

一类多元 Gauss-Weierstrass 算子线性组合的逼近^{*}

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摘 要: 本文主要讨论一类多元 Gauss-Weierstrass 算子的线性组合的逼近性质, 建立了一致逼近下的正、逆定理, 并给出了逼近阶的特征刻画.

关键词: 多元 Gauss-Weierstrass 算子; 多元线性组合; 一致逼近; 特征刻画.

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1 引 言

众所周知, 一元 Gauss-Weierstrass 算子定义为:

$$L_n(f; x) = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-n(u-x)^2/2} f(u) du, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, f \in C(\mathbb{R}) \cap L_{+\infty}(\mathbb{R}). \quad (1.1)$$

关于该算子及其线性组合的研究是相当完善的, 然而关于该算子多元情形的线性组合的研究却很少, 本文旨在作这方面的尝试. 现以二元算子为例, 高维的情形是类似的.

二元 Gauss-Weierstrass 算子定义为:

$$L_{n,m}(f; x, y) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} W(n, x, u) \cdot W(m, y, v) f(u, v) du dv, \quad (1.2)$$

这里 $W(n, x, u) = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}} e^{-n(u-x)^2/2}$. 其线性组合按如下“形式”定义为:

$$L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{ij}(n, m) L_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y), \quad r > 1, \quad (1.3)$$

其中 $n_i, m_j \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 n_i, m_j 及 $C_{ij}(n, m)$ 满足如下条件 (K, C, K_1, K_2 为绝对常数):

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad & \begin{cases} n = n_0 < n_1 < \cdots < n_{r-1} \leq Kn, \\ m = m_0 < m_1 < \cdots < m_{r-1} \leq Km; \end{cases} & (b) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i |C_{ij}(n, m)| \leq C; \\ (c) \quad & \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{ij}(n, m) = 1; & (d) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{ij}(n, m) n_i^{-\rho} m_j^{-\sigma} = 0; \\ (e) \quad & 0 < K_1 \leq \frac{n}{m} \leq K_2 < +\infty, & \rho = 0, 1, \cdots, \sigma; \sigma = 1, 2, \cdots, r-1. \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

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本文将建立这类二元 Gauss-Weierstrass 算子线性组合逼近的正、逆定理,从而给出如下等价关系:

$$\|L_{n,m}(f,r;x,y) - f(x,y)\| = O(n^{-\alpha/2}) \Leftrightarrow \omega^{2r}(f,h) = O(h^\alpha), \quad (1.5)$$

这里 $f \in C(R^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R^2)$, $0 < \alpha < 2r$, 而

$$\|f\| = \sup_{(x,y) \in R^2} |f(x,y)|, \omega(f,t) = \sup_{0 < h \leq t} \sup_{\max |v_i|=1} \|\Delta_h^r f\|, \\ \Delta_h^r f(x,y) = \sum_{k=0}^r (-1)^k \binom{r}{k} f(x + (\frac{r}{2} - k)hv_1, y + (\frac{r}{2} - k)hv_2).$$

由[1]知:

$$\omega^{2r}(f,t) \sim K_{2r}(f,t^{2r}), \quad (1.6)$$

这里 $K_{2r}(f,t^{2r}) = \inf_{g \in D} \{\|f - g\| + t^{2r}S(f)\}$, $S(f) = \max_{0 \leq k \leq 2r} \|\frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}}\|$, D 为如下的 Sobolev 空间:

$$D = \{f | f \in C(R^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R^2), \frac{\partial^{r-1} f(x,y)}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-1-k}} \in A.C_{loc}, 0 \leq k \leq 2r-1, \text{ 且 } S(f) < +\infty\}$$

2 若干引理

为证本文的主要结论,我们首先给出多元线性组合的存在性及若干引理.

引理 2.1 对于任给的满足条件(1.4)(a)和(1.4)(e)的两正数列 $\{n_i\}_{i=0}^{r-1}$ 与 $\{m_j\}_{j=0}^{r-1}$, 存在唯一的 $\{C_{ij}(n,m)\}_{i,j=0}^{r-1}$ 满足:

$$(b') \sum_{i,j=0}^{r-1} |C_{ij}(n,m)| \leq C; \quad (c') \sum_{i,j=0}^{r-1} C_{ij}(n,m) = 1; \\ (d') \sum_{i,j=0}^{r-1} C_{ij}(n,m) n_i^{-\rho} m_j^{-\sigma} = 0, \quad \rho, \sigma = 0, 1, \dots, r-1, \rho + \sigma \geq 1. \quad (2.1)$$

证明 简记 $C_{ij} = C_{ij}(n,m)$, N, M, C, D 分别为如下的 r 阶矩阵

$$N = (n_{i-1}^{-(j-1)})_{r \times r}, M = (m_{j-1}^{-(i-1)})_{r \times r}, C = (C_{i-1,j-1})_{r \times r}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & O_{1,r-1} \\ O_{r-1,1} & O_{r-1,r-1} \end{bmatrix}_{r \times r} \quad (2.2)$$

则满足(2.1)(c')-(d')的关于未知数 C_{ij} 的线性方程组可表示为如下的矩阵方程:

$$NCM^T = D, \quad (2.3)$$

即

$$(N \otimes M) \hat{C} = \hat{D}, \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $N \otimes M$ 为矩阵 N 和 M 的直积,而 $\hat{C}$ 和 $\hat{D}$ 是元素分别为矩阵 C, D 的元素 c_{ij} 和 d_{ij} 的 r^2 维列向量,其行标 (i,j) 按字典式排序(见文[2]),而

$$\det(N \otimes M) = (\det N)^r \det(M)^r = \prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq r-1} (n_i^{-1} - n_j^{-1})^r (m_i^{-1} - m_j^{-1})^r \neq 0, \quad (2.5)$$

故(2.4)存在唯一解. 利用 Cramer 法则,由矩阵直积的定义及 Vandermonde 行列式的性质得

$$C_{ij} = \frac{\det(N_{i+1} \otimes M_{j+1})}{\det(N \otimes M)}, i, j = 0, 1, \dots, r-1, \quad (2.6)$$

其中 N_{i+1} 和 M_{j+1} 为用 r 维单位列向量 $(1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ 置换矩阵 N 和 M 的第 $i+1$ 列和第 $j+1$

列所得矩阵,从而由(1.4)(a)得

$$|C_{ij}| = \left| \frac{\det N_{i+1} \det M_{j+1}}{\det N \det M} \right|^r = \left| \prod_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq i}}^{r-1} \frac{n_k^{-1}}{n_i^{-1} - n_k^{-1}} \cdot \prod_{\substack{k=0 \\ k \neq j}}^{r-1} \frac{m_k^{-1}}{m_j^{-1} - m_k^{-1}} \right|^r < C, \quad (2.7)$$

因此(2.1)(b')成立,从而引理得证.

注意到(2.4)的系数阵 $N \otimes M$ 为满秩方阵,于是由引理 2.1 可得以下的

推论 2.2 设两正数列 $\{n_i\}_{i=0}^{r-1}$ 和 $\{m_i\}_{i=0}^{r-1}$ 满足条件(1.4)(a)和(1.4)(e),则关于 C_{ij} 的线性方程组(1.4)(c) - (d) 存在唯一解,且其解满足(1.4)(b).

注 2.3 类似于方程组(2.1)(c') - (d') 与方程组(2.4) 的等价性的讨论,即可得出多元线性组合的相应结论.

引理 2.4 设 $f \in C(R^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R^2)$, 则

$$\|L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y)\| \leq M_r \|f\|, \quad (2.8)$$

这里 M_r 为仅与 r 有关而与 f, n, m 无关的常数, M 为绝对常数(下同).

证明 由[3]引理 1 知有 $\|L_{n,m_j}(f; x, y)\| \leq M \|f\|$, 从而由(1.4)(b)知(2.8)成立.

对 $f \in D$, 记 $N(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{2r} \left\| \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}} \right\|$.

引理 2.5 设 $f \in C(R^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R^2)$, 则

$$\|N(L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y))\| \leq M_r \cdot n^r \|f\|. \quad (2.9)$$

证明 由[4]知有下列等式成立:

(i) $A_k(n, x) = n^k L_n((\cdot - x)^k; x) = K(k) n^{[k/2]}$

$$K(k) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } k = 2r - 1, \\ (2r - 1)!!, & \text{当 } k = 2r; \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

(ii) $\frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n, x, u) = Q_k(n, x, u) W(n, x, u)$,

$$Q_k(n, x, u) = \sum_{\eta=0}^{[k/2]} d_{k,\eta} n^{k-\eta} (u - x)^{k-2\eta}, \quad (2.11)$$

其中 $d_{k,\eta}$ 是与 n, x, u 无关之常数. 由(2.10)得

$$0 \leq A_k(n, x) \leq M_r \cdot n^{k/2}. \quad (2.12)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial^r}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}} L_{n,m_j}(f; x, y) \right| &= \left| \iint_{R^2} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n_i, x, u) \frac{\partial^{r-k}}{\partial y^{2r-k}} W(m_j, y, v) f(u, v) du dv \right| \\ &\leq \|f\| \cdot \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{[k/2]} |d_{k,l}| n_i^l A_{k-2l}(n_i, x) \right\} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{[r-k/2]} |d_{2r-k,l}| m_j^l A_{2r-k-2l}(m_j, y) \right\} \\ &\leq M_r \cdot n^r \|f\|, \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

从而由(1.4)(b)知(2.9)成立.

引理 2.6 设 $f \in D$, 则

$$\|N(L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y))\| \leq M_r \cdot N(f). \quad (2.14)$$

证明 由[5, (4.6)]知有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (u - x)^i \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n, x, u) du = 0 \quad (k > i). \quad (2.15)$$

利用 Taylor 公式

$$f(u, v) = \sum_{l=0}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{l!} [(u-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (v-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}]^l f(x, y) + R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v), \quad (2.16)$$

$$R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2r-1)!} \int_0^1 [(u-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (v-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}]^{2r} f[x+t(u-x), y+t(v-y)] (1-t)^{2r-1} dt,$$

从而得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^r}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}} L_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) \\ &= \iint_{R^2} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n_i, x, u) \frac{\partial^{2r-k}}{\partial y^{2r-k}} W(m_j, y, v) \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{l!} [(u-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (v-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}]^l f(x, y) \right\} dudv + \\ & \iint_{R^2} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n_i, x, u) \frac{\partial^{2r-k}}{\partial y^{2r-k}} W(m_j, y, v) R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v) dudv =: I + J, \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

其中, 由于 $\tau < k$ 与 $l - \tau < 2r - k$ 必有一式成立, 从而由 (2.10) 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sum_{l=0}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{l!} \sum_{\tau=0}^l \binom{l}{\tau} \frac{\partial^l f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{l-\tau}} \int_R \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n_i, x, u) (u-x)^\tau du \cdot \int_R \frac{\partial^{2r-k}}{\partial y^{2r-k}} W(m_j, y, v) \\ & (v-y)^{l-\tau} dv = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\partial^r}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}} L_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) \right| = |J| \\ &= \left| \iint_{R^2} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n_i, x, u) \frac{\partial^{2r-k}}{\partial y^{2r-k}} W(m_j, y, v) R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v) dudv \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(2r-1)!} \int_0^1 \sum_{l=0}^{2r} \binom{2r}{l} \left\| \frac{\partial^l f}{\partial x^l \partial y^{2r-l}} \right\| \cdot \left| \int_R \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} W(n_i, x, u) (u-x)^l du \right. \\ & \quad \left. \cdot \int_R \frac{\partial^{2r-k}}{\partial y^{2r-k}} W(m_j, y, v) (v-y)^{2r-l} dv \right| (1-t)^{2r-1} dt \\ &\leq M_r \sum_{l=0}^{2r} \left\| \frac{\partial^l f}{\partial x^l \partial y^{2r-l}} \right\|, \end{aligned}$$

从而由 (1.4)(b) 知 (2.14) 成立.

引理 2.7 设 $f \in D$, 则有

$$\|L_{n, m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leq M_r \cdot n^{-r} N(f). \quad (2.19)$$

证明 由 (2.16) 得

$$\begin{aligned} L_{n, m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y) &= \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i, j}(n, m) [L_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)] \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i, j}(n, m) \iint_{R^2} W(n_i, x, u) \cdot W(m_j, y, v) \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{l!} [(u-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. (v-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}]^l f(x, y) + R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v) \right\} dudv =: I + J \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

其中由 (2.8) 式及推论 2.3 得

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{ij}(n, m) \sum_{l=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{l!} \sum_{k=0}^l \binom{l}{k} \frac{\partial^l f(x, y)}{\partial x^k \partial y^{l-k}} \int_R W(n_i, x, u) (u-x)^k du \\
&\quad \cdot \int_R W(m_j, y, v) (v-y)^{l-k} dv \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{l!} \sum_{k=0}^l \binom{l}{k} \frac{\partial^l f(x, y)}{\partial x^k \partial y^{l-k}} K(k) K(l-k) \times \\
&\quad \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{ij}(n, m) n_i^{-k+[k/2]} m_j^{l-k+[l-k]/2} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{2.21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|J| &= \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{ij}(n, m) \iint_{R^2} W(n_i, x, u) |W(m_j, y, v) R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v)| du dv \right| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{(2r-1)!} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i |C_{ij}(n, m)| \sum_{l=0}^{2r} \binom{2r}{l} \left\| \frac{\partial^l f}{\partial x^l \partial y^{2r-l}} \right\| K(l) K(2r-l) \\
&\quad n_i^{-l/2} m_j^{-\frac{1}{2}(2r-l)} \cdot \int_0^1 (1-t)^{2r-1} dt \leq M_r \cdot n^{-r} N(f)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.22}$$

于是结合 (2.20)–(2.22) $\|L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leq \|J\| \leq M_r \cdot n^{-r} N(f)$. 证毕.

3 主要结果

定理 3.1 (逼近正定理) 设 $f \in C(R^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R^2)$, 则有

$$\|L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leq M_r \omega^{2r}(f, n^{-1/2}). \tag{3.1}$$

证明 首先有 $N(f) \sim S(f) = \max_{0 \leq k \leq 2r} \left\| \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}} \right\|$, 取 $g \in D$, 则由引理 2.4 和引理 2.7 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \\
&\leq \|L_{n,m}(f - g, r; x, y) - (f - g)\| + \|f - g\| + \|L_{n,m}(g, r; x, y) - g(x, y)\| \\
&\leq M_r [\|f - g\| + n^{-r} S(g)].
\end{aligned}$$

上式两边对 g 取下确界, 即得 $\|L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leq M_r K_{2r}(f, n^{-r}) \sim M_r \omega^{2r}(f, n^{-1/2})$.

定理 3.2 (逼近逆定理) 设 $f \in C(R^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R^2)$, 则有

$$K_{2r}(f, n^{-r}) \leq \|L_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| + M_r (k_1/n)^r K_{2r}(f, k_1^{-r}). \tag{3.2}$$

证明 首先由 K -泛函的定义有

$$K_{2r}(f, n^{-r}) \leq \|f - L_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)\| + n^{-r} S(L_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)), \tag{3.3}$$

这里 $k_1 \leq n, k_2 \leq m$. 取 $g \in D$, 则由引理 2.5 和引理 2.6 得

$$\begin{aligned}
S(L_{k_1, k_2}(f - g, r; x, y)) &\sim N(L_{k_1, k_2}(f - g, r; x, y)) \leq M_r \cdot k_1 \|f - g\| \\
S(L_{k_1, k_2}(g, r; x, y)) &\sim N(L_{k_1, k_2}(g, r; x, y)) \leq M_r \cdot N(g),
\end{aligned}$$

从而得

$$n^{-r} S(L_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)) \leq M_r \cdot n^{-r} [k_1 \|f - g\| + S(g)]$$

$$\leq M_r(k_1/n)^r (\|f - g\| + k_1 S(g)).$$

两边对 g 取下确界, 即得

$$n^{-r} S(L_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)) \leq M_r(k_1/n)^r K_{2r}(f; k_1'). \quad (3.4)$$

将(3.4)代入(3.3)即知(3.2)成立.

由定理 3.1 和定理 3.2 及 Berens-Lorentz 引理[6, Lemma 9.3.4]知下列定理成立.

定理 3.3(逼近等价定理) 设 $f \in C(R^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R^2)$, $0 < \alpha < 2r$, 则有

$$\|L_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| = O(n^{-\alpha/2}) \Leftrightarrow \omega^{2r}(f, h) = O(h^\alpha)$$

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Approximation by a Class of Combinations of Multidimensional Gauss-Weierstrass Operators

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Abstract: In this paper, a class of combinations of multidimensional Gauss-Weierstrass operators are considered, and the direct and converse theorems and the characterization of approximation rate are given.

Key words: multidimensional Gauss-Weierstrass operators; linear combination of multidimensional operators; uniform approximation; characterization.