

# 单纯形上 Meyer-König and Zeller 算子的二阶矩量\*

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**摘要:** 该文讨论了单纯形上 Meyer-König and Zeller 算子的矩量问题. 首先得到了二阶矩量在广义积分下的显式表示, 并由此导出了二阶矩量的二元 Appell 超几何函数表示, 超几何级数表示和完全渐近公式.

**关键词:** 单纯形; Meyer-König and Zeller 算子; Appell 超几何函数; 超几何级数; 完全渐近公式.

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## 1 引言

正线性算子的矩量, 尤其是二阶矩量能很好地反映出算子的一些逼近性质, 是很有意义的研究课题. 也有了不少结果, 但绝大多数是关于一元情形的. 1984 年, Alkemade<sup>[1]</sup> 中利用超几何级数导出了 Meyer-König and Zeller 算子二阶矩量的显式表示. 后来, 被 Abel 推广到了任意阶<sup>[2]</sup>. Meyer-König and Zeller 算子被 Cheney 和 Sharma<sup>[3]</sup> 稍作修正为

$$M_n(f, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{k}{n+k}\right) m_{n,k}(x) \quad (x \in [0, 1)), \quad (1)$$

$$M_n(f, 1) = f(1),$$

这里  $m_{n,k}(x) = \frac{(n+k)!}{k!n!} x^k (1-x)^{n+1} \quad (n \in N, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ .

我们用  $e^r$  表示函数  $x \rightarrow x^r (r = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ , 则由文[1]可知当  $r = 0, 1$  时, 有  $M_n(e^r, x) = x^r$ ; 而当  $r = 2$  时, 有

$$M_n(e^2, x) = x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)^2}{n+1} {}_2F_1(1, 2; n+2; x), \quad (2)$$

这里  ${}_2F_1(1, 2; n+2; x) (x \in [0, 1), n \in N)$  是超几何级数简记为  $F(1, 2; n+2; x)$ .

1996 年, 文献[4]将该算子推广到单纯形  $\Delta := \{(x, y) | x, y \geq 0; x+y \leq 1\}$  上, 定义如下

$$M_n(f; x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{k}{n+k+l}, \frac{l}{n+k+l}\right) m_{nkl}(x, y), \quad x+y \neq 1, \quad (3)$$

$$M_n(f; x, y) = f(x, y), \quad x+y = 1,$$

这里 
$$m_{nkl}(x, y) = \frac{(n+k+l)!}{n!k!l!} x^k y^l (1-x-y)^{n+1}.$$

文献[4]以及[5]利用二阶矩量的估计讨论了算子的一些基本的逼近性质. 记  $e_1^r: (x, y) \rightarrow x^r$ ,  $e_2^r: (x, y) \rightarrow y^r$  ( $r=0, 1, 2$ ),  $e_3^2: (x, y) \rightarrow xy$ , 则有(也可参见文[4]和[5])

$$M_n(e_k^r; x, y) = e_k^r \quad (k=1, 2; r=0, 1), \quad (4)$$

$$M_n(e_2^2; 0, y) = M_n(e^2, y), \quad (5)$$

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, 0) = M_n(e^2, x), \quad (6)$$

$$M_n(f; x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m_{n,k} \left( \frac{x}{1-y} \right) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} f\left( \frac{k}{n+k+l}, \frac{l}{n+k+l} \right) m_{n+k,l}(y), \quad (7)$$

$$M_n(f; x, y) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left( \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f\left( \frac{k}{n+k+l}, \frac{l}{n+k+l} \right) m_{n+l,k}(x). \quad (8)$$

本文的目的是导出单纯形上 Meyer-König and Zeller 算子二阶矩量的显式表示. 由于 Alkemade 和 Abel 的方法在这里都难以奏效, 只好另辟蹊径. 很幸运, 我们利用算子的分解技巧, 首先得到了二阶矩量的积分表示, 然后由此导出了二阶矩量的二元 Appell 超几何函数表示, 超几何级数表示和完全渐近公式.

## 2 积分表示

由(2)式、(7)式和(8)式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_1^2; x, y) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n+k+l} \right)^2 m_{nkl}(x, y) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left( \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{k}{n+k+l} \right)^2 m_{n+l,k}(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left( \frac{y}{1-x} \right) M_{n+l}(e^2; x) \\ &= x^2 + x(1-x)^2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left( \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \frac{1}{n+l+1} F(1, 2; n+l+2; x), \end{aligned}$$

这里超几何级数

$$F(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_j (\beta)_j}{(\gamma)_j j!} x^j,$$

$$(a)_0 = 1, \quad (a)_j = \prod_{i=0}^{j-1} (a+i) \quad (j \in N, a \in R).$$

我们还要以下的欧拉积分

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt \quad (\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0)$$

且 
$$\Gamma(n+1) = n! \quad n \in N.$$

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx \quad (\operatorname{Re}(p) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(q) > 0)$$

且 
$$B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}.$$

这样, 我们可得

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = x(1-x)^2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left( \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \frac{1}{n+l+1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1)_j (2)_j}{(n+l+2)_j j!} x^j$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x(1-x)^2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left(\frac{y}{1-x}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{j!}{(n+l+1)_j} x^{j-1} \\
&= x(1-x)^2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (n+l) m_{n,l} \left(\frac{y}{1-x}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(j+1)\Gamma(n+l)}{\Gamma(n+l+j+1)} x^{j-1} \\
&= x(1-x)^2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (n+l) m_{n,l} \left(\frac{y}{1-x}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} B(n+l, j+1) x^{j-1} \\
&= x(1-x)^2 \int_0^1 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (1-t)^j x^{j-1} \left[ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (n+l+1) m_{n,l} \left(\frac{y}{1-x}\right) t^{n+l-1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left(\frac{y}{1-x}\right) t^{n+l-1} \right] dt \\
&= x(1-x)^2 \int_0^1 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (1-t)^j x^{j-1} \left(1 - \frac{y}{1-x}\right)^{n+1} t^{n-1} \cdot \left[ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n+l,l} \left(\frac{ty}{1-x}\right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \left(1 - \frac{yt}{1-x}\right)^{-(n+2)} (n+1) - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} m_{n,l} \left(\frac{ty}{1-x}\right) \left(1 - \frac{yt}{1-x}\right)^{-(n+1)} \right] dt \\
&= x(1-x)^2 \int_0^1 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (1-t)^j x^{j-1} \left(1 - \frac{y}{1-x}\right)^{n+1} t^{n-1} \\
&\quad \cdot \left(1 - \frac{yt}{1-x}\right)^{-(n+2)} \left[ (n+1) - \left(1 - \frac{yt}{1-x}\right) \right] dt \\
&= x(1-x)^2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{y}{1-x}\right)^{n+1} t^{n-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{yt}{1-x}\right)^{-(n+2)} \\
&\quad \cdot \left(n + \frac{yt}{1-x}\right) \frac{(1-t)}{(1-x+xt)} dt \\
&= x(1-x)^2 (1-x-y)^{n+1} \int_0^1 \frac{1-t}{1-x+xt} d \frac{t^n}{(1-x-yt)^{n+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

再由分步积分和变量替换  $s=1-t$ , 便可得

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = x(1-x)^2 \int_0^1 (1-s)^n \left(1 + \frac{y}{1-x-y} s\right)^{-(n+1)} (1-xs)^{-2} ds.$$

由对称性, 有

$$M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 = y(1-y)^2 \int_0^1 (1-s)^n \left(1 + \frac{x}{1-x-y} s\right)^{-(n+1)} (1-ys)^{-2} ds.$$

至于  $M_n(e_3^2; x, y)$ , 我们注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n(e_3^2; x, y) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{kl}{(n+k+l)^2} m_{nkl}(x, y) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n+k} m_{n,k} \left(\frac{x}{1-y}\right) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{l}{n+k+l}\right) \frac{l}{n+k+l} m_{n+k,l}(y) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n+k} m_{n,k} \left(\frac{x}{1-y}\right) [M_{n+k}(e^1; y) - M_{n+k}(e^2; y)] \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n+k} m_{n,k} \left(\frac{x}{1-y}\right) \left[ y - y^2 - \frac{y(1-y)^2}{n+k+1} F(1, 2; n+k+2; y) \right].
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -y(1-y)^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{(n+k+1)(n+k)} m_{n,k} \left(\frac{x}{1-y}\right) F(1, 2; n+k+2; y).$$

类似  $M_n(e_1^2; x, y)$  的处理, 只是稍有不同, 我们有

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -xy(1-y) \int_0^1 (1-s)^{(n+1)} \left(1 + \frac{x}{1-x-y}s\right)^{-(n+1)} (1-ys)^{-2} ds.$$

这样, 我们便得到了算子二阶矩量的积分表示如下

**定理 1** 对任意的  $n \in N$  和  $(x, y) \in \Delta \setminus \{x+y=1\}$ , 有

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = x(1-x)^2 \int_0^1 (1-s)^n \left(1 + \frac{y}{1-x-y}s\right)^{-(n+1)} (1-xs)^{-2} ds, \quad (9)$$

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - y^2 = y(1-y)^2 \int_0^1 (1-s)^n \left(1 + \frac{x}{1-x-y}s\right)^{-(n+1)} (1-ys)^{-2} ds, \quad (10)$$

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -xy(1-y) \int_0^1 (1-s)^{(n+1)} \left(1 + \frac{x}{1-x-y}s\right)^{-(n+1)} (1-ys)^{-2} ds, \quad (11)$$

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -xy(1-x) \int_0^1 (1-s)^{(n+1)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{1-x-y}s\right)^{-(n+1)} (1-xs)^{-2} ds. \quad (12)$$

### 3 其它形式的表示

由于(见文[6]p. 191)

$$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\gamma-\alpha)}{\Gamma(\gamma)} F_1(\alpha; \beta, \beta'; \gamma; x, y) = \int_0^1 s^{\alpha-1} (1-s)^{\gamma-\alpha-1} (1-sx)^{-\beta} (1-sy)^{-\beta'} ds.$$

二元 Appell 超几何函数  $F_1(\alpha; \beta, \beta'; \gamma; x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_{k+l} (\beta)_k (\beta')_l}{(\gamma)_{k+l} k! l!} x^k y^l$ , 由定理 1 得

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = \frac{x(1-x)^2}{n+1} F_1(1; 2, n+1; n+2; x, -\frac{y}{1-x-y}).$$

再由  $F_1$  的其它等式(见文[6] p. 192), 我们就能得到

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = \frac{x(1-x)(1-x-y)}{n+1} F_1(1; 2, -1; n+2; x+y, \frac{y}{1-x}), \quad (13)$$

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = \frac{x(1-x-y)^{n+1}}{n+1} F_1(n+1; -1, n+1; n+2; x, x+y). \quad (14)$$

由对称性得

$$M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 = \frac{y(1-y)(1-x-y)}{n+1} F_1(1; 2, -1; n+2; \frac{x}{1-y}, x+y), \quad (15)$$

$$M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 = \frac{y(1-x-y)^{n+1}}{n+1} F_1(n+1; n+1, -1; n+2; x+y, y). \quad (16)$$

关于  $M_n(e_3^2; x, y)$ , 我们也容易得到

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -\frac{xy(1-y)}{n+2} F_1(1; n+1, 2; n+3; -\frac{x}{1-x-y}, y), \quad (17)$$

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -\frac{xy(1-x)}{n+2} F_1(1; 2, n+1; n+3; x, -\frac{y}{1-x-y}). \quad (18)$$

由于在  $\gamma = \beta + \beta'$  时, 二元 Appell 超几何函数退化为超几何级数(见文[6] p. 194)

$$F_1(\alpha; \beta, \beta'; \gamma; x, y) = (1-y)^{-\alpha} F(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \frac{y-x}{y-1}),$$

因此, 我们有  $M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{n+2} F(1, 2; n+3; x+y)$ .

同理  $M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2$  和  $M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2$  也可用超几何级数表示, 我们注意到

$$F_1(1; 2, -1; n+2; x+y, \frac{y}{1-x}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1)_{k+l} (2)_k (-1)_l}{(n+2)_{k+l} k! l!} (x+y)^k (\frac{y}{1-x})^l,$$

上式右边的和式中只有当  $l=0, 1$  时, 不为零. 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} & F_1(1; 2, -1; n+2; x+y, \frac{y}{1-x}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1)_k (2)_k}{(n+2)_k k!} (x+y)^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1)_{k+1} (2)_k}{(n+2)_{k+1} k!} (x+y)^k \frac{y}{1-x} \\ &= F(1, 2; n+2; x+y) - \frac{y}{(n+2)(1-x)} F(2, 2; n+3; x+y). \end{aligned}$$

再由(13)式, 即可得

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 &= -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{(n+2)(n+1)} F(2, 2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{x(1-x)(1-x-y)}{n+1} F(1, 2; n+2; x+y). \end{aligned}$$

由(14)式, 我们完全类似地有

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 &= -\frac{x^2(1-x-y)}{n+2} F(1, 2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{x(1-x-y)}{n+1} F(1, 1; n+2; x+y). \end{aligned}$$

这样, 我们便得到了算子二阶矩量的超几何级数表示.

**定理 2** 对任意的  $n \in N$  和  $(x, y) \in \Delta \setminus \{x+y=1\}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 &= -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{(n+2)(n+1)} F(2, 2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{x(1-x)(1-x-y)}{n+1} F(1, 2; n+2; x+y). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 &= -\frac{x^2(1-x-y)}{n+2} F(1, 2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{x(1-x-y)}{n+1} F(1, 1; n+2; x+y). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 &= -\frac{yx(1-x-y)}{(n+2)(n+1)} F(2, 2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{y(1-y)(1-x-y)}{n+1} F(1, 2; n+2; x+y). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 &= -\frac{y^2(1-x-y)}{n+2} F(1, 2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{y(1-x-y)}{n+1} F(1, 1; n+2; x+y). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{n+2} F(1, 2; n+3; x+y). \quad (23)$$

**注 1** 在(19)式中令  $y=0$ , 我们即得

$$M_n(e^2; x) - x^2 = M_n(e_1^2; x, 0) - x^2 = \frac{x(1-x)^2}{n+1} F(1, 2; n+2; x),$$

这也可由(20)式导出, 只是稍复杂些. 它正好就是文[1]中的定理 2.

**注 2** 受(20)式, (22)式和(23)式的启发, 我们发现它们也可直接导出. 事实上, 由二

元 Appell 超几何函数以及如下恒等式

$$m_{nkl}(x, y) = \frac{(n+1)_{k+l}}{k!l!} x^k y^l (1-x-y)^{n+1}, \quad \frac{1}{n+k+l} = \frac{(n-1)!(n)_{n+k}}{n!(n+1)_{n+k}},$$

$$F(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; x) = (1-x)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} F(\gamma-\alpha, \gamma-\beta; \gamma; x),$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_1^2; x, y) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k}{n+k+l}\right)^2 m_{nkl}(x, y) = x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{n+k+l+1} m_{nkl}(x, y) \\ &= x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{n+k+l+1} m_{nkl}(x, y) + x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+k+l+1} m_{nkl}(x, y) \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+k+l+1}{n+k+l+2} m_{nkl}(x, y) + x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+k+l+1} m_{nkl}(x, y) \\ &= x^2 - x^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+k+l+2} m_{nkl}(x, y) + x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+k+l+1} m_{nkl}(x, y) \\ &= x^2 - \frac{x^2(1-x-y)^{n+1}}{n+2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+2)_{k+l}(n+1)_{k+l}}{(n+3)_{k+l}k!l!} x^k y^l \\ &\quad + \frac{x(1-x-y)^{n+1}}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)_{k+l}(n+1)_{k+l}}{(n+2)_{k+l}k!l!} x^k y^l \\ &= x^2 - \frac{x^2(1-x-y)^{n+1}}{n+2} F(n+1, n+2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{x(1-x-y)^{n+1}}{n+1} F(n+1, n+1; n+2; x+y) \\ &= x^2 - \frac{x^2(1-x-y)}{n+2} F(1, 2; n+3; x+y) \\ &\quad + \frac{x(1-x-y)}{n+1} F(1, 1; n+2; x+y). \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(e_3^2; x, y) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{kl}{(n+k+l)^2} m_{nkl}(x, y) \\ &= xy \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+k+l+2}\right) m_{nkl}(x, y) \\ &= xy - \frac{xy(1-x-y)^{n+1}}{n+2} F(n+1, n+2; n+3; x+y) \\ &= xy - \frac{xy(1-x-y)}{n+2} F(1, 2; n+3; x+y). \end{aligned}$$

#### 4 完全渐近公式

类似文[1]中的引理 2, 我们易得二阶矩量的如下估计

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2)_k}{(n+2)_k} (x+y)^k \leq F(1, 2; n+2; x+y) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2)_k}{(n+2)_k} (x+y)^k + \frac{(m+1)!}{(n-1)(n+2)_{m-1}} (x+y)^m, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2)_k}{(n+3)_k} (x+y)^k \leq F(1, 2; n+3; x+y) \\
& \leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2)_k}{(n+3)_k} (x+y)^k + \frac{(m+1)!}{n(n+3)_{m-1}} (x+y)^m, \\
& \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(1)_k}{(n+2)_k} (x+y)^k \leq F(1, 1; n+2; x+y) \\
& \leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(1)_k}{(n+2)_k} (x+y)^k + \frac{m!}{n(n+2)_{m-1}} (x+y)^m, \\
& \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2)_k (2)_k}{(n+3)_k k!} (x+y)^k \leq F(2, 2; n+3; x+y) \\
& \leq \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(2)_k (2)_k}{(n+3)_k} (x+y)^k + \frac{(m+2)!(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n-m-1)_{m-1}} (x+y)^m.
\end{aligned}$$

利用这些估计,由定理 2 我们便可得二阶矩量的完全渐近公式如下

### 定理 3

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n((u-x)^2; x, y) &= M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = \frac{x(1-x-y)}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{a_i(x, y)}{n^i} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-m-1}), \\
M_n((v-y)^2; x, y) &= M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 = \frac{y(1-x-y)}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{a_i(y, x)}{n^i} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-m-1}), \\
M_n((u-x)(v-y); x, y) &= M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy \\
&= -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{b_i(x, y)}{n^i} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-m-1}).
\end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned}
a_i(x, y) &= \sum_{k=0}^i (x+y)^k \sum_{i_0+\dots+i_k=i-k} [(-1)^{i_0} \dots (-k-1)^{i_k} (1)_k - (-2)^{i_0} \dots (-k-2)^{i_k} (2)_k x], \\
b_i(x, y) &= \sum_{k=0}^i (x+y)^k \sum_{i_0+\dots+i_k=i-k} (-2)^{i_0} \dots (-k-2)^{i_k} (2)_k, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots.
\end{aligned}$$

如果取  $m=1$ , 那么我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n((u-x)^2; x, y) &= M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = \frac{x(1-x)(1-x-y)}{n} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-2}), \\
M_n((v-y)^2; x, y) &= M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 = \frac{y(1-y)(1-x-y)}{n} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-2}), \\
M_n((u-x)(v-y); x, y) &= M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{n} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-2}),
\end{aligned}$$

它正是文[4]的引理 2. 通过取更大的  $m$  值, 我们能得到二阶矩量更精确的估计. 例如, 取  $m=2$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 &= \frac{x(1-x)(1-x-y)}{n} - \frac{x(1-2x)(1-x-y)^2}{n^2} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-3}), \\
M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 &= \frac{y(1-y)(1-x-y)}{n} - \frac{x(1-2y)(1-x-y)^2}{n^2} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-3}), \\
M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy &= -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{n} + \frac{2xy(1-x-y)^2}{n^2} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-3}).
\end{aligned}$$

取  $m=3$ , 则得

$$M_n(e_1^2; x, y) - x^2 = \frac{x(1-x)(1-x-y)}{n} - \frac{x(1-2x)(1-x-y)^2}{n^2} \\ + \frac{x(1-4x-2(1-3x)(x+y))(1-x-y)^3}{n^3} + O(n^{-4}),$$

$$M_n(e_2^2; x, y) - y^2 = \frac{y(1-y)(1-x-y)}{n} - \frac{x(1-2y)(1-x-y)^2}{n^2} \\ + \frac{y(1-4y-2(1-3y)(x+y))(1-x-y)^3}{n^3} + O(n^{-4}),$$

$$M_n(e_3^2; x, y) - xy = -\frac{xy(1-x-y)}{n} + \frac{2xy(1-x-y)^2}{n^2} \\ - \frac{2xy(1-3(x+y))(1-x-y)^3}{n^3} + O(n^{-4}).$$

有了二阶矩量的这些更精确估计,就能改进算子  $M_n$  的一些已知结果,但这里我们不打算这么做。

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## The Second Moments for Meyer-König and Zeller Operators on a Simplex

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**Abstract** In this paper, the explicit expressions of the second moments for the Meyer-König and Zeller operators on a simplex are discussed and derived in terms of the generalized integration, Appell hypergeometric functions in two variables and hypergeometric series. With that, the complete asymptotic formulae of the second moments are obtained.

**Key words** Meyer-König and Zeller operators; Simplex; Moment; Appell hypergeometric functions; Hypergeometric series.

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