COMMUNICATIONS

DE LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE L'UNIVERSITÉ D'ANKARA

Série A: Mathématiques, Physique et Astronomie

TOME 17A ANNÉE 1968

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by

A. H. SIDDIQI

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Faculté des Sciences de l'Université d'Ankara
Ankara, Turquie

Communications de la Faculté des Sciences
de l'Université d'Ankara

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On the Degree of Approximation to a Function by the Norlund Means of its Fourier Series

By

A. H. SIDDIQI

Department of Mathematics and Statistics Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh, India.

(Received Oct. 21, 1968)

1. Let f(x) be integrable in the sense of Lebesgue in $(-\pi, \pi)$ and be periodic with period 2π and let

$$f(x) \backsim \tfrac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

Let $\{P_n\}$ be a sequence of Positive real numbers. We write

$$P_n = \sum_{r=0}^{n} P_v,\ P(t) = P[t]$$

$$K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{r=o}^{n} P_{n-k} D_k(t), \text{ where}$$

$$D_n(t) = \tfrac{1}{2} + \sum_{1}^{n} \cos vt = \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})t}{2 \sin t/2}$$

$$F_n(t) = \operatorname{Im} \{e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{v=o}^{\infty} P_v e^{ivt}\},$$

$$t_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} s_k(x),$$

where $S_k(x)$ is the k-th partial sum of the Fourier series of f(x).

$$\Phi(t) = f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2f(x).$$

We establish the following theorem which generalizes Theorem 1 of Flett (The quarterly journal of Mathematics, Oxford, 7(1956), 81–95).

Theorem: Let $\{P_n\}$ be a positive non-increasing sequence of real numbers such that $\int_t^\xi F_n(u)\,du = O\left(\frac{P(1/t)}{n}\right)$, $\frac{1}{n} \leqq t \leqq \xi \leqq \pi$. Also let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \delta \leqq \pi$. If x is a point such that,

$$\int_0^t \cdot |\, d\,\Phi(u)\,| \leqq At^\alpha, \text{ when } 0 \leqq t \leqq \delta, \text{ then}$$

$$t_n(x) - f(x) = O(n^{-\alpha}) + O\left(\frac{1}{P_n}\right).$$

1. Let f(x) be integrable in the sense of Lebesgue in $(-\pi, \pi)$ and be periodic with period 2π and let

$$f(x) \backsim \tfrac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_1^\infty (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin x).$$

Let $\{p_n\}$ be a sequence of positive real numbers. We write

$$P_n = \sum_{r=o}^{n} p_v, \quad P(t) = P[t]$$

$$K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=o}^{n} p_{n-k} D_k(t), \quad \text{where}$$

$$D_n(t) = \tfrac{1}{2} + \sum_1^n \cos vt = \frac{\sin (n + \frac{1}{2}) t}{2 \sin t/2}.$$

$$F_n(t) = \text{Im}\, \{e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} p_v e^{-ivt}\},$$

$$t_n(x) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k}\, s_k(x),$$

where $s_k(x)$ is the k-th partial sum of the Fourier series of f(x).

$$\Phi(t) = f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2f(x).$$

$$E_n^k = \binom{n+k}{n}.$$

If $p_n = E_n^k$. $k > 0$, the Nörlund mean $t_n(x)$ becomes Cesaro mean

$$\sigma_n^k(x) = \frac{1}{E_n^k} \sum_{v=0}^{n} E_{n-v}^{k-1}\, s_v(x)$$

of the Fourier series of f(x).

2. Concerning the degree of approximation to a function by the Cesaro means of its Fourier series, Flett [1] proved a number of interesting theorems. Among others he proved the following theorem:

THEOREM A. Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \delta \leqq \pi$. If x is a point such that

$$\int_0^t |\, d\, \Phi(u)\, | \leqq At^{\alpha},$$

when $0 \leqq t \leqq \delta$, then

$$\sigma_n^{\alpha}(x) - f(x) = O(n^{-\alpha})$$

In the present note we shall examine the problem as to whether $\sigma_n^{\alpha}(x)$ in Theorem A can be replaced by Nörlund mean $t_n(x)$. Concerning this problem we prove the following theorem which includes Theorem A as a special case for $p_n = E_n^{\alpha-1}$, $0 < \alpha < 1$.

THEOREM: *Let* $\{p_n\}$ *be a positive non-increasing sequence of real numbers such that*

$$(2.1)\quad \int_t^{\xi} F_n(u)\,du = O\left(\frac{P(1/t)}{n}\right), \quad \frac{1}{n} \leqq t \leqq \xi \leqq \pi.$$

Also let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \delta \leqq \pi$. *If* x *is a point such that*

$$\int_0^t |\, d\, \Phi(u)\,| < At^{\alpha},$$

when $0 \leqq t \leqq \delta$, then

$$t_n(x) - f(x) = O(n^{-\alpha}) + O\left(\frac{1}{P_n}\right).$$

3. The following lemmas are pertinent for the proof of this theorem:

Lemma 1. *we have*

$$K_n(t) = \begin{cases} O(n), & 0 \leqq t \leqq \pi \\ \dfrac{F_n(t)}{2P_n \sin \dfrac{t}{2}} + O\left(\dfrac{p_n}{P_n t^2}\right), & \dfrac{1}{n} \leqq t \leqq t \end{cases}$$

Lemma 2. *Let* $\Phi(t) \in L$, $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $0 < \leqq \pi$, then

$$\int_{\delta}^{\pi} \Phi(t)\, K_n(t)\, dt = O\left(\frac{1}{P_n}\right), \quad n \to \infty.$$

Lemma 3. *Under the hypothesis of the theorem we have*

$$\int_0^{\delta} \Phi(t)\, K_n(t)\, dt = O(n^{-\alpha}) + O\left(\frac{1}{n\, P_n}\right)$$

Proof of Lemma 1.

$$K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k}\, D_k'(t)$$

$$= O \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} k \, p_{n-k} = O(n)$$

We write

$$K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{v=0}^{n} p_{n-} \frac{\sin (v+1/2)\, t}{2 \sin t/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2P_n \sin \frac{t}{2}} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \sum_{v=o}^{n} p_{n-v}\, e^{i(v+\frac{1}{2})t} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2P_n \sin \frac{t}{2}} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \sum_{v=o}^{n} p_v . e^{i(n-v+\frac{1}{2})t} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2P_n \sin \frac{t}{2}} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{v=o}^{n} p_v\, e^{-ivt} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2P_n \sin \frac{t}{2}} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \left(\sum_{v=0}^{\infty} - \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{F_n(t)}{2P_n \sin^t/_2} - \frac{1}{2P_n \sin^t/_2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} p_v\, e^{-ivt} \right\}$$

Since p_v is non-increasing, we have

$$\sum_{n+1}^{\infty} p_v\, e^{-ivt} \leq 2\, p_{n+1} \operatorname{Max} \left| \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} e^{-ivt} \right|$$

$$= 2\ p_{n+1} \left| \frac{1}{1 - e^{-it}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{p_{n+1}}{\sin \frac{t}{2}}$$

As $\mathrm{Im}\{G(z)\} \leqq |G(z)|$, it follows that the second term is

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{P_n t} \cdot \frac{P_n}{t}\right) = O\left(\frac{p_n}{P_n t^2}\right)$$

This proves the Lemma 1.

Proof of Lemma 2. It is well known [2] that if $\{p_n\}$ is non-negative and non-increasing, then

$$\left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k e^{-ikt} \right| \leqq P\left(\frac{1}{t}\right), 0, \leqq t \leqq \pi$$

and;

$$n^{-1} P_n \leqq t\, P\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \text{ for } \frac{1}{n} \leqq t \leqq \pi$$

since $P_n \geqq (n+1)\ p_n$ it follows that

$$p_n \leqq \frac{P_n}{n} \leqq t\, P\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \text{ so that } \frac{P_n}{t} \leqq P\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

We have then for $\frac{1}{n} \leqq t \leqq \pi$

$$K_n(t) = O\left(\frac{|F_n(t)|}{tP_n}\right) + O\left(\frac{p_n}{P_{n+2}}\right)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{P(\frac{1}{t})}{t P_n}\right) + O\left(\frac{P(\frac{1}{t})}{tP_n}\right)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{P(\frac{1}{t})}{tP_n}\right)$$

Hence

$$\left| \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \Phi(t) K_n(t)\, dt \right| \leqq A \int_{\delta}^{\pi} | \Phi(t) | \cdot \frac{P(\frac{1}{t})}{t P_n}\, dt$$

$$\leqq A \frac{P(\frac{1}{\delta})}{\delta P_n} \int_{\delta}^{\pi} | \Phi(t) |\, dt.$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{P_n}\right)$$

Proof of Lemma 3.

$$\int_0^{\delta} \Phi(t) K_n(t)\, dt = \int_0^{1/n} + \int_{1/n}^{\delta}$$

$$= \int_0^{1/n} \Phi(t) K_n(t)\, dt + \int_{1/n}^{\delta} \frac{\Phi(t) F_n(t)}{2 P_n \sin \frac{t}{2}}\, dt$$

$$+ O\left(\int_{1/n}^{\delta} | \Phi(t) | \frac{p_n}{P_n t^2}\, dt\right)$$

$$= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_2, \text{ say.}$$

Since $\Phi(0) = 0$, $| \Phi(t) | = | \Phi(t) - \Phi(0) | =$

$$= \left| \int_0^t d\,\Phi(u) \right| \leqq \int_0^t | d\,\Phi(u) |$$

$$\leqq A t^{\alpha}$$

We have

$$Q_1 = O\left(n \int_0^{1/n} | \Phi(t) |\, dt\right) = O\left(n \int_0^{1/n} t^{\alpha}\, dt\right)$$

$$= O(n^{-\alpha})$$

Also

$$Q_3 = O\left(\int_{1/n}^{\delta} \frac{p_n}{P_n} t^{\alpha-2}\, dt\right)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{p_n}{P_n} n^{-\alpha+1}\right) = O(n^{-\alpha}),$$

since $n\, p_n < P_n$

Next let us set

$$H(t) = \int_t^{\pi} \frac{F_n(u)\, du}{2P_n \sin\frac{u}{2}} = \frac{1}{2P_n \sin\frac{t}{2}} \int_t^{\xi} F_n(u)\, du,\ t < \xi < \pi$$

$$= O\left(\frac{P\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{n\, P_n\, t}\right),$$

by the hypothesis. Then

$$Q_2 = \int_{1/n}^{\delta} \frac{F_n(t)\, \Phi(t)}{2\, P_n \sin\frac{t}{2}}\, dt = - \int_{1/n}^{\delta} \Phi\, H'(t)\, dt$$

$$= - \int_{1/n}^{\delta} \Phi \, dH(t) = - [\Phi H(t)] \int_{1/n}^{\delta} + \int_{1/n}^{\delta} H(t) d\Phi(t)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{n P_n}\right) + O(n^{-\alpha}) + \int_{1/n}^{\delta} H(t) \, d \, \Phi(t).$$

Let Φ^* denote the total variation of $\Phi(t)$ in $(0,t)$, so that $\Phi^*(t) \leqq A t^{\alpha}$. We have

$$| \int_{1/n}^{\delta} H(t) \, d\Phi(t) \leqq \int_{1/n}^{\delta} | H(t) | \, d\Phi^*$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{nP_n} \int_{1/n}^{\delta} \frac{P\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{t} \, d \, \Phi^*\right)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{n} \left\{\left[\frac{\Phi^*}{t}\right] \int_{1/n}^{\delta} - \int_{1/n}^{\delta} \frac{\Phi^*}{t^2} dt \right\}\right)$$

$$= O(n^{-\alpha}) + O\left(\frac{1}{n} \int_{1/n}^{\delta} t^{\alpha-2} \, dt\right)$$

$$= O(n^{-\alpha}).$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.

4. *Proof of the Theorem:* We have

$$t_n(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k} \, s_k(x) - f(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k} \, (s_k(x) - f(x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Phi(t)\, D_k(t)\, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Phi(t) \left(\frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k} D_k(t) \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \Phi(t)\, K_n(t)\, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\delta} + \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \right) = S_1 + S_2, \quad \text{say}$$

Applying lemma 3, we have

$$S_1 = O(n^{-\alpha}) + O\left(\frac{1}{P_n}\right)$$

and by virtue of lemma 2 we get

$$S_2 = O\left(\frac{1}{P_n}\right)$$

This proves the theorem.

I am thankful to Dr. S.M. Mazhar for his encouragement in the preparation of this paper.

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Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh. (UP),
INDIA.

ÖZET

1. f(x), $(-\pi, \pi)$ aralığında Lebesque anlamında integrallenebilir, 2π periyodlu bir fonksiyon olsun ve

$$f(x) \sim \tfrac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

yazalım.

$\{Pn\}$ pozitif bir reel sayılar dizisi olsun.

$$D_n(t) = \tfrac{1}{2} + \sum_{1}^{n} \cos vt = \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})t}{2 \sin t/2}$$

olmak üzere

$$P_n = \sum_{r=o}^{n} P_v, \quad P(t) = P[t]$$

$$K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{r=o}^{n} P_{n-k} D_k(t)$$

yazalım.

Sk(x), f(x) in Fourier serisinin k yinci kısmı toplamı olmak üzere

$$F_n)t) = \operatorname{Im} \{ e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{v=o}^{\infty} P_v e^{ivt} \},$$

$$t_n(x) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=o}^{n} P_{n-k} S_k(x)$$

yazalım.

$$\Phi(t) = f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2 f(x)$$

Flett'in I. teoremini genelleştiren aşağıdaki teoremi ispat edebiliriz. (The quorterly journal of Mathematics, Oxford, 7 (1956) 81–95).

TEOREM:

$$\int_t^{\xi} F_n(u)\, du = O\left(\frac{P(1/t)}{n}\right), \quad \frac{1}{n} \leq t \leq \xi \leq \pi$$

olacak şekilde reel sayılardan meydana gelen pozitif, artmıyan bir dizi $\{Pn\}$ olsun. Ayrıca $0<\alpha<1$, $0<\delta\leq\pi$ alalım. Eğer x, $0\leq t\leq\delta$ olduğunda;

$$\int_0^t |\, d\, \Phi(u)\, | \leqq At^{\alpha}$$

olacak şekilde bir nokta ise,

$$t_n(x) - f(x) = O\ (n^{-\alpha}) + O\ (\frac{1}{P_n})$$

dir.

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Ankara Üniversitesi Basımevi–1969