

Hw.  $f(x) = x^2$

show  $(B_{uf})(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{n} x(1-x)$

$$(B_{uf})(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$n^2 (B_{uf})(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$n^2 (B_{uf})(x) = \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n}{k} k(k-1) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} k x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$n^2 (B_{uf})(x) = \sum_{k=2}^n n(n-1) \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^2 x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} + \sum_{k=1}^n n \binom{n-1}{k-1} x x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-1)-(k-1)}$$

$$n^2 (B_{uf})(x) = n(n-1) x^2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-2}{k} x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-k} + n x \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} x^k (1-x)^{(n-1)-k}$$

$$n^2 (B_{uf})(x) = n(n-1)x^2 + nx$$

$$n (B_{uf})(x) = (n-1)x^2 + x$$

$$n (B_{uf})(x) = n f(x) + x(1-x)$$

$$(B_{uf})(x) = \frac{nx^2}{n} + \frac{x(1-x)}{n}$$

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ดีใจมาก ☺

การบ้าน ๕

2. Let  $f(x) = x^2$

Show that  $(B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{n} =$

Proof.

$$(B_n f)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (B_n f)(x^2) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{x^2}{n^2} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n(n-1)!}{k(k-1)![(n-1)-(k-1)]!} \frac{x^2}{n^2} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k}{n} \binom{n-1}{k-1} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{k-1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \binom{n-1}{k-1} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{k-1}{n-1} \right) \binom{n-1}{k-1} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \binom{n-1}{k-1} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k-1}{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)![(n-1)-(k-1)]!} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &\quad + x \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \binom{n-1}{k-1} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-1)-(k-1)} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k-1}{n-1} \frac{(n-1)(n-2)!}{(k-1)(k-2)! [(n-2)-(k-2)]!} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{n-k} + \frac{x}{n} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} x^2 \sum_{k=2}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} + \frac{x}{n} \\ &= \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right) x^2 + \frac{x}{n} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} x^2 + \frac{x^2}{n} + \frac{x}{n} \end{aligned}$$

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ดีมาก :-)

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NO. ....

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# Homework 5

② (Extra credits) Let  $f(x) = x^2$ . Show that  $(Bnf)(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{n}x(1-x)$

Pf. Since  $(Bnf)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$

$$\text{Thus } (Bnf)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \left(\frac{k^2}{n^2}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!((n-2)-(k-2))!} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{k-1}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!((n-2)-(k-2))!} \cdot \left[1 + \left(-1 + \frac{k \cdot n - 1}{n(k-1)}\right)\right] \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!((n-2)-(k-2))!} \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!((n-2)-(k-2))!} \cdot \left(\frac{-nk + n + nk - k}{n(k-1)}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$$

$$= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!((n-2)-(k-2))!} \cdot x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!((n-2)-(k-2))!} \cdot \left(\frac{n-k}{n(k-1)}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$$

$$= x^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-1)!((n-2)-(k-1))!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-1)+1}$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{1}{n} x(1-x) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-1)!((n-2)-(k-1))!} \cdot x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-1)}$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{1}{n} x(1-x) \quad \#$$

ถ้า  $k=1$  /  $n=5$   
 $(k-2)!$   
ในกรณีนี้?

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## Homework 5

2. (Extra credits) Let  $f(x) = x^2$ . Show that

$$(B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{n}$$

Pf. From  $(B_n f)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$  ✓

∴  $(B_n f)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$  ✗

$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \left(\frac{k^2}{n^2}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$  ✗

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n(n-1)!}{k(k-1)!(n-k)!} \cdot \left(\frac{k^2}{n^2}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$  ✓

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} \cdot \left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{k-1}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} \left[ 1 + \left(-1 + \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{k-1}\right) \right] \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$  ✓

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$  ✓

$+ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} \cdot \left(\frac{-nk + n + nk - k}{n(k-1)}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$

$= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} \cdot x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$  ✓

$+ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} \cdot \left(\frac{n-k}{n(k-1)}\right) \cdot x^k (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$  ✓

$= x^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-1)!(n-2-(k-2))!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot x^k \cdot (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)+1}$  ✓

$= x^2 + \frac{1}{n} x (1-x) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-1)!(n-2-(k-1))!} \cdot x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-1)}$  ✓

$= x^2 + \frac{1}{n} x (1-x)$  ✗

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รายชื่อสมาชิกในกลุ่ม

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2. show that  $B_n f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{n} x(1-x)$

sol from Bernstein polynomial for  $f \in C[0,1]$

we have  $B_n f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$

consider  $f(x) = x^2$

we get  $(B_n f)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{n \cdot (n-1)!}{k \cdot (k-1)! \cdot (n-k)!} \right) \frac{k^2}{n^2} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} \frac{k}{n} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} \left( \frac{1+(k-1)+k}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)} \right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^n \left( \frac{(n-1)(n-2)!}{(k-1)(k-2)! (n-k)!} \right) \left( \frac{1(n-1)}{n(n-1)} + \frac{(k-1)(n-1)}{n(n-1)} \right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

အညွှန်းညွှန်း index  
 ကို  $k=1$   
 $(k-2)$  ထည့်သွင်းပါ။

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(k-1)(n-1)}{n(n-1)} \right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{k-1} \right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \left( \frac{n-1}{k-1} \right) \left( \frac{(k-1)(n-1)}{n(n-1)} \right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= x \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)! (n-k)!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{(k-1)} \right) \frac{1}{n} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$+ x \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)! (n-k)!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{(k-1)} \right) \cdot \frac{(k-1)(n-1)}{n(n-1)} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{x}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-1} + x \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} \left( \frac{k-1}{n-1} \right) x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \frac{x}{n} + x^2 \binom{n-1}{n}$$

$$= \frac{x}{n} + x^2 - \frac{x^2}{n}$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{x}{n} (1-x)$$

Thus,  $(B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x}{n} (1-x)$

သို့  $f(x) = x^2$

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2. Let  $f(x) = x^2$ . Show that

$$(B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (B_n f)(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k^2}{n^2}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{k^2}{n^2} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{k}{n} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} ((k-1)+1) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} (k-1) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \right] \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-2-(k-2))!} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-1-(k-1))!} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) x^2 \left[ \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(n-2)}{(k-2)} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} (x) \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)}{(k-1)} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-1)-(k-1)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) x^2 \left[ \sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j} x^j (1-x)^{m-j} \right] + \frac{1}{n} (x) \left[ \sum_{p=0}^q \binom{q}{p} x^p (1-x)^{q-p} \right]$$

where  $j = k-2$ ,  $m = n-2$ ,  $p = k-1$ ,  $q = n-1$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) x^2 + \frac{1}{n} (x)$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{x^2}{n} + \frac{x}{n}$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{1}{n} (x - x^2)$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{n}$$

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ดีมาก ☺

Homework 5

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2.) Let  $f(x) = x^2$  show that

$$(B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{n}$$

Proof For  $f \in [0,1]$

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$$\begin{aligned} (B_n f)(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{k^2}{n^2} \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n(n-1)!}{k(k-1)!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{k^2}{n^2} \cdot x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{k}{n} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-k)!(k-1)!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)(k-1)}{(n-1)(k-1)} \cdot \frac{k}{n} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(n-k)!(k-2)!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{(k-1)} \cdot \frac{k}{n} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \cdot \frac{k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \left(1 - 1 + \frac{k}{k-1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \cdot x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} - \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \left(\frac{-(n-k)}{n(k-1)}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= x^2 \cdot 1 - \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \left(\frac{-(n-k)}{n(k-1)}\right) x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} \left(\frac{n-k}{k-1}\right) x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$k=1 \rightarrow$




$$= X^2 + \frac{X(1-X)}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(\cancel{n-k})!(k-2)!} \cdot \frac{(\cancel{n-k})}{(k-1)} X^{k-1} (1-X)^{n-k-1}$$

$$= X^2 + \frac{X(1-X)}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(n-k-1)!(k-1)!} X^{k-1} (1-X)^{n-k-1}$$

$$= X^2 + \frac{X(1-X)}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-2}{k-1} X^{k-1} (1-X)^{n-k-1}$$

$$= X^2 + \frac{X(1-X)}{n}$$

Therefore

$$(B_n f)(x) = X^2 + \frac{X(1-X)}{n}$$


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Math 455 : Homework 5

2. (Extra credits) Let  $f(x) = x^2$ . show that

$$(B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x(1-x)}{n}$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$(B_n f)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{k^2}{n^2} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \frac{k}{n} x^k (1-x)^{n-k}$$

ถ้า  $k=1$  แล้ว  $(k-2)! = 0!$  →

$$= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n!}{(k-2)!} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}$$

$$= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \frac{k(n-1)}{n(k-1)}$$

$$= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \left(1 + \frac{-n + \frac{k(n-1)}{k-1}}{n(k-1)}\right)$$

$$= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} + x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \frac{(-n + \frac{k(n-1)}{k-1})}{n(k-1)}$$

$$= x^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^k (1-x)^{(n-k)} \frac{(-nk + n + nk - k)}{n(k-1)}$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{1}{n} (1-x) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!(n-k)!} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-k-1)} \frac{(n-k)}{(k-1)}$$

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$$= x^2 + \frac{x}{n} (1+x) \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-1} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-k-1)}$$

$$\therefore (Bnf)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x}{n} (1+x) \quad \checkmark \quad \#$$

HW. 5

2. (Extra credits) Let  $f(x) = x^2$ . Show that

$$(B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x}{n}(1-x)$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} (B_n f)(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\cancel{n!}}{\cancel{k!} (n-k)!} \frac{\cancel{k}}{n} x^k (1-x)^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!} \frac{k}{n} x^k \frac{(1-x)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)!} x^{k-2} \frac{(1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)}}{[(n-2)-(k-2)]!} \frac{k}{n} \frac{(n-1)}{(k-1)} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \frac{k}{n} \frac{(n-1)}{(k-1)} \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \left(1 + \left(-1 + \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{k-1}\right)\right) \\ &= x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} + \\ & \quad x^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^{k-2} (1-x)^{(n-2)-(k-2)} \left(-1 + \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{k-1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

*Q:  $(k-2)! = ?$  index  
if  $k=1$*

$$= x^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^k (1-x)^{(n-k)} \left( \frac{-nk+n+nk-k}{n(k-1)} \right)$$

$$= x^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-2} x^k (1-x)^{(n-k)} \frac{n-k}{n(k-1)}$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{x}{n} (1-x) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(k-2)! \cancel{(n-k)!}} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-k-1)} \frac{\cancel{n-k}}{k-1}$$

(n-k-1)!

$$= x^2 + \frac{x}{n} (1-x) \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n-2}{k-1} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{(n-k-1)}$$

$$\therefore (B_n f)(x) = x^2 + \frac{x}{n} (1-x)$$

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