

一类多元 Szasz-Mirakjan 算子线性组合的一致逼近

周小华, 辛晓东

(绍兴文理学院上虞分院数学系, 浙江上虞 312300)

摘 要: 运用 K-泛函方法, 主要研究一类多元 Szasz-mirakjan 算子线性组合的逼近问题, 建立一致逼近下的正、逆定理, 并给出逼近阶的估计和特征刻画。从而将一元 Szasz-Mirakjan 算子及其线性组合的相关结果推广到多元情形。

关键词: 多元 Szasz-Mirakjan 算子; 线性组合; 一致逼近; 特征刻画

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0 引 言

一元 Szasz-Mirakjan 算子定义为:

$$S_n(f; x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) P_{n,k}(x), P_{n,k}(x) = e^{-nx} \frac{(nx)^k}{k!}, x \geq 0, n \in N. \quad (1)$$

一元 Szasz 型算子线性组合的点态逼近问题^[1], 以及多元 Szasz-Mirakjan 算子的一致逼近问题^[2], 已有较为深入的研究, 并取得相应的逼近结论。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。为方便计, 仅限于讨论二元情形, 其余多元情形可类似讨论。文中将二元 Szasz-Mirakjan 算子 $S_{n,m}(f; x)$ 构造为

$$S_{n,m}(f; x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{k}{n}, \frac{l}{m}\right) P_{n,k}(x) P_{m,l}(y) \quad (2)$$

其线性组合可“形式”定义为:

$$S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \cdot S_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) \quad r > 1 \quad (3)$$

其中 $n_i, m_j \in N$, 且 n_i, m_j 及 $C_{i,j}(n, m)$ 满足如下条件 (k, C, k_1, k_2 为绝对常数)

$$\begin{aligned} (a) & \begin{cases} n = n_0 < n_1 < \dots < n_{r-1} \leq kn \\ m = m_0 < m_1 < \dots < m_{r-1} \leq km \end{cases} & (b) & \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i |C_{i,j}(n, m)| \leq C \\ (c) & \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) = 1 & (d) & \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) n_i^{-\rho} m_j^{\rho-\sigma} = 0 \\ (e) & 0 < k_1 \leq \frac{n}{m} \leq k_2 < +\infty, \rho = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \sigma; \sigma = 1, 2, \dots, r-1 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

如上定义的线性组合是唯一存在的^[3]。

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

$$\|S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\|_{\infty} = O(n^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \Leftrightarrow \omega_{\varphi}^{2r}(f, h) = O(h^{\alpha}) \quad (5)$$

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

$$\|f\| = \sup_{(x,y) \in R^2} |f(x,y)|, \omega_\varphi^{2r}(f,t) = \sup_{0 < h \leq t} \sup_{\max |v_i|=1} \|\Delta_{h,\varphi}^r f(x,y)\|$$

$$\Delta_{h,\varphi}^r f(x,y) = \sum_{k=0}^r \binom{r}{k} f\left(x + \left(\frac{r}{2} - k\right)h\varphi v_1, y + \left(\frac{r}{2} - k\right)h\varphi v_2\right)$$

如下关系成立^[4]:

$$\omega_\varphi^{2r}(f,t) \sim K_{2r,\varphi}(f,t^{2r}) \quad (6)$$

这里

$$K_{2r,\varphi}(f,t^{2r}) = \inf_{g \in D} \{ \|f - g\| + t^{2r} S(g) \}, S(g) = \max_{0 \leq k \leq 2r} \left\| \varphi^{2r} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2r} g}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}} \right\|, \varphi(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

D 为如下的 Sobolev 空间:

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

1 引理

为证明本文的主要结论,需要先证明下列引理:

引理 1.1 设 $f \in C(R_+^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R_+^2)$, 则有

$$\|S_{n,m}(f,r;x,y)\| \leq M \|f\| \quad (7)$$

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 由文献[2]引理 1 知: $\|S_{n_i,m_j}(f;x,y)\| \leq M \|f\|$, 又由式(3)和式(4)(b)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |S_{n,m}(f,r;x,y)| &= \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n,m) \cdot S_{n_i,m_j}(f;x,y) \right| \leq \\ &\|S_{n_i,m_j}(f;x,y)\| \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i |C_{i,j}(n,m)| \leq M \|f\| \end{aligned}$$

从而引理 1.1 得证。

引理 1.2 设 $f \in C(R_+^2) \cap L_{+\infty}(R_+^2)$, 则有

$$\|N(S_{n,m}(f,r;x,y))\| \leq M_r \cdot n^r \|f\| \quad (8)$$

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

证明 当 $x > \frac{1}{n}$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{\partial^{2r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^{2r-s}} S_{n_i,m_j}(f;x,y) \right\| &= \left\| \frac{\partial^{2r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^{2r-s}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{k}{n_i}, \frac{l}{m_j}\right) P_{n_i,k}(x) P_{n_j,l}(y) \right\| = \\ &\left\| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{k}{n_i}, \frac{l}{m_j}\right) P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \right\| \leq \\ &\|f\| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} |P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y)| \end{aligned}$$

由关系式^[1], $P_{n_i,k}^{(s)} = \sum_{2a+b \leq s} q_{a,b,s}(k-n_i x) s^{-2a-b} x^{a-s} n_i^a P_{n_i,k}(x)$

其中 $l \leq 0, m \leq 0$ 且为整数, $q_{a,b,s}$ 为与 k 及 x 无关, 关于 n_i 一致有界的常数。

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\varphi^s(x) P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x)| &\leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{2a+b \leq s} |k - n_i x|^{s-2a-b} x^{a-\frac{s}{2}} n_i^a P_{n_i,k}(x) = \\ &C \sum_{2a+b \leq s} x^{a-\frac{s}{2}} n_i^a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |k - n_i x|^{s-2a-b} P_{n_i,k}(x) = \\ &C \sum_{2a+b \leq s} x^{a-\frac{s}{2}} S_{n_i}(|t-x|^{s-2a-b}; x) \end{aligned}$$

注意到文献[4] $S_n((t-x)^{2m}; x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q_{i,m} \left(\frac{x}{n_i}\right)^{m-i} n_i^{-2i}, m \in \mathbb{N}$

此处 $q_{i,m}$ 与 x 无关,关于 n_i 一致有界。所以 $S_n((t-x)^{2m};x) \leq C\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^m$ 。

于是由 Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\varphi^s(x) P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x)| &\leq C \sum_{2a+b \leq s} x^{a-\frac{s}{2}} S_{n_i}(|t-x|^{2s-4a-2b};x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \\ &C \sum_{2a+b \leq s} (n_i x)^{-\frac{b}{2}} n_i^{\frac{s}{2}} \leq C \cdot n_i^{\frac{s}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

同理可证

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\varphi^{2r-s}(y) P_{m_j,k}^{(2r-s)}(y)| \leq C \cdot m_j^{\frac{2r-s}{2}}$$

所以有 $\left| \varphi^{2r} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^{2r-s}} S_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) \right| \leq M_r m_j^{\frac{2r-s}{2}} n_i^{\frac{s}{2}} \|f\|$

当 $0 \leq x < \frac{1}{n}$ 时,利用 Z. Ditzian V. Totik 文献[4]中相同的方法可以证明

$$\left| \varphi^{2r} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^{2r-s}} S_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) \right| \leq M_r n_i^r \|f\|$$

从而

$$\left| \varphi^{2r} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2r}}{\partial x^k \partial y^{2r-k}} S_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) \right| \leq M_r n^r \|f\|$$

故引理结论成立。

引理 1.3 设 $f \in D$, 则有

$$\|N(S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y))\| \leq M_r \cdot N(f) \quad (9)$$

证明 利用 Taylor 公式:

$$f(u; v) = \sum_{h=0}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \left[(u-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (v-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^h f(x, y) + R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v) \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v) &= \frac{1}{(2r-1)!} \int_0^1 \left[(u-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (v-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{2r} \\ &\quad f([x+t(u-x), y+t(v-y)](1-t)^{2r-1} dt \end{aligned}$$

从而得 $\varphi^s(x) \cdot \varphi^{2r-s}(y) \frac{\partial^{2r}}{\partial x^s \partial y^{2r-s}} S_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) =$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \left[\left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^h f(x, y) P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^s(x) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) + \\ &\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v) P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^s(x) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) =: I + J \\ I &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \sum_{\tau=0}^h \binom{h}{\tau} \frac{\partial^h f(x, y)}{\partial x^{\tau} \partial y^{h-\tau}} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^{\tau} \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{h-\tau} P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^s(x) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) = \\ &\sum_{h=0}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \sum_{\tau=0}^h \binom{h}{\tau} \frac{\partial^h f(x, y)}{\partial x^{\tau} \partial y^{h-\tau}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^{\tau} P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) \varphi^s(x) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{h-\tau} P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\tau < s$ 与 $h - \tau < 2r - s$ 必有一式成立

所以 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^{\tau} P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) \varphi^s(x) = 0$ 与 $\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{h-\tau} P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) = 0$

必有一式成立,即 $I=0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} |J| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2r-1)!} \int_0^1 \left[\left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{2r} f \left[x+t \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right), y+t \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. (1-t)^{2r-1} dt P_{n_i,k}^{(s)}(x) \varphi^s(x) P_{m_j,l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) \right| = \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{(2r-1)!} \sum_{\tau=0}^{2r} \binom{2r}{\tau} \int_0^1 \frac{\partial^{2r} f}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{2r-\tau}} (1-t)^{2r-1} dt \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^\tau \right. \\ \left. P_{n_i, k}^{(s)}(x) \varphi^s(x) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{2r-\tau} P_{m_j, l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) \right| \leqslant \\ C \sum_{l=0}^{2r} \left\| \frac{\partial^{2r} f}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{2r-\tau}} \right\| \sum_{\tau=0}^{2r} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^\tau P_{n_i, k}^{(s)}(x) \varphi^s(x) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{2r-\tau} P_{m_j, l}^{(2r-s)}(y) \varphi^{2r-s}(y) \right|$$

设 $A_{i,j}(n, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x \right)^j P_{n,k}^{(i)}(x) \varphi^i(x)$ 。

则当 $x > \frac{1}{n}$ 时, $S_{n,k}^{(i)} = \sum_{2a+b \leqslant i} q_{a,b,i}(k-nx)^{i-2a-b} x^{a-i} n^a P_{n,k}(x)$,

其中 $l \geqslant 0, m \geqslant 0$ 且为整数, $q_{a,b,s}$ 与 k 及 x 无关, 关于 n 一致有界。

从而

$$A_{i,j}(n, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{2a+b \leqslant i} q_{a,b,i}(k-nx)^{i-2a-b} x^{a-i} n^a \left(\frac{k}{n} - x \right)^j \varphi^i(x) P_{n,k}(x) \leqslant \\ C \sum_{2a+b \leqslant i} x^{a-\frac{i}{2}} n^{i-a-b} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x \right)^{i+j-2a-b} P_{n,k}(x)$$

考虑到 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n} - x \right)^{i+j-2a-b} P_{n,k}(x) \leqslant C \left(\frac{x}{n} \right)^{\frac{(i+j-2a-b)}{2}}$, 则 $A_{i,j}(n, x) \leqslant C x^{\frac{j}{2}} n^{\frac{i-j}{2}}$

从而可得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^\tau P_{n_i, k}^{(s)}(x) \varphi^s(x) \leqslant c \varphi^\tau(x) n_i^{\frac{s-\tau}{2}} \\ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{2r-\tau} P_{n_i, k}^{(2r-s)}(x) \varphi^{2r-s}(x) \leqslant c \varphi^{2r-\tau}(y) m_j^{\frac{\tau-s}{2}}$$

所以有 $|J| \leqslant C \left\| \frac{\partial^{2r} f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{2r-\tau}} \right\| \sum_{\tau=0}^{2r} \varphi^\tau(x) n_i^{\frac{s-\tau}{2}} \varphi^{2r-\tau}(y) m_j^{\frac{\tau-s}{2}}$

即 $|J| \leqslant C \sum_{\tau=0}^{2r} \left\| \frac{\partial^{2r} f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{2r-\tau}} \varphi^\tau(x) \varphi^{2r-\tau}(y) \right\| \leqslant M_r \cdot N(f)$ 。

故式(9)成立。

引理 1.4 设 $f \in D$, 则有

$$\|S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leqslant M_r \cdot n^{-r} \cdot N(f) \quad (11)$$

证明 由式(3)得

$$S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) [S_{n_i, m_j}(f; x, y) - f(x, y)] = \\ \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \left[\left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^h \\ f(x, y) P_{n_i, k}(x) P_{m_j, l}(y) + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} R_{2r} \\ (f, x, y, u, v) P_{n_i, k}(x) P_{m_j, l}(y) =: I_1 + J_1$$

其中由式(7)和文献[3]注 1.3 得

$$|I_1| = \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \sum_{\tau=0}^h \binom{h}{\tau} \frac{\partial^h f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{h-\tau}} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^\tau \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{2r-\tau} \right. \\ \left. P_{n_i, k}(x) P_{m_j, l}(y) \right| = \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \cdot \sum_{h=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \sum_{\tau=0}^h \binom{h}{\tau} \frac{\partial^h f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{h-\tau}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^\tau \right. \\ \left. P_{n_i, k}(x) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{h-\tau} P_{m_j, l}(y) \right| \leqslant C \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \cdot \sum_{h=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \sum_{\tau=0}^h \binom{h}{\tau} \frac{\partial^h f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{h-\tau}} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \varphi^\tau(x) n_i^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} \varphi^{h-\tau}(y) m_j^{\frac{\tau}{2}-\frac{h}{2}} \right| \leq C \left| \sum_{h=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \sum_{\tau=0}^h \binom{h}{\tau} \frac{\partial^h f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{h-\tau}} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) n_i^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} m_j^{\frac{\tau}{2}-\frac{h}{2}} \varphi^\tau(x) \varphi^{h-\tau}(y) \right| \leq \\
& C \left| \sum_{h=1}^{2r-1} \frac{1}{h!} \sum_{\tau=0}^h \binom{h}{\tau} \frac{\partial^h f(x, y)}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{h-\tau}} \varphi^\tau(x) \varphi^{h-\tau}(y) \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) n_i^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} m_j^{\frac{\tau}{2}-\frac{h}{2}} \right| = 0 \\
|J_1| &= \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} R_{2r}(f, x, y, u, v) P_{n_i, k}(x) P_{m_j, l}(y) \right| = \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i C_{i,j}(n, m) \cdot \right. \\
& \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2r-1)!} \int_0^1 \left[\left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{2r} \cdot f \left[x + t \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right), \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. y + t \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right) \right] \cdot (1-t)^{2r-1} dt \right\} P_{n_i, k}(x) P_{m_j, l}(y) \leq C_r \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \sum_{j=0}^i |C_{i,j}(n, m)| \\
& \left[\sum_{\tau=0}^{2r} \left\| \varphi^\tau(x) \cdot \varphi^{2r-\tau}(y) \frac{\partial^{2r} f}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{2r-\tau}} \right\| \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \left(\frac{k}{n_i} - x \right)^\tau \varphi^{-\tau}(x) P_{n_i, k}(x) \right| \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left| \left(\frac{l}{m_j} - y \right)^{2r-\tau} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \varphi^{-\tau}(y) P_{m_j, l}(y) \right| \right] \|J_1\| \leq C_r \cdot n_i^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} \cdot m_j^{\frac{\tau}{2}-\frac{2r}{2}} \sum_{\tau=0}^{2r} \left\| \varphi^\tau(x) \cdot \varphi^{2r-\tau}(y) \frac{\partial^{2r} f}{\partial x^\tau \partial y^{2r-\tau}} \right\|
\end{aligned}$$

从而

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

引理 1.4 成立。

2 主要结果的证明

定理 2.1(逼近正定理), 设 $f \in C(R^2)$, 则有

$$\|S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leq M_r \omega_\varphi^{2r} \left(f, n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \quad (12)$$

证明 由定义知 $N(f) \sim S(f)$, 取 $g \in D$, 则由引理 1.1 和引理 1.4 可得

$$\|S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leq \|S_{n,m}(f - g, r; x, y) - (f - g)\| + \|f - g\| + \|S_{n,m}(g, r; x, y) - g(x, y)\| \leq M_r (\|f - g\| + n^{-r} S(g))$$

上式两边对 g 取下确界, 即得

$$\|S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| \leq M_r \cdot K_{2r, \varphi} \left(f, \left(n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{2r} \right) \sim M_r \omega_\varphi^{2r} \left(f, n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

定理 2.2(逼近逆定理), 设 $f \in C(R^2)$, 则有

$$K_{2r, \varphi}(f, n^{-r}) \leq \|S_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)\| + M_r \left(\frac{k_1}{n} \right)^r K_{2r, \varphi}(f, k_1^{-r}) \quad (13)$$

证明 首先由 K -泛函的定义有

$$K_{2r, \varphi}(f, n^{-r}) \leq \|f - S_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)\| + n^{-r} S(S_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)) \quad (14)$$

这里 $k_1 \leq n, k_2 \leq m$, 取 $g \in D$, 则由引理 1.2 和引理 1.3 得

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

从而得

$$n^{-r} S(S_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)) \leq M_r \cdot n^{-r} (k_1^r \|f - g\| + S(g)) \leq M_r \left(\frac{k_1}{n} \right)^r (\|f - g\| + k_1^{-r} S(g))$$

上式两边对 g 取下确界, 即得

$$n^{-r} S(S_{k_1, k_2}(f, r; x, y)) \leq M_r \left(\frac{k_1}{n} \right)^r K_{2r, \varphi}(f, k_1^{-r}) \quad (15)$$

将式(15)代入式(14)即知式(13)成立。

定理 2.3(逼近等价定理) 设 $f \in C(R^2), 0 < \alpha < 2r$. 则有

$$\|S_{n,m}(f, r; x, y) - f(x, y)\| = O\left(n^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \Leftrightarrow \omega_\varphi^{2r}(f, h) = O(h^\alpha) \quad (16)$$

证明 由定理 2.1 和定理 2.2 及 Berebs-Lorentz 引理^[4]知式(16)成立。
定理 2.3 证毕。

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Uniform Approximation by Class of Combinations of
Multidimensional Szasz-Mirakjan Operators

ZHOU Xiao-hua, XIN Xiao-dong

(Department of Mathematics, Shangyu College, Shaoxing University, Shangyu 312300, China)

Abstract: In this paper, a class of linear combinations of multidimensional Szasz-Mirakjan operators are considered by K-factional method. A theorem and its reverse under uniform approximation are established, the estimate and characterization of the order of the approximation are also given. Then, the author extend the results of one-dimensional Szasz-Mirakjan operators to multidimension results.

Key words: multidimensional szasz-mirakjan operators; linear combination; uniform approximation; characterization

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