

用线性算子刻画迭代内插空间*

张三敖¹, 盛宝怀²

(1 宝鸡文理学院 数学系, 陕西 宝鸡 721007; 2 宁波大学 数学研究所, 浙江 宁波 315211)

[摘 要] 用 K 方法构造迭代内插空间, 并用线性算子对其逼近性质进行刻画。其结果可以应用到许多具体线性算子上去。

[关键词] 内插空间; 线性算子; Besov 空间

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令 (A_0, A_1) 为 1 对空间偶, $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}^K = (A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}$ ($0 < \theta < 1, 1 \leq q \leq \infty$), 对 $a \in (A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}$ 其范数可以定为^[1]:

$$a_{\theta, q} = \left(\int_0^\infty (t^{-\theta} K(t, a))^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, 1 \leq q < +\infty,$$

$$a_{\theta, \infty} = \sup_t t^{-\theta} K(t, a),$$

这里

$$K(t, a) = \inf_{a = a_0 + a_1} (a_0_{A_0} + t a_1_{A_1}).$$

如果 $A_1 \subset A_0$, 则由文献[1]知道

$$a_{\theta, q, k} \sim a_{A_0} + \left(\int_0^K (t^{-\theta} K(t, a))^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},$$

这里 K 满足 $a_{A_0} \leq K a_{A_1}$, 不失一般性可设 $K = 1$ 。

文献[2~4]用线性算子对 $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}^K$ ($0 < \theta < 1, 1 \leq q < +\infty$) 的特征进行了刻画, 设 (A_0, A_1) 为 Banach 偶, 则存在无穷多个关于 A_0, A_1 的内插空间, 这里笔者讨论内插空间的迭代构造, 并用算子对其特征进行刻画。

设 (A_0, A_1) 为 Banach 偶, 且 $A_1 \subset A_0$, 则由 A_0, A_1 构造的中空间 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0} = (A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q_0}$ ($0 < \theta < 1, 1 \leq q_0 \leq \infty$) 具有下列性质:

$$A_1 = A_0 \cap A_1 \subset (A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q_0} \subset A_0 + A_1 = A_0.$$

这时可以重复构造空间 $(A_0, B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0})_{\theta, q_1}$ ($0 < \theta < 1, 0 \leq q_1 \leq q_0$), θ 可与 θ 不同, q_1 可与 q_0 不同, 令 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1} = (A_0, B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0})_{\theta, q_1}$, 则有

$$B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0} \subset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1} \subset A_0.$$

如果令 $T \mathbf{B}(A_i \rightarrow A_i, C)$ ($i = 0, 1$), $M_i =$

$$T_{A_i \rightarrow A_i} (i = 0, 1), \text{ 则有 } T \mathbf{B}(B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0}, C)$$

且

$$T_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0}} \leq M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^{\theta},$$

因而继续有 $T \mathbf{B}(B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1}, C)$ 且

$$T_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1}} \leq$$

$$T_{A_0 \rightarrow A_1}^{1-\theta} T_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0}} = M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^{\theta}.$$

这一工作可以继续下去, 对 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-2}} \subset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-1}} \subset A_0$ 有

$$T_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-1}} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-1}}} \leq M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^{\theta} \dots M_{m-1}^{\theta}.$$

可以构造 A_0 与 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-1}}$ 的中间空间 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} = (A_0, B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-1}})_{\theta, q_m}$ ($0 < \theta \leq 1, 1 \leq q_m \leq \infty$), 且

有 $T \mathbf{B}(B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m}, C)$ 及

$$T_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m}} \leq M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^{\theta} \dots M_{m-1}^{\theta}.$$

$$\text{和 } B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-1}} \subset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} \subset A_0.$$

这样便找到一系列内插空间 $\{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m}\}_{m=1}^\infty$ 而使

$$B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0} \subset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1} \subset \dots \subset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{m-1}} \subset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} \subset \dots \subset A_0,$$

且范数

$$\lim_{\theta_1 \dots \theta_m \rightarrow 0} T_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m}} = M_0 = T_{A_0 \rightarrow A_0}.$$

这样由 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0}$ 向 A_0 方向的构造法称为正构造, 同理, 由 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0}$ 向 A_1 方向构造中间空间可以找到一系列中间空间 $\{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 而使

$$B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_0} \supset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_1} \supset \dots \supset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_{(m-1)}} \supset B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} \supset \dots \supset A_1,$$

且有

$$T_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m} \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta, q_m}} \leq$$

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[作者简介] 张三敖(1952-), 男, 陕西宝鸡人, 副教授, 主要从事算子内插研究。

$$M^{(1-\theta_0)(1-\theta_1)\dots(1-\theta_m)} M^{1-(1-\theta_0)(1-\theta_1)\dots(1-\theta_m)}.$$

因而

$$\lim_{(1-\theta_0)(1-\theta_1)\dots(1-\theta_m) \rightarrow 0} T_{A_1 \rightarrow A_0}^{\theta_{m,q_m} \dots \theta_{1,q_1}} B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m,q_m} \dots \theta_{1,q_1}} = M_1 =$$

这种向 A_1 方向的构造法称为负构造.

由 K 方法的定义有

$$B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m} = \{a: (\int_0^+ (t^{-\theta_m} K_m(t, a))^{q_m} \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{q_m}} < +\infty\},$$

而

$$K_m(t, a) = \inf_{a_1 \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}} (a - a_1)_{A_0}^{+} t^{-\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}_{A_0, A_1},$$

且对 $a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m}$ 范数为

$$a_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m}} = (\int_0^+ (t^{-\theta_m} K_m(t, a))^{q_m} \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{q_m}},$$

而

$$B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}} = \{a: (\int_0^+ (t^{-\theta_{m-1}} K_{-m}(t, a))^{q_{m-1}} \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{q_{m-1}}} < +\infty\},$$

这里

$$K_{-m}(t, a) = \inf_{a_1 \in A_1} (a - a_1)_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}}^{-(m-1)} t^{-\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}_{A_0, A_1}.$$

对 $\alpha \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}$ 范数为

$$a_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}} = (\int_0^+ (t^{-\theta_{m-1}} K_{-m}(t, a))^{q_{m-1}} \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{q_{m-1}}}.$$

文献[1]中所讨论的内插空间 $(B_{p,q}^{\theta}, D)$ 便为这里负构造中 $A_1 = D, A_0 = L_p$, 在 $\theta = \theta, q_0 = q$ 及 $\theta_1 = s, q_1 = q$ 的情形.

下面对由 Devore R A 及 Xiangming Yu 引入的一种内插空间^[5]进行分析.

设 $g \in L_{p[a,b]}$ 如果满足条件: 对 $0 < \alpha < r$, 及 $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$ 有

$$(\int_0^+ [t^{-\alpha} \omega(g; t)_p]^q \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{q}} < +\infty \quad (1 < q < +\infty),$$

及

$$\sup_{t \leq 0} t^{-\alpha} \omega(g; t)_p < +\infty \quad (q = \infty).$$

则记 $g \in B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)$, 在 $B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)$ 可赋予范数:

$$g_{B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)} = g_{L_p} + g_{B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)},$$

这里

$$|g|_{B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)} = \begin{cases} (\int_0^+ [t^{-\alpha} \omega(g; t)_p]^q \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{q}}, & 0 < q < \infty \\ \sup_{t \leq 0} t^{-\alpha} \omega(g; t), & q = \infty, \end{cases}$$

对应的 K 泛函为

$$K(f; t, L_p, B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)) = \inf_{g \in B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)} (f - g)_p + t^{\alpha} g_{B_q^{\alpha}(L_p)},$$

内插空间为 $(L_p, B_q^{\alpha}(L_p))_{\theta, s} = B_{\theta, s}^{\alpha}(L_p)$.

令 Sobolev 空间 $W_p^r = \{g(x); g^{(r-1)}(x) \text{ 绝对连续且 } g^{(r)} \in L_{p[0,1]}\}$ 并赋予范数

$$g_{W_p^r} = g_p + g^{(r)}_p,$$

和 K 泛函

$$K(f; t, L_p, W_p^r) = \inf_{g \in W_p^r} (f - g)_p + t^r g_{W_p^r}.$$

则有等价关系^[6]

$$K(f; t, L_p, W_p^r) \sim \omega(f; t)_{p, \infty}$$

因而, 由前面所讨论知道, 这时

$$(L_p, W_p^r)_{\theta, q} = B_{\theta, q}^{\alpha}(L_p).$$

因而, Besov 空间 $(L_p, B_{\theta, q}^{\alpha}(L_p))_{\theta, s}$ 为上面迭代正向构造的第一级构造.

定理 1 设空间偶 (A_0, A_1) 及线性算子到 L_n

$\mathbf{B}(A_i \rightarrow A_i, C) (i=0, 1), A_1 \subset A_0, L_n \subset \mathbf{B}(A_0 \rightarrow A_1, C)$ 且对 $0 < \alpha$ 有

$$(1) \quad L_n(a)_{A_0} \leq M a_{A_0}, a \in A_0, \quad (1)$$

$$(2) \quad L_n(a)_{A_1} \leq M n^{\alpha} a_{A_0}, a \in A_0, \quad (2)$$

$$(3) \quad L_n(a_1)_{A_1} \leq M a_1_{A_1}, a_1 \in A_1, \quad (3)$$

$$(4) \quad L_n(a_1)_{A_1} \leq M n^{-\alpha} a_1_{A_1}, a \in A_1, \quad (4)$$

此处 M 表示常数. 当 $a \in A_0$ 时, 对 $1 \leq q \leq +\infty, 0 < \theta < \alpha$ 有

$$a_{A_0} + (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta} L_n(a)_{A_0} - a_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{q}} \sim (\int_0^+ (t^{-\theta} K(t^{\alpha}, a))^q \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{q}} + a_{A_0}, \quad (5)$$

且当 $q = \infty$ 时, 对 $a \in A_0 (0 < \theta < \alpha)$ 有

$$L_n(a)_{A_0} - a_{A_0} = O(n^{-\theta}) \Leftrightarrow (t^{\alpha}, a) = O(t^{\theta}).$$

这里 K 泛函 $K(t, a)$ 为

$$K(t^{\alpha}, a) = \inf_{a_1 \in A_1} (a - a_1)_{A_0} + t^{\alpha} a_1_{A_1}.$$

证明: 先证明充分性, 对任意 $a \in (A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}$ 有

$$L_n(a)_{A_0} - a_{A_0} \leq L_n(a - a_1)_{A_0} +$$

$$L_n(a_1)_{A_1} - a_1_{A_0} + a - a_1_{A_0} \leq$$

$$(M+1) a - a_1_{A_0} + M n^{-\alpha} a_1_{A_1} \leq$$

$$(M+1) a - a_1_{A_0} + n^{-\alpha} a_1_{A_1},$$

两边对 a_1 取 inf 有

$$L_n(a)_{A_0} - a_{A_0} \leq (M+1) K(n^{-\alpha}, a).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta} L_n(a)_{A_0} - a_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n} = \\ & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=2^k}^{2^{k+1}-1} (n^{\theta} L_n(a)_{A_0} - a_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n} \leq \\ & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k} \sum_{n=2^k}^{2^{k+1}-1} (2^{(k+1)\theta} (M+1) K(2^{-\alpha k}, a))^q \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{((M+1)2^{1+\theta})^q}{\ln 2} \int_{r^{k-1}}^{r^k} (t^{-\theta} K(t^\theta, a))^q \frac{dt}{t} \leq$$

$$M^{-1} \int_1^t (t^{-\theta} K(t^\theta, a))^q \frac{dt}{t^\theta}.$$

对 $a \in A_0$ 有

$$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (n^{-\theta} L_n(a) - a_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} + a_{A_0} \leq$$

$$M^{-2} \left\{ \int_1^t (t^{-\theta} K(t^\theta, a))^q \frac{dt}{t} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} + a_{A_0}.$$

下面证明另一个方面, 由假设, 对 $a \in A_0$ 及 $a_1 \in A_1$ 有

$$L_n(a) - a_{A_1} \leq$$

$$L_n(a) - L_n(a_1)_{A_1} + L_n(a_1)_{A_1} \leq$$

$$L_n(a - a_1)_{A_1} + L_n(a_1)_{A_1} \leq$$

$$M, n^a - a - a_1_{A_1} + M a_1_{A_1} \leq$$

$$M n^a - a - a_1_{A_1} + n^{-a} a_1_{A_1},$$

因此有

$$L_n(a)_{A_1} \leq M n^a K(n^{-a}, a). \quad (6)$$

取 r 为正数(待定), 由 K 泛函的性质得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_1^t [t^{-\theta} K(t^\theta, a)]^q \frac{dt}{t} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{r^{k-1}}^{r^k} [t^{-\theta} K(t^\theta, a)]^q \frac{dt}{t} \leq \\ &= r^{-\theta} \ln r \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [r^{k\theta} K(r^{-ka}, a)]^q \end{aligned}$$

对于正整数, 取 n_k 使

$$r^k \leq n_k \leq r^{k+1},$$

且

$$L_{n_k}(a) - a_{A_0} = \min_{r^k \leq n_k \leq r^{k+1}} L_n(a) - a_{A_0}.$$

则由 K 泛函的定义有

$$K(r^{-ka}, a) \leq a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0} + r^{-ka} L_{n_k}(a)_{A_1} \leq$$

$$a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0} + r^{-ka} M n^a K(n_k^{-a}, a) \leq$$

$$a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0} + M (r^{-k} n_k)^a a - L_{n_{k-1}}(a)_{A_0} +$$

$$M r^{-ka} L_{n_{k-1}}(a)_{A_1} \leq$$

$$a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0} + M (r^{-k} n_k)^a a - K_{n_{k-1}}(a)_{A_0} +$$

$$M^2 (r^{-k} n_{k-1})^a K(n_{k-1}^{-a}, a) \leq a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0} +$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} (r^{-k} n_{k-m})^a M^{m+1} a - L_{n_{k-m+1}}(a)_{A_0} +$$

$$M^{k+1} (n_0 r^{-k})^a K(n_0^{-a}, a). \quad (7)$$

令

$$I_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (r^{k\theta} a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0})^q,$$

$$I_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (r^{k\theta} \sum_{m=0}^{k-1} (r^{-k} n_{k-m})^a M^{m+1} a -$$

$$L_{n_{k-m+1}}(a)_{A_0})^q,$$

$$I_3 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (r^{k\theta} (r^{-k} n_0)^a M^{k+1} K(n_0^{-a}, a))^q$$

由凸函数的性质有

$$I \leq C(I_1 + I_2 + I_3) \quad (8)$$

因为 $K(n_0^{-a}, a) \leq K(1, a) \leq C$ (常数) 因而

$$I_3 \leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (r^{\theta} M)^{kq}.$$

选择 r 而使 $r^{\theta} M < \frac{1}{2}$, 如可选 $r > (2M)^{\frac{1}{\theta-\alpha}}$,

则有

$$I_3 \leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (r^{\theta} M)^{kq} \leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{kq} < \infty,$$

$$I_1 \leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=r^{k-1}}^{r^k} (r^{k\theta} a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n} \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta} a - L_n(a)_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n} < +\infty.$$

令 $k-m-1=l$, 则

$$I_2 \leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (r^{k\theta} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (r^{-k} r^{l+2})^a M^{k-l} a - L_{n_k}(a)_{A_0})^q \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} r^{(k-l)\theta} r^{-(k-l)a} r^l M^{k-l} a - L_{n_l}(a)_{A_0} \right)^q \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} r^{(k-l)(\theta-\alpha)} M^{k-l} r^{l\theta} a - L_{n_l}(a)_{A_0} \right)^q =$$

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (r^{(\theta-\alpha)} M)^{k-l} r^l M^l a - L_{n_l}(a)_{A_0} \right)^q.$$

不失一般性, 令 $0 < C = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (r^{\theta} M)^{k-1} < +\infty$ 则

$$I_2 = C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (r^{\theta} M)^{k-l} \right) \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \frac{(r^{\theta} M)^{k-l}}{\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (r^{\theta} M)^{k-l}} r^{l\theta} a - \right.$$

$$\left. L_{n_l}(a)_{A_0} \right]^q \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(r^{\theta} M)^{k-l}}{\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (r^{\theta} M)^{k-l}} (r^{l\theta} a - L_{n_l}(a)_{A_0})^q \leq \right.$$

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (r^{l\theta} a - L_{n_l}(a)_{A_0})^q \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=r^{k-1}}^{r^k} (n^{\theta} a - L_{n_l}(a)_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n} \leq$$

$$C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta} a - L_n(a)_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n} < +\infty.$$

因此有

$$I \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta} a - L_n(a)_{A_0})^q \frac{1}{n}.$$

从而(5)得证.

下面证明 $q = \infty$ 时的情形. 由(1)-(4), 对 a

A_0 有

$$K(t^\alpha, a) \leq a - L_n(a)_{A_0} + t^\alpha L_n(a)_{A_1} \leq a - L_n(a)_{A_0} + M t^\alpha K(n^{-\alpha}, a).$$

取 $A \subset N(A)$ 待定, $t = A^{-m-1}(m \in N)$ 及 $n \in N$, $n-1 \leq A^m < n$, 则有

$$K(A^{-\alpha(m+1)}, a) \leq M(A^{-m\theta} + A^{-\alpha}K(n^{-\alpha}, a)).$$

这时令 $u_h = A^{m\theta}K(A^{-\alpha}, a)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} u_{h+1} &= A^{(m+1)\theta}K(A^{-\alpha(m+1)}, a) \leq \\ &A^{(m+1)\theta}MA^{-m\theta} + A^{\theta\alpha}MA^{m\theta}K(A^{-\alpha}, a) = \\ &MA^{\theta} + MA^{\theta\alpha}u_h \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\theta < \alpha$, 因而选 A 使 $A^{\theta-\alpha} < \frac{1}{M}$, 这时

$$u^{m+1} \leq M \max\{MA^{\theta}, u_h\} \leq M \max\{MA^{\theta}, u\}.$$

因为 $u = A^{\theta}K(A^{-\alpha}, a) < +\infty$, 因此 $u_h < +\infty$ 即

$$K(A^{-m\alpha}, a) \leq MA^{-m\theta},$$

随即得

$$K(t^\alpha, a) = O(t^\theta).$$

充分性为显的. 因而有(5)式成立.

定理 2 以空间偶 (A_0, A_1) 及算子族 $L_\sigma \in \mathbf{B}(A_i \rightarrow A_i, C) (i=0, 1), A_1 \subset A_0$, 且 $L_\sigma \in \mathbf{B}(A_0 \rightarrow A_1, C)$ 并有

$$(1) \quad L_\sigma(a)_{A_0} \leq M(a)_{A_0}, a \in A_0, \quad (9)$$

$$(2) \quad L_\sigma(a)_{A_1} \leq M\sigma^\theta(a)_{A_0}, a \in A_0, \quad (10)$$

$$(3) \quad L_\sigma(a_1)_{A_1} \leq M(a_1)_{A_1}, a_1 \in A_1, \quad (11)$$

$$(4) \quad L_\sigma(a_1)_{A_0} \leq M\sigma^\alpha(a_1)_{A_1}, a_1 \in A_1, \quad (12)$$

则当 $1 \leq q \leq \infty$ 时, 对 $a \in A_0$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^+ (\sigma^\theta L_\sigma(a) - a)_{A_0}^q \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (a)_{A_0} \sim \\ & \left(\int_0^+ (t^{-\theta} K(t^\theta, a))_{A_0}^q \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (a)_{A_0} \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

当 $q = \infty$ 时

$$L_\sigma(a) - a_{A_0} = O(\sigma^\theta) \Leftrightarrow K(t^\theta, a) = O(t^\theta). \quad (14)$$

证明: 定理 2 可仿照定理 1 证明(略).

定理 3 设 Banach 偶 A_0, A_1 及线性算子 L_n 满足定理 1 的条件, 则对 $a \in A_0$, 当 $1 \leq q_m < +\infty$ 时,

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m} \Leftrightarrow \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta_m} a - L_n(a))_{A_0}^{q_m} \frac{1}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{q_m}} < +\infty. \quad (15)$$

当 $q_m = +\infty$ 时,

$$L_n(a) - a_{A_0} = O(n^{-\theta_m}) \Leftrightarrow K_m(t^{\theta_m}, a) = O(t^{\theta_m}).$$

当 $1 \leq q_m < +\infty$ 时, 对 $a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{(m-1)}, q_{(m-1)}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m} &\Leftrightarrow \\ &\left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta_m} a - L_n(a))_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{(m-1)}, q_{(m-1)}}}^{q_m} \frac{1}{n} \right]^{\frac{1}{q_m}} < \end{aligned}$$

$$+\infty. \quad (16)$$

当 $q_m = \infty$ 时, 对 $a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{(m-1)}, q_{(m-1)}}$

$$\begin{aligned} L_n(a) - a_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{(m-1)}, q_{(m-1)}}} &= O(n^{-\theta_m}) \Leftrightarrow \\ K_m(t^{\alpha(1-\theta_0)\dots(1-\theta_{(m-1)})}, a) &= O(t^{\theta_m}). \end{aligned}$$

证明: 先证(15). 由定理 3 的条件知道

$$L_n(a)_{A_0 \rightarrow A_0} \leq M, \quad (17)$$

$$L_n(a)_{A_1 \rightarrow A_1} \leq M, \quad (18)$$

$$L_n(a)_{A_0 \rightarrow A_1} \leq M n^\alpha, \quad (19)$$

对单位算子 I 有

$$I \in L_n(a)_{A_0 \rightarrow A_1} \leq M n^{-\alpha}. \quad (20)$$

由(17)、(18)及内插定理^[1]知道

$$L_n(a)_{(A_0, A_1)_{\theta_0, q_0} \rightarrow (A_0, A_1)_{\theta_0, q_0}} \leq M. \quad (21)$$

由(17)、(19)及内插定理知道

$$L_n(a)_{A_0 \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_0, q_0}} \leq M n^{\alpha\theta_0}. \quad (22)$$

由(17)、(20)有

$$I \in L_n(a)_{(A_0, A_1)_{\theta_0, q_0} \rightarrow A_0} \leq M n^{-\alpha\theta_0}. \quad (23)$$

由定理 1, (17), (21), (22), (23) 结合 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_1, q_1}$ 的定义对 $a \in A_0$ 有

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_1, q_1} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta_1} a - L_n(a))_{A_0}^{q_1} \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} < +\infty,$$

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_1, q_1} \Leftrightarrow a - L_n(a)_{A_0} = O(n^{-\theta_1}).$$

将上面工作重复进行, 可以 $B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_1, q_1}$ 取代 A_1 的位置, 用内插定理则当 $q_2 < +\infty$ 有

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_2, q_2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta_2} a - L_n(a))_{A_0}^{q_2} \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_2}} < +\infty.$$

当 $q_2 = +\infty$ 时

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_2, q_2} \Leftrightarrow a - L_n(a)_{A_0} = O(n^{-\theta_2}).$$

对 m 应用数学归纳法, 便有当 $q_m < +\infty$ 时

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{\theta_m} a - L_n(a))_{A_0}^{q_m} \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_m}} < +\infty.$$

当 $q_m = +\infty$ 时

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m} \Leftrightarrow a - L_n(a)_{A_0} = O(n^{-\theta_m}).$$

下面证(16). 由(18)、(20)有

$$I \in L_n(a)_{A_1 \rightarrow B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_0, q_0}} \leq M n^{-\alpha(1-\theta_0)}, \quad (24)$$

由(18)、(21)、(24)及定理 1 当 $q_1 < +\infty$ 时有

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_1, q_1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n^{\theta_1} a - L_n(a))_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_0, q_0}})^{q_1} \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} < +\infty.$$

当 $q_2 = +\infty$ 时

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_2, q_2} \Leftrightarrow a - L_n(a)_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_1, q_1}} = O(n^{-\theta_2}).$$

对 m 应用数学归纳法, 便可证明(16).

定理 4 设 Banach 空间偶 A_0, A_1 及线性算子 L_σ 满足定理 2 的条件, 则对 $a \in A_0$ ($0 < \theta_1 < 1$) 当 $1 \leq q_m < +\infty$ 时

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m} \Leftrightarrow \left(\int_0^{\infty} (\sigma_m^{-\theta} a - L_\sigma(a))_{A_0}^{q_m} \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_m}} < +\infty.$$

当 $q_m = +\infty$ 时, 对 $a \in A_0$

$$a - L_\sigma(a)_{A_0} = O(n^{-\theta_m}) \Leftrightarrow K_m(t^{\alpha_0 \theta_1 \dots \theta_{m-1}}, a) = O(t^{-\theta_m}).$$

当 $1 \leq q_m < +\infty$ 时, 对 $a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}$,

$$a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_m, q_m} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} ((\sigma_m^{-\theta} a - L_\sigma(a))_{B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}})^{q_m} \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_m}} < +\infty.$$

当 $q_m = \infty$ 时, 对 $a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}}$

$$L_\sigma(a) - a \in B_{A_0, A_1}^{\theta_{m-1}, q_{m-1}} = O(n^{-\theta_m}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$K_m(t^{\alpha(1-\theta_0)\dots(1-\theta_{m-1})}, a) = O(n^{-\theta_m}).$$

此定理可用定理 3 的办法借助定理 2 证明.

定理 3 和定理 4 不是简单的推广, 而具有重要的应用价值. 应用这些结果可以对几乎所有目前所见到的有界正线性算子(如各种积分型 Bernstein 及 Meyer-Konig and Zeller 算子)的逼近特征重新进行刻画, 如对 Bernstein-Durrmeyer 算子

$$H_n^*(f, x) = (n+1) \sum_{k=0}^n b_{nk}(x) \int_0^1 f(u) b_{nk}(u) du.$$

令 $A_0 = L_\omega, A_1 = D = \{g(x): \omega(x)g(x), \omega(x)\varphi(x)g'(x) \in L_p\}$, 并定义 K 泛函

$$K(t, f)_{p, \omega} = \inf_{g \in D} \{ \omega(f - g)_{p^+} + t \|g\|_{D^*} \},$$

由定理 3 有下述结果:

定理 5 对 $0 < \theta < 1, 0 < \theta_1 < 1, 1 \leq q < +\infty, 1 \leq q_1 < +\infty$ 及 $f \in L_p$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^{\theta_1} (H_n^*(f) - f)_{p, \omega})^{q_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} < +\infty$$

的充要条件为

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} (t_1^{-\theta_1} K^*(t^{\theta_1}, t)_{p, \omega})^{q_1} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} < +\infty.$$

当 $q_1 = \infty$ 时, 对 $f \in L_p$ 有

$$(H_n^*(f) - f)_{p, \omega} = O(n^{-\theta_1}) \Leftrightarrow K^*(t^{\theta_1}, f)_{p, \omega} = O(t^{\theta_1}),$$

这里

$$K^*(t, f)_{p, \omega} = \inf_{g \in D^*} \{ \omega(f - g)_{p^+} + t \|g\|_{D^*} \},$$

而 $D^* = \{g(x): \omega(x)g(x) \in L_p \text{ 且对 } 1 \leq q < +\infty \text{ 有}$

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} (t^{-\theta} K(t, g)_{p, \omega})^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} < +\infty \text{ 对 } q = +\infty \text{ 有}$$

$\sup_{t \geq 0} t^{-\theta} K(t, g)_{p, \omega} < +\infty\}$ 和

$$g \in D^* = \omega g_{p^+} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\int_0^{\infty} (t^{-\theta} K(t, g)_{p, \omega})^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \\ \sup_{t \geq 0} t^{-\theta} K(t, g)_{p, \omega} \end{array} \right.$$

注意到如下等价关系^[6]

$$K(t, f)_{p, \omega} \sim \omega_p^2(f, t)_{p, \omega},$$

及

$$\omega_p^2(f, t)_{p, \omega} = \sup_{0 < h \leq t} \omega \Delta_h^2 f(x)_{p, \omega}.$$

因而当 $q_1 = \infty$ 时, 作为一个简单情形便有

$$\omega(H_n^*(f) - f)_{p, \omega} = O(n^{-\theta_1})$$

的充要条件为

$$K^*(t^{\theta_1}, f)_{p, \omega} = O(t^{\theta_1}).$$

显然 K 泛函 $K^*(t, f)_{p, \omega}$ 与 K 泛函 $K(t, f)_{p, \omega}$ 为不同的 K 泛函.

由此给出了构造新的 K 泛函来刻画算子逼近的方法.

下面给出定理 4 的应用, 用 B_p^σ 代表 $L_{p(R)}$ 中指数 $\sigma > 0$ 的整函数而构成的线性空间, 作算子

$$I_n(f, x) = - \int_0^x \sum_{j=0}^r \binom{r}{j} (-1)^j f(x-jt) k_\sigma(t) dt,$$

其中

$$k_\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda_\sigma} \left(\frac{\sin \sigma x}{\sigma x} \right)^{2\sigma},$$

$\sigma = \frac{\sigma}{(2s+2)}, s \in \mathbb{N}$, 及 $\lambda_\sigma > 0$ 满足 $\int_0^\infty k_\sigma(x) dx = 1$, 则

$T_\sigma(f, x)$ 为指数 $l = \frac{s\sigma}{s+1}$ 的整函数.

令 r 为自然数 $t > 0$, 对 $f(x) \in L_{p(R)}$ 我们定义 r 阶积分模

$$\omega(f; t)_{p(R)} = \sup_{0 \leq h \leq t} \Delta_p^h(f; x)_{p(R)},$$

其中

$$\Delta_r^k(f; x) = \sum_{j=0}^r \binom{r}{j} (-1)^j f(x-jh).$$

令 $L_{p^*}^\alpha = \{g(x) | \omega(g; t)_p = O(t^\alpha), 0 < \alpha < r\}$, 对 $f \in L_{p^*}^\alpha$ 赋予范数

$$g \in L_{p^*}^\alpha = g_{p^+} + \sup_{t \geq 0} t^{-\alpha} \omega(g, t).$$

则应用关于整函数的 Bernstein 不等式易证

$$\|I_r(f)\|_p \leq M \|f\|_p, \text{ 对 } f \in L_{p(R)},$$

$$\|I_r(g) - g\|_p \leq M \omega(g; \frac{1}{n}) \leq M \sigma^\alpha \|a\|_{L_{p^*}^\alpha, g}$$

$L_{p^*}^\alpha$,

$$\|I_r(f)\|_{L_{p^*}^\alpha} \leq M \sigma^\alpha \|f\|_{p(R)}, \quad f \in L_{p(R)},$$

$$\|I_r(g)\|_{L_{p^*}^\alpha} \leq M \|g\|_{L_{p^*}^\alpha}, \quad g \in L_{p^*}^\alpha$$

作 K 泛函

$$K_p^*(f, t) = \inf_{g \in L_{p^*}^\alpha} \{ \|f - g\|_{p^+} + t \|g\|_{L_{p^*}^\alpha} \},$$

及内插空间

$$(\mathcal{L}_{p(R)}, L_{p^*}^\alpha)_{\theta, q} = B_q^{\theta, \alpha}(\mathcal{L}_{p(R)}),$$

并在 $B_q^{\theta, \alpha}(\mathcal{L}_{p(R)})$ 上赋予半范数

$$|G|_{B_q^{\theta, \alpha}(\mathcal{L}_{p(R)})} = \begin{cases} \left(\int_0^{\infty} [t^{-\alpha} \omega(g; t)_p]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, & 0 < q < \infty, \\ \sup_{t \geq 0} t^{-\alpha} \omega(g; t)_{p, q} = \infty, & q = \infty, \end{cases}$$

及 K 泛函

$$K_p^*(f, t) = \inf_{g \in B_p^{\theta, \alpha}(L_p(R))} (\|f - g\|_p + \|g\|_{B_p^{\theta, \alpha}(L_p(R))})_p.$$

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} (\sigma^{\theta_1} L_{\sigma}(f) - f)_p^{q_1} \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} < +\infty \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} (t^{-\theta_1} K_p^*(t^{\theta}))^{q_1} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} < +\infty$$

则有下列结果:

定理 6 对 $0 < \theta < 1, 0 \leq q \leq +\infty, 0 \leq q_1 < +\infty$ 且对 $q_1 = +\infty$ 及 $f \in L_p(R)$ 有
 ∞ 及 $f \in L_p(R)$ 有 $L_{\sigma}(f) - f_p = O(\sigma^{\theta_1}) \Leftrightarrow K_p^*(f, t^{\theta}) = O(t^{\theta_1})$.

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On approximation by linear operators in reiteration interpolation spaces

ZHANG San-ao¹, SHENG Bao-hua²

(1 Department of Maths, Baoji College of Arts and Sciences, Baoji, Shaanxi 721007, China; 2 Institute of Mathematics, Ningbo University, Ningbo, Zhejiang 315211, China)

Abstract Reiteration interpolation space is constructed with K method, and their properties of approximation is described with linear operators

Key words interpolation space; linear operators; Besov spaces