

用 Walsh-Fourier 级数的 (c, β) 平均来逼近函数的问题*

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设 $p \geq 2$ 是固定的整数, $x \in [0, 1]$ 的 p 进表示是 $x = (0, x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \dots)$, 其中 $x_k \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$, $k \in \mathbf{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$. 并且约定对 p 进有理点取有限表示. 对任意非负整数 $k \geq 0$, 写 $k = \sum_{j=0}^n k_j p^j$, $k_j \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$. 设 $\omega = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{p}\right)$, 则 p 进的 Walsh 函数^[1]定义为

$$W_k(x) = \omega^{\sum_{j=0}^n x_j k_j}.$$

周期为 1 的 L 可积函数 $f(x)$ 的 p 进 Walsh-Fourier 级数简记为 $W_p FS$. 用 $\sigma_k^{(\beta)}(f; x)$ 表示 $f(x)$ 的 $W_p FS$ 的 (c, β) ($\beta > 0$) 平均. 本文讨论用 $\sigma_k^{(\beta)}(f; x)$ 去逼近 $L^q(0, 1)$ ($1 \leq q \leq \infty$) 中函数的问题. 得到的主要结果是

定理 设 $f(x) \in L^q(0, 1)$, $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, $\omega^{(q)}(f; \delta)$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $L^q(0, 1)$ 中的 W 连续模 (即 $\omega^{(q)}(f; \delta) = \sup_{0 < h < \delta} \left\{ \left[\int_0^1 |f(x \oplus h) - f(x)|^q dx \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}$), 则对任意的 $\beta > 0$, $f(x)$ 的 $W_p FS$ 的 (c, β) 平均 $\sigma_k^{(\beta)}(f; x)$ 满足

$$\|\sigma_k^{(\beta)}(f; x) - f(x)\|_{L^q} \leq C \left(\frac{1}{p^n} \right) \sum_{j=0}^n p^j \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^j}\right), \quad (1)$$

其中非负整数 n 由关系 $p^n < k \leq p^{n+1}$ 确定, C 是与 k 和 f 无关的常数.

记 $I_{n,k} = I_{n,k}(p) = \left(\frac{k}{p^n}, \frac{k+1}{p^n} \right)$, $0 \leq k \leq p^n - 1$, $n \in p\{0, 1, \dots\}$. 用

$$D_k(t) = \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} W_r(t); \quad K_k(t) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{r=1}^k D_r(t); \quad k \in \mathbf{N}$$

$$K_k^{(\beta)}(t) = \sum_{r=1}^k \frac{A_{k-r}^{(\beta-1)} D_r(t)}{A_{k-1}^{(\beta)}} = \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} \frac{A_{k-r-1}^{(\beta)} W_r(t)}{A_{k-1}^{(\beta)}}, \quad \text{其中 } A_k^{(\beta)} = \frac{\Gamma(\beta+k+1)}{\Gamma(\beta+1)\Gamma(k+1)} (\beta > 0);$$

分别表示 Walsh 函数的 Dirichlet 核, Fejér 核以及 (c, β) 核. 我们有

引理 1

$$D_{p^n}(t) = \begin{cases} p^n, & t \in I_{n,0} \\ 0, & t \in \{(0, 1) - I_{n,0}\} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\int_0^1 |K_k(t)| dt < C \quad k \in \mathbf{N} \quad (3)$$

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其中 C 是绝对常数. 以下文中常数 C 在不同式中可取不同值.

这个引理是已知的^[2]. 由此知 $\overline{D_{p^n}(t)} = D_{p^n}(t)$,

$$\int_0^1 |\overline{K_k(t)}| dt < C. \quad (3)'$$

引理2 对任意 $\beta > 0$, 有

$$\int_0^1 |K_k^{(\beta)}(t)| dt < C. \quad k \in N. \quad (4)$$

证明 令 $k = \sum_{r=1}^m a_r p^{n_r}$, $n_1 > n_2 > \dots > n_m \geq 0$, $0 < a_r < p$. 记 $k^{(r-1)} = k^{(r)} + a_r p^{n_r}$, $k^{(0)} = k$. 利用 Walsh 函数的性质, 有

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} K_k^{(\beta)}(t) &= \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} A_{k-r-1}^{(\beta)} \overline{W_r(t)} = \sum_{\nu=1}^m \sum_{r=0}^{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1} A_{k^{(\nu-1)}-r-1}^{(\beta)} \overline{W_{k-k^{(\nu-1)}+r}(t)} \\ &= \sum_{\nu=1}^m \overline{W_{k-k^{(\nu-1)}}(t)} \sum_{r=0}^{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1} A_{k^{(\nu-1)}-a_\nu p^{n_\nu}+r}^{(\beta)} \overline{W_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-r-1}(t)}, \end{aligned}$$

注意到当 $0 \leq r < a_\nu p^{n_\nu}$ 时, 有

$$\overline{W_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-r-1}(t)} = \overline{W_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1}(t)} W_r(t), \quad (5)$$

于是

$$A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} K_k^{(\beta)}(t) = \sum_{\nu=1}^m \overline{W_{k-k^{(\nu-1)}}(t)} \sum_{r=1}^{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1} A_{k^{(\nu-1)}+r}^{(\beta)} W_r(t)$$

对上式作 Abel 变换两次, 并用等式 $A_{n+1}^{(\beta)} - A_n^{(\beta)} = A_{n+1}^{(\beta-1)}$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} K_k^{(\beta)}(t) &= \sum_{\nu=1}^m \overline{W_{k-k^{(\nu-1)}}(t)} \left[\sum_{r=1}^{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1} r K_r(t) A_{k^{(\nu-1)}+r+1}^{(\beta-2)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1) \overline{K_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1}(t)} A_{k^{(\nu-1)}-1}^{(\beta-1)} + A_{k^{(\nu-1)}-1}^{(\beta)} \overline{D_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}}(t)} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

容易验算

$$\begin{aligned} D_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}+r}(t) &= D_{p^{n_\nu}}(t) [1 + \overline{W_{p^{n_\nu}}(t)} + \overline{W_{2p^{n_\nu}}(t)} + \dots + \overline{W_{(a-1)p^{n_\nu}}(t)}] \\ &\quad + \overline{W_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}}(t)} D_r(t) = D_{p^{n_\nu}}(t) R_\nu(t) + \overline{W_{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}}(t)} D_r(t), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $R_\nu(t) = 1 + \overline{W_{p^{n_\nu}}(t)} + \dots + \overline{W_{(a-1)p^{n_\nu}}(t)}$ 满足

$$|R_\nu(t)| \leq a < p \quad (8)$$

由[5]知

$$|A_k^{(\beta)}| \leq C k^\beta. \quad (9)$$

于是用引理1, (8), (9)到(6)得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} K_k^{(\beta)}(t)| dt &\leq C \sum_{\nu=1}^m \left[\sum_{r=1}^{a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1} \frac{r}{(k^{(\nu)}+r+1)^{2-\beta}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (a_\nu p^{n_\nu}-1) \frac{1}{(k^{(\nu-1)}-1)^{1-\beta}} + (k^{(\nu-1)}-1)^\beta \right] < C k^\beta, \end{aligned}$$

由此就可得到(4)式. 引理2证毕.

引理3 设 $\beta > 0$, $k = ap^n + k'$, $0 < a < p$, $1 \leq k' \leq p^n$, $0 \leq j \leq n-1$, 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{r=1}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} r \left| A_{k-ap^j+r+1}^{(\beta-2)} \right| &\leq Cp^{2j+n(\beta-2)}, \\ \sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} &\leq Cp^{j+n(\beta-1)}, \\ A_{k-ap^j}^{(\beta-1)} &\leq Cp^{n(\beta-1)}, \end{aligned} \right\} n \in N \quad (10)$$

其中 \$C\$ 是与 \$k\$ 无关的常数.

证明 证明方法可看[3], 只须注意到 \$p^n \leq k < p^{n+1}\$ 以及 \$0 \leq j \leq n-2\$ 时, \$k - ap^{j+1} \geq a(p-1)p^{n-1}\$ 就行.

下面导出所需要的 \$K_k^{(\beta)}(t)\$ 的适当的表示式. 写 \$k = ap^n + k'\$, \$0 < a < p\$, \$1 \leq k' \leq p^n\$, \$n \in N\$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} K_k^{(\beta)}(t) &= \sum_{r=1}^{ap^n+k'} A_{k-1}^{(\beta-1)} D_r(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=1}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} D_{ap^j+r}(t) \\ &+ A_{k-ap^n}^{(\beta-1)} D_{ap^n}(t) + \sum_{r=1}^{k'} A_{k-ap^n-r}^{(\beta-1)} D_{ap^n+r}(t) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} [D_{ap^j+r}(t) - D_{ap^{j+1}}(t)] + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} D_{ap^{j+1}}(t) \\ &+ A_{k-ap^n}^{(\beta-1)} D_{ap^n}(t) + \sum_{r=1}^{k'} A_{k-ap^n-r}^{(\beta-1)} D_{ap^n+r}(t), \end{aligned}$$

由(5)式

$$\begin{aligned} D_{ap^{j+1}}(t) - D_{ap^j+r}(t) &= \sum_{s=r}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} \overline{W_{ap^j+s}(t)} = \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} \sum_{s=r}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} \overline{W_s(t)} \\ &= \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} \sum_{v=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1-r} \overline{W_{a(p-1)p^j-1-v}(t)} = \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} \overline{W_{a(p-1)p^j-1}(t)} \overline{D_{a(p-1)p^j-r}(t)}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

利用(7), (11)以及 \$A_k^{(\beta)} = \sum_{r=0}^k A_{k-r}^{(\beta-1)}\$ [6] 得

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} K_k^{(\beta)}(t) &= - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} \overline{W_{a(p-1)p^j-1}(t)} \overline{D_{a(p-1)p^j-r}(t)} \\ &+ \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} D_{ap^{j+1}}(t) R_{j+1}(t) + A_{k'}^{(\beta)} D_{p^n}(t) R_n(t) + \overline{W_{ap^n}(t)} A_{k'-1}^{(\beta)} K_{k'}^{(\beta)}(t). \end{aligned}$$

利用 Abel 变换

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} \overline{D_{a(p-1)p^j-r}(t)} &= \sum_{r=1}^{a(p-1)p^j} A_{k-ap^j+r}^{(\beta-1)} \overline{D_r(t)} \\ &= - \sum_{r=1}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} r K_r(t) A_{k-ap^j+r+1}^{(\beta-2)} + a(p-1)p^j \overline{K_{a(p-1)p^j}(t)} A_{k-ap^j}^{(\beta-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} K_k^{(\beta)}(t) &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} \overline{W_{a(p-1)p^j-1}(t)} \sum_{r=1}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} r K_r(t) A_{k-ap^j+r+1}^{(\beta-2)} \\ &- \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} \cdot \overline{W_{a(p-1)p^j-1}(t)} \cdot a(p-1)p^j \overline{K_{a(p-1)p^j}(t)} A_{k-ap^j}^{(\beta-1)} \\ &+ \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^j-1} A_{k-ap^j-r}^{(\beta-1)} \right) D_{ap^{j+1}}(t) R_{j+1}(t) + A_{k'}^{(\beta)} D_{p^n}(t) R_n(t) + \overline{W_{ap^n}(t)} A_{k'-1}^{(\beta)} K_{k'}^{(\beta)}(t). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

定理的证明

$$\|\sigma_k^{(\beta)}(f; x) - f(x)\|_{L^q} = \left\| \int_0^1 K_k^{(\beta)}(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right\|_{L^q}.$$

现将(12)中右边每项代入上式分别进行估计. 记

$$Q_j(t) = \overline{W_{a(p-1)p^{j-1}}(t)} \sum_{r=0}^{a(p-1)p^{j-1}-1} r K_r(t) A_{k-a\beta}^{(\beta-a\beta)}(t)_{j+1+r+1},$$

$$\text{由 (3)' 及 (10) 知} \quad \int_0^1 |Q_j(t)| dt \leq Cp^{2j+n(\beta-2)}, \quad (13)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \int_0^1 \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} Q_j(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \sum_{r=0}^{p^j-1} \int_{I_{j,r}} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} Q_j(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

$\overline{W_{ap^j}(t)}$ 在 $I_{j,r}$ 上取 p 个不同的值, $\overline{W_{a(p-1)p^{j-1}}(t)}$ 以及 $\overline{W_k(t)}$ ($k < a(p-1)p^j - 1$) 在 $I_{j,r}$ 上均取复常数值, 从而 $Q_j(t)$ 在 $I_{j,r}$ 上取复常数值, 记此值为 $Q_{j,r}$, 则

$$J_1 = \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \sum_{r=0}^{p^j-1} Q_{j,r} \int_{I_{j,r}} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

令 $\int_{I_{j,r}} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt = S$, 注意到 $t \in I_{j,r}$ 时有 $t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}} \in I_{j,r}$ 以及 $t \rightarrow t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}$ 是

等测变换, 故

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{I_{j,r}} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}})} [f(x \oplus t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}) - f(x)] dt \\ &= \omega^{-a} \int_{I_{j,r}} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} [f(x \oplus t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}) - f(x)] dt. \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$S = \frac{1}{1-\omega^a} \int_{I_{j,r}} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} [f(x \oplus t) - f(x \oplus t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}})] dt.$$

由此式和 Minkowski 不等式以及(13)得

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &\leq \sum_{r=0}^{p^j-1} |Q_{j,r}| \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{1-\omega^a} \int_{I_{j,r}} \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} [f(x \oplus t) - f(x \oplus t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}})] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\leq \sum_{r=0}^{p^j-1} |Q_{j,r}| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{1-\omega^a} \right| \cdot \int_{I_{j,r}} \left\{ |f(x \oplus t) - f(x \oplus t \oplus \frac{1}{p^{j+1}})|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} dt \\ &\leq \omega^{(q)}(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}) \sum_{r=0}^{p^j-1} |Q_{j,r}| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{1-\omega^a} \right| \cdot \frac{1}{p^j} \\ &= \omega^{(q)}(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}) \left| \frac{1}{1-\omega^a} \right| \cdot \int_0^1 |Q_j(t)| dt \leq C \omega^{(q)}(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}) p^{2j+n(\beta-2)}. \end{aligned}$$

同理, 用(3)'得

$$J_2 = \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \int_0^1 \overline{W_{ap^j}(t)} W_{a(p-1)p^{j-1}}(t) K_{a(p-1)p^j}(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\leq \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right) \cdot \left| \frac{1}{1-\omega^p} \right| \cdot \int_0^1 |K_{a(p-1)p^j}(t)| dt \leq C \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right).$$

根据(2), (8)式得

$$J_3 = \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \int_0^1 D_{p^{j+1}}(t) R_{j+1}(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right),$$

$$J_4 = \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \int_0^1 D_{p^n}(t) R_n(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{n+1}}\right).$$

由(4)式得

$$J_5 = \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \int_0^1 W_{a p^n}(t) K_k^{(\beta)}(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \leq \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{n+1}}\right) \cdot \left| \frac{1}{1-\omega^p} \right| \cdot \int_0^1 |K_k^{(\beta)}(t)| dt \leq C \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{n+1}}\right).$$

总合 $J_\mu (\mu = 1, \dots, 5)$. 並利用 $A_{k-1}^{(\beta)} \geq C p^{n\beta}$, 则

$$\| \sigma_k^{(\beta)}(f; x) - f(x) \|_{L^q} = \left\{ \int_0^1 \left| \int_0^1 K_k^{(\beta)}(t) [f(x \oplus t) - f(x)] dt \right|^q dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \leq C \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} p^{2j-2n} \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right) + C \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} p^{j-n} \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right) \\ + C \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^{n+1}}\right) \leq C \left(\frac{1}{p^n} \right) \sum_{j=0}^n p^j \cdot \omega^{(q)}\left(f; \frac{1}{p^j}\right).$$

定理证毕.

当 $p=2$ 时, 定理在[3]中讨论过.

推论1 对任意 $\beta > 0$, $f \in L^q(0, 1)$ ($1 \leq q \leq \infty$), $f(x)$ 的 W_pFS 的 (c, β) 平均在 $L^q(0, 1)$ 中按范数收敛于 $f(x)$.

显然此推论蕴含了[4]中定理3.

推论2 设 $f(x) \in Lip(a, q)$ (即 $\omega^{(q)}(f; \delta) \leq C \delta^a$), 则对任意 $\beta > 0$,

$$\| \sigma_k^{(\beta)}(f; x) - f(x) \|_{L^q} = \begin{cases} O(k^{-a}), & 0 < a < 1 \\ O(\ln k / k), & a = 1. \end{cases}$$

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