

关于二元三角插值多项式的线性求和问题

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摘要: 本文构造了一个新的求和因子, 使得带有该求和因子的二元三角插值多项式对任意的被插值的二元连续周期函数 $f(x, y) \in C(\Omega)$ 都能在全平面上一致收敛, 且达到最佳收敛阶.

关键词: 求和因子; 一致收敛; 最佳收敛阶.

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1 序言

如果 $f(x, y) \in C(\Omega)$, 其中 $\Omega = [-\pi \leq x \leq \pi, -\pi \leq y \leq \pi]$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 的双重 Fourier 级数部分和为:

$$S_{nm}(f; x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^m (a_{k,l} \cos kx \cos ly + b_{k,l} \sin kx \cos ly + c_{k,l} \cos kx \sin ly + d_{k,l} \sin kx \sin ly),$$

式中 $a_{k,l}, b_{k,l}, c_{k,l}, d_{k,l}$ 为 $f(x, y)$ 的双重 Fourier 系数.

取结点组为

$$(x_k, y_l) = \left(\frac{2k\pi}{2n+1}, \frac{2l\pi}{2m+1} \right),$$

其中 $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2n, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2m$, 如果让 $S_{nm}(f; x, y)$ 在这些点处的值与 $f(x, y)$ 的值相同, 则我们获得一个二元三角插值多项式:

$$H_{n,m}(f; x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{2m} f(x_k, y_l) \left(1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \cos \alpha(x - x_k) + 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^m \cos \beta(y - y_l) + 4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^m \cos \alpha(x - x_k) \cos \beta(y - y_l) \right),$$

其中 $M = 2m + 1, N = 2n + 1$, 众所周知, $H_{nm}(f; x, y)$ 并非对任意的被插值的二元连续周期函数都能在全平面上一致收敛, 为改进其收敛性, 一种方法为构造求和因子 $\rho_{\alpha,\beta}$, 使其满足以下两个条件:

(1) $\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} \rho_{\alpha,\beta} = 1$;

(2) $\iint_{\Omega} |1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha,0} \cos \alpha t + 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{0,\beta} \cos \beta \tau + 4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{\alpha,\beta} \cos \alpha t \cos \beta \tau| dt d\tau \leq A$, 其中 A 为常数.

则带有该求和因子的算子可以在全平面上一致地收敛到每个连续的 $f(x, y) \in C(\Omega)^{[1,2]}$, 而对于求和因子的构造, 一直是一个难点, 在本文中, 通过构造求和因子 $\rho_{\alpha, \beta}$, 使得带有该求和因子的二元三角插值多项式 $T_{nm}(f; x, y)$ 对任意的被插值的二元连续周期函数都能在全平面上一致收敛.

具体构造如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\alpha, \beta} = & 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} \cos \alpha \delta_{in} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_2+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^j \binom{r_2+1}{j} \cos \beta \delta_{jm} + \\ & \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+r_2}{2}+1} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^{i+j} \binom{r_1+1}{i} \binom{r_2+1}{j} \cos \alpha \delta_{in} \cos \beta \delta_{jm}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\delta_{in} = \left(\frac{r_1+1}{2} - i\right)\mu_n$, $\delta_{jm} = \left(\frac{r_2+1}{2} - j\right)\mu_m$ 并且满足方程: $\cos(n+1)\mu_n = 0$, $\cos(m+1)\mu_m = 0$, $\mu_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$, $\mu_m = O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$. 则带有该求和因子 $\rho_{\alpha, \beta}$ 的二元三角插值多项式为

$$\begin{aligned} T_{n,m}(f; x, y) = & \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{2m} f(x_k, y_l) \left(1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha,0} \cos \alpha(x - x_k) + 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{0,\beta} \cos \beta(y - y_l) + \right. \\ & \left. 4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{\alpha,\beta} \cos \alpha(x - x_k) \cos \beta(y - y_l)\right). \end{aligned}$$

2 主要结果

引理 2.1 设 $p(x, y)$ 是类 $H_{n,m}^T$ 中与 $f(x, y)$ 具有最佳逼近值三角多项式, 即

$$|p(x, y) - f(x, y)| \leq E_{nm}^*(f),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} T_{nm}(p; x, y) = & p(x, y) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} p(x - \delta_{in}, y) - \\ & \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_2+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^j \binom{r_2+1}{j} p(x, y - \delta_{jm}) + \\ & \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+r_2}{2}+1} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^{i+j} \binom{r_1+1}{i} \binom{r_2+1}{j} p(x - \delta_{in}, y - \delta_{jm}). \end{aligned}$$

证明 仿照文献 [2] 中定理 2 中的证明及 $T_{nm}(p; x, y)$ 的定义容易证明.

引理 2.2 下面的估计式成立:

$$(1) \lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} \rho_{\alpha, \beta} = 1;$$

$$(2) \iint_{\Omega} \left| 1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha,0} \cos \alpha t + 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{0,\beta} \cos \beta \tau + 4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{\alpha,\beta} \cos \alpha t \cos \beta \tau \right| \leq A, \text{ 式}$$

中 A 为常数.

证明 定义 $G(t) = 1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha,0} \cos \alpha t$, $H(\tau) = 1 + 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{0,\beta} \cos \beta \tau$, 则只须证明

$$\left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |G(t)| dt \right) \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |H(\tau)| d\tau \right) = A_1 A_2 \leq A.$$

首先证明: $A_1 = O(1)$. 由于

$$\rho_{\alpha,0} \cos \alpha t = \cos \alpha t - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} \cos \alpha(t - \delta_{in}).$$

令 $D_n(t) = 1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \cos \alpha t$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) &= 1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha,0} \cos \alpha t \\ &= D_n(t) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} D_n\left(t - \left(\frac{r_1+1}{2} - i\right)\mu_n\right). \end{aligned}$$

如果记 $h_{n,1}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(D_n(t - \mu_n) + D_n(t + \mu_n))$.

对于 $r_1 = 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots$

$$h_{n,r_1}(t) = h_{n,1}(t) - \frac{1}{2}(h_{n,r_1-2}(t - \mu_n) - 2h_{n,r_1-2}(t) + h_{n,r_1-2}(t + \mu_n)),$$

则我们可以用数学归纳法证明

$$h_{h,r_1}(t) = G(t). \quad (2.1)$$

首先当 $r_1 = 1$ 或者 $r_1 = 3$ 时, (2.1) 式显然成立.

设 $r_1 = l$ 时, (2.1) 式成立, 即

$$h_{n,l}(t) = D_n(t) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{l+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{l+1} (-1)^i \binom{l+1}{i} D_n\left(t - \left(\frac{l+1}{2} - i\right)\mu_n\right).$$

则当 $r_1 = l+2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & D_n(t) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{l+3}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{l+3} (-1)^i \binom{l+3}{i} D_n\left(t - \left(\frac{l+3}{2} - i\right)\mu_n\right) \\ &= D_n(t) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{l+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^2 (-1)^i \binom{2}{i} \sum_{j=0}^{l+1} (-1)^j \binom{l+1}{j} D_n\left(t - \left(\frac{l+3}{2} - i - j\right)\mu_n\right) \\ &= D_n(t) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^2 (-1)^i \binom{2}{i} D_n(t - (1-i)\mu_n) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^2 (-1)^i \binom{2}{i} \\ & \quad \left\{ D_n(t - (1-i)\mu_n) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{l+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{l+1} (-1)^j \binom{l+1}{j} D_n\left(t - (1-i)\mu_n - \left(\frac{l+1}{2} - j\right)\mu_n\right) \right\} \\ &= h_{n,1}(t) - \frac{1}{2}(h_{n,l}(t - \mu_n) - 2h_{n,l}(t) + h_{n,l}(t + \mu_n)) \\ &= h_{n,l+2}(t), \end{aligned}$$

即 $r_1 = l + 2$ 时, (2.1) 式成立. 故由数学归纳法可知, 对任意的 r_1 , (2.1) 式成立.

下面证明:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |G(t)| dt \leq A_1,$$

式中 A_1 为常数. 设 $\mu_n = O(\frac{1}{n})$, 并且满足方程 $\cos(n+1)\mu_n = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(D_n(t - \mu_n) + D_n(t + \mu_n)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})(t - \mu_n)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(t - \mu_n)} + \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})(t + \mu_n)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(t + \mu_n)} \right\} \\ &= \frac{\cos(n+1)t \sin(n+1)\mu_n \sin \mu_n}{-2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(t - \mu_n) \sin \frac{1}{2}(t + \mu_n)}. \end{aligned}$$

于是利用 $D_n(t)$ 偶性与对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_E |h_{n,1}(t)| dt &= 4 \left(\int_0^{2\mu_n} + \int_{2\mu_n}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \mu_n} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\mu_n}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) |h_{n,1}(t)| dt \\ &= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3. \end{aligned}$$

对于 α_1, α_3 , 有 $\mu_n = O(\frac{1}{n})$, 而由于 $|D_n(t)| \leq n + 1$, 有 $|\alpha_1| \leq c_1, |\alpha_3| \leq c_2$, 对于 α_2 , 利用上面的证明与不等式

$$\frac{2}{\pi} t \leq \sin t \leq t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

有

$$|\alpha_2| \leq c_3 \int_{2\mu_n}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \mu_n} \frac{\mu_n}{(t - \mu_n)(t + \mu_n)} dt = \frac{c_3}{2} \left(\ln \frac{t - \mu_n}{t + \mu_n} \right) \Big|_{2\mu_n}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \mu_n} \leq c_4,$$

在这里 c_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) 均为常数.

综合 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$, 可得

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |h_{n,1}(t)| dt \leq c_5,$$

则 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |G(t)| dt \leq A_1$, 同理可证 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |H(\tau)| d\tau \leq A_2$, 这就证明了引理 2.2 成立.

定理 2.1 若 $f(x, y) \in C(\Omega)$, 则 $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} T_{nm}(f; x, y) = f(x, y)$ 在全平面上一致成立.

证明 显然, 对于求和因子 $\rho_{\alpha, \beta}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} \rho_{\alpha, \beta} &= 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_2+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^j \binom{r_2+1}{j} + \\ & \quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+r_2}{2}+1} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^{i+j} \binom{r_1+1}{i} \binom{r_2+1}{j} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

而由引理 2.2,

$$\iint_{\Omega} \left| 1 + 2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha, 0} \cos \alpha t + 2 \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{0, \beta} \cos \beta \tau + 4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{\alpha, \beta} \cos \alpha t \cos \beta \tau \right| dt d\tau \leq A,$$

式中 A 为常数. 由此可以证明, 带有此求和因子 $\rho_{\alpha,\beta}$ 的二元三角插值多项式 $T_{nm}(f; x, y)$ 对任意的被插值的二元连续周期函数都能在全平面内是一致收敛, 即定理 1 成立.

定理 2.2 若 $f(x, y) \in C^{s,r}(\Omega)$, 则有

$$T_{nm}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) = O\left\{E_{nm}^*(f) + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^s \omega\left(f_{x^s}^{(s)}; \frac{1}{n}, \bullet\right) + \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^r \omega\left(f_{y^r}^{(r)}; \bullet, \frac{1}{m}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^s \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^r \omega\left(f_{x^s y^r}^{(s+r)}; \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{m}\right)\right\},$$

其中 $E_{nm}^*(f)$ 是类 $H_{nm}^*(f)$ 中的三角多项式与 $f(x, y)$ 的最佳逼近值.

证明 设 $p(x, y)$ 是类 $H_{n,m}^T$ 中与 $f(x, y)$ 具有最佳逼近值三角多项式, 则有

$$|p(x, y) - f(x, y)| \leq E_{nm}^*(f).$$

由引理 2.1 可知 $p(x, y)$ 有如下性质

$$\begin{aligned} T_{nm}(p; x, y) &= p(x, y) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} p(x - \delta_{in}, y) - \\ &\quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_2+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^j \binom{r_2+1}{j} p(x, y - \delta_{jm}) + \\ &\quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+r_2}{2}+1} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^{i+j} \binom{r_1+1}{i} \binom{r_2+1}{j} p(x - \delta_{in}, y - \delta_{jm}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{nm}(f; x, y) - f(x, y) &= T_{nm}(f - P; x, y) + (p(x, y) - f(x, y)) - \\ &\quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} (p(x - \delta_{in}, y) - f(x - \delta_{in}, y)) - \\ &\quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_2+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^j \binom{r_2+1}{j} (p(x, y - \delta_{jm}) - f(x, y - \delta_{jm})) + \\ &\quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+r_2}{2}+1} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^{i+j} \binom{r_1+1}{i} \binom{r_2+1}{j} (p(x - \delta_{in}, y - \delta_{jm}) - f(x - \delta_{in}, y - \delta_{jm})) - \\ &\quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} f(x - \delta_{in}, y) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_2+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^j \binom{r_2+1}{j} f(x, y - \delta_{jm}) + \\ &\quad \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+r_2}{2}+1} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} \sum_{j=0}^{r_2+1} (-1)^{i+j} \binom{r_1+1}{i} \binom{r_2+1}{j} f(x - \delta_{in}, y - \delta_{jm}) = \sum_{i=1}^8 e_i. \end{aligned}$$

由于对于 $i = 2, 3, 4, 5$, 有 $e_i = O(E_{nm}^*(f))$

$$\begin{aligned} |e_1| &= O(E_{nm}^*(f)) \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \sum_{l=0}^{2m} \left| \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha,0} \cos \alpha t + \rho_{0,\beta} \cos \beta \tau + 4 \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \sum_{\beta=1}^m \rho_{\alpha,\beta} \cos \alpha t \cos \beta \tau \right| \\ &= O(E_{nm}^*(f)), \end{aligned}$$

若 $f(x, y) \in C^{s,r}(\Omega)$, 则利用导数和差分的关系有

$$\begin{aligned} |e_6| &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1}{i} f\left(x - \left(\frac{r_1+1}{2} - i\right)\mu_n, y\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1-s} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1-s}{i} \sum_{j=0}^s (-1)^j \binom{s}{j} f\left(x - \left(\frac{r_1+1}{2} - i - j\right)\mu_n, y\right) \right| \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \mu_n^s \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r_1+1-s} (-1)^i \binom{r_1+1-s}{i} f_{x^s}^{(s)}(\xi_i, y) \right| \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{r_1+1}{2}} \mu_n^s \left| \sum_{i=0}^{r-k_1} (-1)^i \binom{r_1-s}{i} (f_{x^s}^{(s)}(\xi_i, y) - f_{x^s}^{(s)}(\xi_{i+1}, y)) \right| = O\left(\frac{1}{n^s} \omega\left(f_{x^s}^{(s)}; \frac{1}{n}, \bullet\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

而由于 $|e_7| = O\left(\frac{1}{m^r} \omega\left(f_{y^r}^{(r)}; \bullet, \frac{1}{m}\right)\right)$, $|e_8| = O\left(\frac{1}{n^s} \frac{1}{m^r} \omega\left(f_{x^s y^r}^{(s+r)}; \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{m}\right)\right)$, 由 e_i 的估计式可得定理 2.2 成立.

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Linear Summability of Bivariate Trigonometric Interpolation Polynomials

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Abstract: We construct a summation factor in this paper, such that the bivariate trigonometric polynomials with the summation factor converge uniformly on the whole plane for any $f(x, y) \in C(\Omega)$, and have the best approximation order.

Key words: summation factor converges uniformly; best approximation order.