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Approximation of classes of Poisson integrals by Fejer means

The work is devoted to the investigation of the extremal problem of approximation theory in functional spaces, namely to the solution of the problem of finding of the exact upper bounds on the given functional classes of the quantities of the deviation of trigonometric polynomials, which are generated by linear methods of summation of Fourier series. This problem is related to the linear approximation of functions which is one of the main directions of the classical approximation theory.

The simplest example of a linear approximation of periodic functions is the approximation of functions by partial sums of their Fourier series. However, the sequences of partial Fourier sums are not uniformly convergent over the class of continuous periodic functions. Therefore, a many studies is devoted to the research of the approximative properties of approximation methods, which are generated by transformations of the partial sums of Fourier series and allow us to construct sequences of trigonometrical polynomials that would be uniformly convergent for the whole class of continuous functions. Particularly, Fejer means have been widely studied in the last time. One of the important problems in this field is the study of asymptotic behavior of the upper bounds over a fixed classes of functions of deviations of the trigonometric polynomials.

The aim of the work systematizes known results related to the approximation of classes of Poisson integrals of continuous functions by arithmetic means of Fourier sums, and presents new facts obtained for particular cases.

The asymptotic behavior of the upper bounds on classes of Poisson integrals of periodic functions of the real variable of deviations of linear means of Fourier series, which are defined by applying the Fejer summation method is studied. The mentioned classes consist of analytic functions of a real variable, which are narrowing of bounded harmonic in unit disc functions of complex variable. In the work, asymptotic formulas for the upper bounds of deviations of Fejer means on classes of Poisson integrals were obtained. These formulas are asymptotically exact inequalities without additional conditions. Examples are given when these inequalities turn into equality.

Keywords: Poisson integral; Fejer mean; asymptotic inequality.

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1. Introduction

Let $C(\mathbb{T})$, $\mathbb{T} = [-\pi; \pi]$ be the space of continuous 2π -periodic functions with the norm

$$\|f\|_C = \max_{t \in \mathbb{T}} |f(t)|.$$

Denote by $G(q, m)$, $q \in (0; 1)$, $m \in [-1; 1]$ the class of continuous 2π -periodic functions, given by the convolution [1, p. 241]

$$f(x) = A_0 + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \varphi(x+t) P_q(t) dt,$$

where A_0 is a fixed constant,

$$P_q(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \cos kt,$$

is the well-known Poisson kernel, the summable on \mathbb{T} , 2π -periodic function φ satisfies the conditions

$$\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t \in \mathbb{T}} |\varphi(t)| \leq 1, \quad M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi] := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \varphi(t) dt = m.$$

The function φ continues periodically.

Let

$$S[f] = \frac{a_0[f]}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k[f] \cos kx + b_k[f] \sin kx),$$

be the Fourier series of the function $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$, where

$$a_0[f] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} f(x) dx, \quad a_k[f] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} f(x) \cos kx dx,$$

$$b_k[f] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} f(x) \sin kx dx, \quad k \in \mathbb{N},$$

are the Fourier coefficients of the function f and let

$$S_n(f; x) = \frac{a_0[f]}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k[f] \cos kx + b_k[f] \sin kx)$$

be the n -partial sum of the Fourier series of the function f .

Nikolsky [1] established the asymptotic equality as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - S_{n-1}(f; \cdot)\|_C = \frac{8q^n}{\pi^2} K(q) + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n},$$

where

$$K(q) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{du}{(1 - q^2 \sin^2 u)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

is the complete elliptic integral of the first kind, $O(1)$ is a quantity uniformly bounded with respect to n . Stechkin [2] proposed another proof of this result, which made it possible to refine the remainder.

Let $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$. Trigonometric polynomials given by the relation

$$\sigma_n(f; x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_k(f; x)$$

are called Fejer means of function f . Asymptotic equalities for upper bounds of deviations of Fejer means on classes $G(q, 0)$ were obtained in [3, 4]:

$$\sup_{f \in G(q,0)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C = \frac{4q}{\pi n(1+q^2)} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}, \quad q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}],$$

where $O(1)$ is a quantity uniformly bounded with respect to n . Some related results may be found in [5, 7, 6].

The purpose of this work is to present the asymptotic formulas for upper bounds of deviations of Fejer means taken over classes of Poisson integrals in case when mean of function $\varphi(t)$ would not be equal zero. So far, formulas that directly take into account the values of the parameters q and $M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi]$ have not been found. This paper is motivated by the works [8, 9] where estimates are obtained for the derivatives of bounded harmonic functions in the unit disc. On the circle, the limit values of such functions coincide with the elements of the classes $G(q, \varphi)$.

2. Result

The main result is as follows.

Theorem. *Let $f \in G(q, m)$, $q \in (0; 1)$, $M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi] = m$, $|m| \leq 1$.*

1. *If $-1 \leq m \leq 0$, $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$, then the following inequalities hold as $n \rightarrow \infty$*

$$\begin{cases} \frac{q}{\pi n} \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} m}{1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m + q^2} + \frac{4qm}{n} \frac{(1+q^2) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m + 2q}{(1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m + q^2)^2} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}, & -\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan q \leq m, \\ \frac{q}{\pi n} \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} m}{1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m + q^2} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}, & m \leq -\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan q, \end{cases}$$

$$\leq \sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C \leq$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{q}{\pi n} \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} m}{1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+q^2} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}, & -\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan q \leq m, \\ \frac{q}{\pi n} \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} m}{1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+q^2} + \frac{4qm}{n} \frac{(1+q^2) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+2q}{(1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+q^2)^2} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}, & m \leq -\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan q, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

2. If $-1 \leq m \leq 0$, $q \in (2 - \sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}]$, and

$$\frac{\partial P_q(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} m)}{\partial q} \geq \frac{\partial P_q(\pi)}{\partial q}, \quad (2)$$

then inequalities (1) hold.

3. If $0 < m \leq 1$, $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$ and condition (2) is fulfilled, then the following inequalities hold as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{q}{\pi n} \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} m}{1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+q^2} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n} \leq \sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C \\ & \leq \frac{q}{\pi n} \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} m}{1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+q^2} + \frac{4qm}{n} \frac{(1+q^2) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+2q}{(1+2q \sin \frac{\pi}{2} m+q^2)^2} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Here $O(1)$ is a quantity uniformly bounded with respect to n .

Proof

First we consider the case $-1 \leq m \leq 0$. For $f \in G(q, m)$ we have [3, 4]

$$f(x) - \sigma_n(f; x) = \frac{q}{\pi n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \varphi(x+t) \frac{\partial P_q(t)}{\partial q} dt + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}.$$

Denote

$$\Gamma_q(t) := \frac{\partial P_q(t)}{\partial q} = \frac{(1+q^2) \cos t - 2q}{(1-2q \cos t + q^2)^2}.$$

For any constant I we can write

$$f(0) - \sigma_n(f; 0) - \frac{q}{\pi n} I \int_{\mathbb{T}} \varphi(t) dt = \frac{q}{\pi n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \varphi(t) (\Gamma_q(t) - I) dt + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}.$$

Denote

$$c := -\frac{1}{4} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \varphi(t) dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} m, \quad c \in \left[0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]. \quad (4)$$

Taking into account relation (4), we have

$$\left| f(0) - \sigma_n(f; 0) + \frac{4qc}{\pi n} I \right| = \left| \frac{q}{\pi n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \varphi(t) (\Gamma_q(t) - I) dt + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n} \right|.$$

Since $\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t \in \mathbb{T}} |\varphi(t)| \leq 1$, we obtain

$$\left| f(0) - \sigma_n(f; 0) + \frac{4qc}{\pi n} I \right| \leq \frac{q}{\pi n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} |\Gamma_q(t) - I| dt + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}.$$

Therefore

$$\sup_{f \in G(q, m)} \left\| f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot) + \frac{4qc}{\pi n} I \right\|_C \leq \frac{q}{\pi n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} |\Gamma_q(t) - I| dt + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}. \quad (5)$$

We find a constant $I = I(c)$ such that the function $\varphi(t) = \operatorname{sign}(\Gamma_q(t) - I(c))$ satisfies the condition (4).

We investigate the function $\Gamma_q(t)$, $t \in [0; \pi]$. We have

$$\Gamma'_q(t) = \frac{(6q^2 - q^4 - 1 - 2q(1 + q^2) \cos t) \sin t}{(1 - 2q \cos t + q^2)^3}.$$

If $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$, then the function $\Gamma_q(t)$ is monotone decreasing on $[0; \pi]$. If $q \in (2 - \sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}]$, then the function $\Gamma_q(t)$ is monotone decreasing on $[0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and has one extremum on $[\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi]$.

Tacking into account that $\Gamma_q(0) > 0$, $\Gamma_q(\frac{\pi}{2}) < 0$ and $\Gamma_q(\pi) < 0$, we have that function $\Gamma_q(t)$ has a single simple zero on $[0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

Therefore, we obtain

$$I(c) = \Gamma_q\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c\right) = \frac{(1 + q^2) \sin c - 2q}{(1 - 2q \sin c + q^2)^2}$$

for any $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$ and any $0 \leq c \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

For $q \in (2 - \sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}]$ we can denote $I(c) = \Gamma_q(\frac{\pi}{2} - c)$ only if $\Gamma_q(\frac{\pi}{2} - c) \geq \Gamma_q(\pi)$. This condition is equivalent to inequality

$$\frac{2q - (1 + q^2) \sin c}{(1 - 2q \sin c + q^2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(1 + q)^2},$$

or

$$\sin c \geq \frac{q^4 - 2q^3 - 2q^2 - 2q + 1}{-4q^2}. \quad (6)$$

Denote

$$s(q) := \frac{q^4 - 2q^3 - 2q^2 - 2q + 1}{-4q^2}.$$

Since condition $s'(q) > 0$, $q \in (0; 1)$ is met, then function $s(q)$ is increasing and

$$\min_{q \in [2 - \sqrt{3}; 1]} s(q) = s(2 - \sqrt{3}) = -1, \quad \max_{q \in [2 - \sqrt{3}; 1]} s(q) = s(1) = 1.$$

If $q \in (2 - \sqrt{3}; \sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}]$, then inequality (6) is solvable for any fixed $0 \leq c \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$. Note, if $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$, then inequality (6) is true for any c .

Let

$$\varphi(t) = \text{sign} \left(\Gamma_q(t) - \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \right) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2} + c; \frac{\pi}{2} - c], \\ -1, & t \in [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + c) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2} - c; \pi]. \end{cases}$$

It's clear that for function $\varphi(t)$ the condition (4) is met. Therefore, there exists function f^* for which the following equality holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f^*(0) - \sigma_n(f^*; 0) + \frac{4qc}{\pi n} \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \right| \\ &= \frac{q}{\pi n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left| \Gamma_q(t) - \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \right| dt + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Comparing relations (5), (7), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \left\| f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot) + \frac{4qc}{\pi n} \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \right\|_C \\ &= \frac{q}{\pi n} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left| \Gamma_q(t) - \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \right| dt + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Next, we calculate the definite integral in (8)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left| \Gamma_q(t) - \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \right| dt = 2 \int_0^\pi \left| \Gamma_q(t) - \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \right| dt \\ &= 2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-c} \Gamma_q(t) dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-c}^\pi \Gamma_q(t) dt \right] + 4c\Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{\sin t}{1 - 2q \cos t + q^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-c} - \frac{\sin t}{1 - 2q \cos t + q^2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}-c}^\pi \right] + 4c\Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right) \\ &= \frac{4 \cos c}{1 - 2q \sin c + q^2} + 4c\Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - c \right). \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Combining (8), (9), we get the formula (1). The first and second statements of the theorem are proved. Repeating the reasoning above for case $0 < m \leq 1$ and $I(c) = \Gamma_q \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + c \right)$, $c = \frac{\pi}{2}m$, we obtain the third statement of theorem. The theorem is proved.

The following few examples illustrate the theorem.

Example 1. Let $M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi] = -\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan q$, $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$. Then

$$\sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C = \frac{4q}{\pi n(1 - q^2)} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}.$$

Example 2. Let $M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi] = 0$, $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$. Then

$$\sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C = \frac{4q}{\pi n(1 + q^2)} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}.$$

This equality was obtained in [3].

Example 3. Let $M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi] = 0$, $q \in \left[2 - \sqrt{3}; \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{5}}}\right]$. Then

$$\sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C = \frac{4q}{\pi n(1 + q^2)} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}.$$

This equality was obtained in [4].

Example 4. Let $M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi] = -0.4\pi^{-1}$, $q = 0.3$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1.2 \cos 0.2}{\pi n(1.09 - 0.6 \sin 0.2)} + \frac{0.48(1.09 \sin 0.2 - 0.6)}{\pi n(1.09 - 0.6 \sin 0.2)^2} + O(1) \frac{0.3^n}{n} \leq \\ & \leq \sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C \leq \frac{1.2 \cos 0.2}{\pi n(1.09 - 0.6 \sin 0.2)} + O(1) \frac{0.3^n}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

Example 5. Let $M_{\mathbb{T}}[\varphi] = 1$, $q \in (0; 2 - \sqrt{3}]$. Then

$$\sup_{f \in G(q,m)} \|f(\cdot) - \sigma_n(f; \cdot)\|_C = \frac{4q}{n(1 + q)^2} + O(1) \frac{q^n}{n}.$$

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Наближення класів інтегралів Пуассона середніми Фейєра

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Роботу присвячено дослідженню екстремальної задачі теорії наближень у функціональних просторах, а саме: розв'язанню задачі про точні верхні межі на заданих функціональних класах відхилень тригонометричних поліномів, що породжуються лінійними методами підсумовування рядів Фур'є. Ця задача відноситься до лінійної апроксимації функцій — одного з основних підрозділів класичної теорії наближень. Найпростішим прикладом лінійної апроксимації періодичних функцій є наближення функцій частинними сумами їх рядів Фур'є. Однак послідовності частинних сум ряду Фур'є не є рівномірно збіжними на цілому класі неперервних періодичних функцій. Тому значну кількість робіт присвячується дослідженню апроксимаційних властивостей наближувочих методів, які породжуються певними перетвореннями

частинних сум ряду Фур'є і дозволяють побудувати послідовності тригонометричних поліномів, які є рівномірно збіжними для всього класу неперервних функцій. Зокрема, останні роки інтенсивно вивчаються середні Фейєра. Однією з важливих задач цього напрямку є вивчення асимптотичної поведінки точних верхніх меж по фіксованим класам функцій відхилень тригонометричних поліномів. Мета роботи – представити нові факти щодо наближення класів інтегралів Пуассона неперервних функцій середніми арифметичними сум Фур'є. В роботі досліджено асимптотичну поведінку точних верхніх меж по класах інтегралів Пуассона періодичних функцій дійсної змінної відхилень лінійних середніх рядів Фур'є, які визначаються за допомогою методу підсумовування Фейєра. Зазначені класи складаються з функцій дійсної змінної, які є звуженням обмежених гармонічних в одиничному диску функцій комплексної змінної. У роботі отримано асимптотичні формули для точних верхніх меж відхилень середніх Фейєра на класах інтегралів Пуассона. Ці формули є асимптотично точними нерівностями без додаткових умов. Наведено приклади коли ці нерівності перетворюються в рівності.

Ключові слова: Інтеграл Пуассона; середнє Фейєра; асимптотична нерівність

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