)| dt \leq C\sqrt{n} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.13)$$

由 (3.12) 和 (3.13) 知, 对  $\alpha \geq 1$  有

$$\int_{E_n} \delta_n(x) \tilde{J}_1 dx \leq C\sqrt{n} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.14)$$

联合 (3.6)–(3.10) 以及 (3.14) 得到

$$\int_0^{\infty} \delta_n(x) |S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)| dx \leq C\sqrt{n} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.15)$$

从 (3.5) 和 (3.15) 知引理 3.1 成立. 证完.

**引理 3.2** 设  $f \in W_p$ ,  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $\delta_n(x) = \varphi(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ , 则有

$$\left\| \delta_n(x) S'_{n\alpha}(f, x) \right\|_p \leq C \|\delta_n f'\|_p. \quad (3.16)$$

**证明** 我们仍分  $p = \infty$  和  $p = 1$  两种情况证明.

当  $p = \infty$  时, 由于  $S_{n\alpha}(1, x) = 1$ ,  $f(x) S'_{n\alpha}(1, x) = 0$ , 故有

$$\begin{aligned} |S'_{n,\alpha}(f, x)| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \int_x^t f'(u) du dt (J_{n,k}^{\alpha}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha}(x))' \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left| \int_x^t f'(u) du \right| dt \alpha \left\{ [J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x)] J'_{n,k+1}(x) + J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) |p'_{n,k}(x)| \right\}. \end{aligned}$$



由于

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_x^t \delta_n^{-1}(u) du \right| &\leq C \left| \int_x^t \min \{ \varphi^{-1}(u), \sqrt{n} \} du \right| \\ &\leq C \min \left\{ \frac{|t-x|}{\varphi(x)}, \sqrt{n}|t-x| \right\} \leq C \delta_n^{-1}(x) |t-x|. \end{aligned}$$

因而有

$$\begin{aligned} &|\delta_n(x) S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)| \\ &\leq C \|\delta_n f'\|_\infty \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x| dt \left\{ [J'_{n,k}{}^{\alpha-1}(x) - J'_{n,k+1}{}^{\alpha-1}(x)] J'_{n,k+1}(x) + J'_{n,k}{}^{\alpha-1}(x) |p'_{n,k}(x)| \right\} \\ &=: C \|\delta_n f'\|_\infty (I_1 + I_2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

对于  $x \in E_n^c$ , 应用 (2.2) 及 (2.5) (记  $p_{n,-1}(x) = 0$ ), 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x| dt J'_{n,k}{}^{\alpha-1}(x) |p'_{n,k}(x)| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x| dt n (p_{n,k-1}(x) + p_{n,k}(x)) \\ &\leq 1 + 2n S_{n1}(|t-x|, x) \leq 1 + 2\sqrt{n} \delta_n(x) \leq 5. \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

对于  $x \in E_n^c$ , 考虑  $I_1$ , 注意到  $J'_{n,0}(x) = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x| dt J'_{n,k}{}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k}(x) - \\ &\quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x| dt J'_{n,k+1}{}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k+1}(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x| dt J'_{n,k}{}^{\alpha-1}(x) |p'_{n,k}(x)| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left( |t-x| - \left| \frac{1}{n} + t-x \right| \right) dt J'_{n,k}{}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k}(x) + I_2 \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \frac{1}{n} dt J'_{n,k}(x) + I_2 \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n p_{n,k-1}(x) + I_2 \leq 6. \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

由 (3.17)–(3.19) 知, 对  $x \in E_n^c$ , 有

$$|\delta_n(x) S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)| \leq C \|\delta_n f'\|_\infty. \quad (3.20)$$

对于  $x \in E_n$ , 则  $\delta_n(x) \sim \varphi(x)$ , 于是应用 (2.4) 知

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x| dt \frac{n}{\varphi^2(x)} \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right| p_{n,k}(x) \\ &\leq \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} |t-x|^2 dt p_{n,k}(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{k}{n} - x \right|^2 p_{n,k}(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{n}{\varphi^2(x)} \\ &\leq \frac{\delta_n(x)}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{n}{\varphi^2(x)} \leq 2. \end{aligned}$$

由 (3.19) 的推导过程知:  $x \in E_n$ ,  $I_1 \leq 3$ .

从而当  $x \in E_n$ , 有

$$|\delta_n(x)S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)| \leq C\|\delta_n f'\|_\infty. \quad (3.21)$$

从而可以得出

$$\|\delta_n(x)S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)\|_\infty \leq C\|\delta_n f'\|_\infty. \quad (3.22)$$

下面考虑  $p = 1$  的情况. 注意到  $J'_{n,0}(x) = 0$ , 对  $f \in W_p$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} S'_{n,\alpha}(f, x) &= \alpha \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k}(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(t) dt J_{n,k+1}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k+1}(x) \right] \\ &= \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f\left(\frac{k}{n} + t\right) dt - \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f\left(\frac{k-1}{n} + t\right) dt \right) J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k}(x) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f'\left(\frac{k-1}{n} + u + t\right) du dt J_{n,k}^{\alpha-1}(x) J'_{n,k}(x), \end{aligned}$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} |S'_{n,\alpha}(f, x)| &\leq \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{2}{n}} \left| f'\left(\frac{k-1}{n} + v\right) \right| dv J'_{n,k}(x) \\ &= \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{2}{n}} \left| f'\left(\frac{k}{n} + v\right) \right| dv J'_{n,k+1}(x) \\ &= \alpha \left( \int_0^{\frac{2}{n}} |f'(v)| dv J'_{n,1}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{2}{n}} \left| f'\left(\frac{k}{n} + v\right) \right| dv J'_{n,k+1}(x) \right) \\ &=: \alpha(Q_1 + Q_2). \end{aligned} \quad (3.23)$$

先估计  $\int_0^\infty \delta_n(x)Q_2 dx$ , 对  $k \geq 1, 0 \leq v \leq \frac{2}{n}$ , 有

$$\int_0^{\frac{2}{n}} \left| f'\left(\frac{k}{n} + v\right) \right| dv \leq \varphi^{-1}\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \int_0^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi\left(\frac{k}{n} + v\right) \left| f'\left(\frac{k}{n} + v\right) \right| dv.$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \delta_n(x)Q_2 dx &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+2}{n}} \varphi(u) |f'(u)| du n \int_0^\infty \varphi^{-1}\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \delta_n(x) p_{n,k}(x) dx \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+2}{n}} \varphi(u) |f'(u)| du \cdot n \left( \int_0^\infty \varphi^{-2}\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \delta_n^2(x) p_{n,k}(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

估计上式右端积分, 对于  $k \geq 1, \frac{n}{k} p_{n,k}(x) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{k+1}{k} p_{n,k+1}(x)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{n}{k} \left( \varphi(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 p_{n,k}(x) dx &\leq 4 \int_0^\infty \frac{n}{k} \left( \varphi^2(x) + \frac{1}{n} \right) p_{n,k}(x) dx \\ &\leq 4 \left( \int_0^\infty \varphi^2(x) \frac{n}{k} p_{n,k}(x) dx + \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{k} p_{n,k}(x) dx \right) \leq 4 \left( 2 \int_0^\infty p_{n,k+1}(x) dx + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{9}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

因而推得

$$\int_0^\infty \delta_n(x) Q_2 dx \leq C \|\varphi f'\|_1. \quad (3.24)$$

对于  $Q_1$ , 由于  $\delta_n(u)\sqrt{n} \geq 1$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_n(x) Q_1 &= \delta_n(x) \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}} |f'(u)| du J'_{n,1}(x) \\ &\leq \delta_n(x) \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}} \sqrt{n} \delta_n(u) |f'(u)| du \cdot n p_{n,0}(x) \leq n^{\frac{3}{2}} \|\delta_n f'\|_1 \delta_n(x) p_{n,0}(x), \end{aligned}$$

因而有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \delta_n(x) Q_1 dx &\leq n^{\frac{3}{2}} \|\delta_n f'\|_1 \int_0^\infty \left( \varphi(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) p_{n,0}(x) dx \\ &\leq n^{\frac{3}{2}} \|\delta_n f'\|_1 \left[ \left( \int_0^\infty \varphi^2(x) p_{n,0}(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + n^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\ &= \|\delta_n f'\|_1 \left[ n \left( \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n} p_{n,1}(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \right] = 2 \|\delta_n f'\|_1. \end{aligned}$$

于是得到

$$\int_0^\infty \delta_n(x) Q_1 dx \leq 2 \|\delta_n f'\|_1. \quad (3.25)$$

从 (2.23), (3.25) 得

$$\int_0^\infty \delta_n(x) |S'_{n\alpha}(f, x)| dx \leq C \|\delta_n f'\|_1. \quad (3.26)$$

结合 (3.22) 和 (3.26), 引理 3.2 得证.

在引理 3.1 和引理 3.2 的基础上, 我们可证明逆定理.

**定理 3.1** 设  $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ),  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $0 < \beta < 1$ , 则有

$$\|S_{n\alpha}(f, x) - f(x)\|_p = O\left(n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}\right)$$

蕴含  $\omega_\varphi(f, t)_p = O(t^\beta)$ .

**证明** 应用引理 3.1 和 3.2, 可用常规的方法证明定理 [5,p122],[6,p165]. 对于适当选择的  $g$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} K_\varphi(f, t)_p &\leq \|f - S_{n\alpha}(f)\|_p + t \|\varphi S'_{n\alpha}(f)\|_p \\ &\leq C n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + t (\|\delta_n S'_{n\alpha}(f - g)\|_p + \|\delta_n S'_{n\alpha}(g)\|_p) \\ &\leq C n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + t \sqrt{n} \left( \|f - g\|_p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\delta_n g'\|_p \right) \\ &\leq C n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + t \sqrt{n} \left( \|f - g\|_p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\varphi g'\|_p + \frac{1}{n} \|g'\|_p \right) \\ &\leq C \left( n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{t}{n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \overline{K}_\varphi(f, n^{-\frac{1}{2}})_p \right) \leq C \left( n^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} + \frac{t}{n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} K_\varphi(f, n^{-\frac{1}{2}})_p \right). \end{aligned}$$

根据 Berens-Lorentz 引理, 上式蕴含  $K_\varphi(f, t)_p = O(t^\beta)$ . 由 (1.3) 式知  $\omega_\varphi(f, t)_p = O(t^\beta)$ . 定理证完.

由定理 2.1 和定理 3.1 可推出我们的等价定理:

**定理 3.2** 设  $f \in L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ),  $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $0 < \beta < 1$ ,  $\alpha \geq 1$ , 则

$$\|S_{n\alpha}(f) - f\|_p = O\left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^\beta\right) \Leftrightarrow \omega_\varphi(f, t)_p = O(t^\beta).$$

**证明** “ $\Rightarrow$ ”: 见定理 3.1.

“ $\Leftarrow$ ”: 由于  $\omega_\varphi(f, t)_p = O(t^\beta)$ , 根据定理 2.1 可以得到  $\|S_{n\alpha}(f) - f\|_p = O\left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^\beta\right)$ .

## 5 二阶光滑模的一点注

本节我们将要说明不能用二阶光滑模来刻画  $S_{n\alpha}$  的逼近问题.

**引理 4.1** 设  $a_i, b_i > 0$  ( $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ ;  $j = n+1, \dots$ ),  $e_0 > e_1 > \dots > e_{n-1} > e_{n+1} > \dots > 0$  且  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i = \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} b_j$ , 有

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i e_i > \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} b_j e_j. \quad (4.1)$$

**证明** 关系 (4.1) 等价于

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \frac{e_i}{e_{n-1}} > \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} b_j \frac{e_j}{e_{n-1}}.$$

由于  $\frac{e_i}{e_{n-1}} > 1$  和  $\frac{e_j}{e_{n-1}} < 1$ , 可以得到

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \frac{e_i}{e_{n-1}} > \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i = \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} b_j > \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} b_j \frac{e_j}{e_{n-1}}.$$

(4.1) 证得.

现在解释在正结果 (2.6) 中  $\omega_\varphi(f, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})_p$  不能由  $\omega_\varphi^2(f, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})_p$  代替.

取  $f(t) = t - 1$ ,  $\alpha = 2$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $p = \infty$ . 对于  $t > 0$ ,  $\omega_\varphi^2(f, t)_p = 0$ . 如果对于二阶光滑模 (2.6) 成立, 那么应有  $\|S_{n,2}(f, 1) - f(1)\|_\infty = 0$ , 也就是

$$\|S_{n,2}(f, 1)\|_\infty = 0. \quad (4.2)$$

然而

$$S_{n,2}(f, 1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2k - 2n + 1}{2n} [J_{n,k}^2(1) - J_{n,k+1}^2(1)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2k - 2n + 1}{2n} p_{n,k}(1) [J_{n,k}(1) + J_{n,k+1}(1)].$$

根据 (4.2), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &=: \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{2n - 2i - 1}{2n} p_{n,i}(1) [J_{n,i}(1) + J_{n,i+1}(1)] \\ &= \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{2j - 2n + 1}{2n} p_{n,j}(1) [J_{n,j}(1) + J_{n,j+1}(1)] =: I_2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

取  $a_i = \frac{2n-2i-1}{n}p_{n,i}(1)$ ,  $e_i = J_{n,i}(1)+J_{n,i+1}(1)$ ,  $b_j = \frac{2j-2n+1}{2n}p_{n,j}(1)$ ,  $e_j = J_{n,j}(1)+J_{n,j+1}(1)$  ( $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ ;  $j = n+1, \dots$ ), 由于  $S_{n,1}(t-1, 1) = 0$ , 故  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i = \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} b_j$ . 显然,  $e_0 > e_1 > \dots > e_{n-1} > e_{n+1} > \dots > 0$ , 根据引理 4.1, 得到  $I_1 > I_2$ , 这与 (4.3) 矛盾.

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## Approximation Theorem for Szász-Kantorovich-Bézier Operators in $L_p[0, \infty)$

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**Abstract:** In this note we give the direct approximation theorem, inverse theorem and equivalence theorem for Szász-Kantorovich-Bézier operators in the space  $L_p[0, \infty)$  ( $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ) with Ditzian-Totik modulus.

**Key words:** Szász-Kantorovich-Bézier operator; direct and inverse theorems;  $K$ -functional; modulus of smoothness.