

关于 S. N. Mukhopadhyay 的一个定理的推广*

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§1 引言

设 $F(x)$ 定义在点 x_0 的邻域, x_0 是实轴上的点, 且 $F(x_0) = a_0$, 假如存在依赖于 x_0 但不依赖于 h 的实数 a_2, a_4, \dots, a_{2m} 使

$$\frac{F(x_0+h) + F(x_0-h)}{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} a_{2i} \frac{h^{2i}}{(2i)!} + o(h^{2m})$$

则称 a_{2m} 是函数 $F(x)$ 在点 x 的 $2m$ 阶 *de la Vallée-Poussin* 对称导数, 并记作 $D^{2m}F(x_0)$; 类似地定义 $D^{2m+1}F(x_0)$.

设 $D^{2m-2}F(x_0)$ 存在, 我们写

$$\omega_{2m}(F; x_0, h) = \frac{(2m)!}{h^{2m}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [F(x_0+h) + F(x_0-h)] - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{h^{2i}}{(2i)!} D^{2i}F(x_0) \right\},$$

若

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \omega_{2m}(F; x_0, h) = 0$$

则称 $F(x)$ 在点 x_0 为 $2m$ 阶光滑; 类似地定义 $F(x)$ 在点 x_0 处 $2m+1$ 阶光滑*

记 [1; 卷 II p63]

$$\frac{1}{2} \delta_m(x_0, h) = \frac{h}{r+1} \omega_{m+1}(F; x_0, h),$$

设

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

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是一个三角级数, 写着

$$f(r, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x) r^n \quad (0 < r < 1). \quad (1.1)$$

$$f(a, r, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a)_n A_n(x) r^n \quad (a > -1, 0 < r < 1),$$

$$(a)_n = \frac{\Gamma(a+n+1)}{\Gamma(a+1)\Gamma(n+1)}. \quad (1.2)$$

$$\sigma(r, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x) \frac{r^n}{n} \quad (0 < r < 1), \quad (1.3)$$

$$\tau(r, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x) \frac{r^n}{n} \lg n \quad (0 < r < 1). \quad (1.4)$$

$$(1-r)^{a+1} f(a, r, x) = A(a, r, x) \quad (1.5)$$

$$\left(\lg \frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{-1} \sigma(r, x) = L(r, x) \quad (1.6)$$

$$\left(\lg \frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{-2} \tau(r, x) = l_2(r, x). \quad (1.7)$$

我们知道

定理A [1; 卷II p63] 设 $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x)$, 且 $\delta_m(x_0)$ 存在, 有限, 则对任意的 $a > m+1$

有

$$\delta_m(x_0) = \pi(c, a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n^{(m+1)}(x_0).$$

其中 $\delta_m(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \delta_m(x_0, h)$.

定理B^[2] 对给定的正整数 m , 存在着正数 k , 有如下性质, 如果

$$C + (-1)^n \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n(x)}{n^{2m}}$$

是可积函数 $F(x)$ 的富里埃级数, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\lambda} &= \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} h \omega_{2m}(F; x_0, h) \\ \underline{\lambda} &= \liminf_{h \rightarrow 0} h \omega_{2m}(F; x_0, h) \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

为有限, 那末有

$$-k\lambda \leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} (1-r) f(r, x_0) \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} (1-r) f(r, x_0) \leq k\lambda \quad (1.9)$$

其中

$$\lambda = \max[|\bar{\lambda}|, |\underline{\lambda}|], \quad 0 < r < 1. \quad (1.10)$$

本文得到如下结果:

定理1 对给定的正整数 m , 存在着正数 k , 具有如下性质: 若

$$C + (-1)^m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n(x)}{n^{2m}}$$

是可积函数 $F(x)$ 的富里埃级数, 则当 $a > -1$ 时有

$$-k\lambda \leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} A(a; r, x) \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} A(a; r, x) \leq k\lambda.$$

其中 $\lambda, A(a; r, x)$ 由(1.10), (1.5)定义.

当 $a=0$ 时, 便得定理B. 故定理1包含定理B.

系1 若

$$C + (-1)^m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n(x)}{n^{2m}}$$

是 $F(x)$ 的富里埃级数, 且在点 $x=x_0$ 处为 $2m$ 阶光滑, 则

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} (1-r)^{a+1} f(a; r, x_0) = 0$$

定理2 对给定的正整数 m , 存在着正数 k , 具有如下性质, 若

$$C + (-1)^m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n(x)}{n^{2m}}$$

为可积函数 $F(x)$ 的富里埃级数, 则

$$-k\lambda \leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} L(r, x) \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} L(r, x) \leq k\lambda$$

其中 $\lambda, L(r, x)$ 由(1.10), (1.6)所定义.

系2 若

$$C + (-1)^m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n(x)}{n^{2m}}$$

是可积函数 $F(x)$ 的富里埃级数, 且在点 $x=x_0$ 处为 $2m$ 阶光滑, 则 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} L(r, x_0) = 0$.

定理3 在定理2的条件下成立

$$-k\lambda \leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} l_2(r, x_0) \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} l_2(r, x_0) \leq k\lambda$$

$l_2(r, x)$ 由(1.7)所定义.

系3 在系2的条件下成立

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} l_2(r, x_0) = 0$$

§2 几个引理

引理1^[3] 设 $0 < r < 1$, 对一切正整数 m 与固定的 $q > 0$ 有

$$\frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^q} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \frac{A_{2m,i}(r,t)}{\Delta^{q+i}}, \quad (2.1)$$

这里

$$A_{2m,i}(r,t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{2m,i,j}(r)t^{2j} & (1 \leq i \leq m) \\ \sum_{j=i-m}^{\infty} a_{2m,i,j}(r)t^{2j} & (m < i \leq 2m), \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

$a_{2m,i,j}(r)$ 是 r 的 $2m$ 阶多项式, 固定 r , 对一切 t , 幂级数 (2.2) 收敛, 此外对一切自然数 p , 当 $1 \leq i \leq 2m$ 时 $\frac{\partial^p}{\partial t^p} A_{2m,i}(r,t)$ 是 (r,t) 的连续函数, 且当 $m < i \leq 2m$ 时, 函数

$$\frac{A_{2m,i}(r,t)}{t^{2i-2m}}$$

除直线 $t=0$ 外处处有界.

对于 $\frac{\partial^{2m+1}}{\partial t^{2m+1}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^a} \right)$ 有类似于引理 1 的结果, 参见 [3].

引理 2 设 $a > -1$, 对一切自然数 $2m-j$ ($m=1, 2, \dots, j=1, 2, \dots$) 以及 $r \in (\sigma, 1)$ ($0 < \sigma < 1$), 存在常数 $C > 0$ (依赖于 m, j, σ), 有

$$(1-r)^{a+1} \int_0^{\pi} \left| t^{2m-j-1} \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{a+1}{2}}} \right) \right| dt \leq C \quad (2.3)$$

证明: 由引理 1, 我们见到

$$\frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{a+1}{2}}} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{2m-j} \frac{A_{2m-j,i}(r,t)}{\Delta^{i+\frac{a+1}{2}}},$$

$$\text{取 } r \in (\sigma, 1), \text{ 则 } \Delta = (1-r)^2 + 4r \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} > (1-r)^2 + 4\sigma \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}, \quad (2.4)$$

由此我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-r)^{1+a} \left[\int_0^{1-r} + \int_{1-r}^{\pi} \right] \left| t^{2m-j-1} \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{a+1}{2}}} \right) \right| dt \\ & \leq (1-r)^{1+a} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{2m-j} \int_0^{1-r} t^{2m-j} \frac{|A_{2m-j,i}(r,t)|}{(1-r)^{2i+1+a}} dt \right] \\ & \quad + (1-r)^{1+a} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{2m-j} \int_{1-r}^{\pi} t^{2m-j-1} \frac{|A_{2m-j,i}(r,t)|}{\left(4\sigma \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}\right)^{i+\frac{1+a}{2}}} dt \right] \\ & \leq (1-r)^{a+1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{2m-j} \int_0^{1-r} \frac{t^{2m-j-1} |A_{2m-j,i}(r,t)|}{(1-r)^{2i+1+a}} dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{i=m-j+1}^{2m-j} \int_0^{1-r} \frac{t^{2i-1} |A_{2m-j,i}(r,t)| dt}{(1-r)^{2i+1+a} \cdot t^{2i-2m+j}} \right] \\ & \quad + (1-r)^{1+a} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m-j} + \sum_{i=m-j+1}^{2m-j} \int_{1-r}^{\pi} t^{2m-j-1} \frac{|A_{2m-j,i}(r,t)| dt}{\left(4\sigma \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}\right)^{i+\frac{1+a}{2}}} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

经过计算利用引理1不难证明(2.5)右边各项都是 $O(1)$ 。(仅与 m, j, σ 有关)

引理3 设 $0 < r < 1$, 对一切自然数 m , 存在常数 $C > 0$ (依赖于 m, r), 有

$$\frac{1}{\lg \frac{1}{1-r}} \int_0^\pi \left| t^{2m-1} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) \right| dt \leq C$$

证明, 我们见到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) &= 2r \frac{\partial^{2m-1}}{\partial t^{2m-1}} \left(\frac{\sin t}{\Delta} \right) \\ &= 2r \sum_{j=0}^{2m-1} C_{2m-1}^j \left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \right)^{(j)} (\sin t)^{(2m-1-j)} \\ &= O \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{2m-1} C_{2m-1}^j \left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \right)^{(j)} + \left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \right)^{(2m-1)} (\sin t)^{(0)} \right\} \\ &= O \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{2m-1} C_{2m-1}^j \sum_{i=1}^j \frac{A_{j,i}(r,t)}{\Delta^{i+1}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{2m-1} \frac{A_{2m-1,j}(r,t)}{\Delta^{j+1}} \sin t \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6) 中 O 仅与 m, r 有关。

由于

$$\frac{1}{\Delta^n} = \begin{cases} O\left(\frac{1}{(1-r)^{2m}}\right) & t \in (0, 1-r) \\ O\left(\frac{1}{t^{2m}}\right) & t \in (1-r, \pi) \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

容易计算, (利用引理1以及(2.6), (2.7))

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\lg \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{-1} \int_0^\pi t^{2m-1} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) dt \\ &= \left(\lg \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{-1} \left\{ \left[\int_0^{1-r} + \int_{1-r}^\pi \right] t^{2m-1} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) dt \right\} = O(1). \quad (\text{仅与 } m, r \text{ 有关}) \end{aligned}$$

§3 定理的证明

定理 1 的证明

不妨假设 $x_0 = 0 = F(0)$, $F(t) = F(-t)$. (3.1)

如 [3, 18式] 那样我们可以写

$$D^2 F(0) = D^4 F(0) = \dots = D^{2m-2} F(0) = 0. \quad (3.2)$$

对 $\varepsilon > 0$ 从 (1.8) (1.10), (3.1) (3.2) 我们知道, 存在 $\delta > 0$ 使

$$\left| \frac{(2m)! F(t)}{t^{2m-1}} \right| < \lambda + \varepsilon \quad (0 < t < \delta). \quad (3.3)$$

我们见到

$$\begin{aligned} f(a, r, 0) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\pi} n^{2m}(a)_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(t) r^n \cos nt dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} F(t) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a)_n r^n \cos nt \right] dt \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} F(t) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a)_n (re^{it})^n \right] dt \right\} \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\frac{1}{1 - re^{it}} = \rho e^{i\theta}$$

则

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}}, \quad \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{r \sin 2t}{1 - r \cos 2t}. \quad (3.4)$$

于是上式等于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\pi} (1-r)^{1+a} \int_0^{\pi} F(t) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\Delta} \right)^{\frac{a+1}{2}} \cos(a+1)\theta \right] dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} (1-r)^{a+1} \int_0^{\pi} F(t) \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \left[\frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{a+1}{2}}} \right) \frac{\partial^j}{\partial t^j} \cos(a+1)\theta \right] dt \\ &= (1-r)^{1+a} \left[\int_0^{1-r} + \int_{1-r}^{\delta} + \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \right] = P_1 + P_2 + P_3. \quad (3.5) \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\cos(a+1)\theta] = -\sin(a+1)\theta \cdot \frac{(a+1)r(\cos t - r)}{\Delta}.$$

继续进行微分, 并利用引理 1, 不难得到下列估计式.

$$\frac{\partial^j}{\partial t^j} [\cos(\alpha+1)\theta] = \begin{cases} O\left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)^j & t \in (0, 1-r), \\ O\left[\left(\frac{1-r}{t^2}\right)^j\right] + O\left(\frac{1}{t^j}\right) & t \in (1-r, \delta), \\ O\left(\frac{1}{\Delta^j}\right) & t \in (\delta, \pi). \end{cases} \quad (3.6)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} |P_1| &\leq K_1 \left\{ (1-r)^{\alpha+1} \int_0^{1-r} |F(t)| \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \left| \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \right| \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{(1-r)^j} dt \leq K_1 \left\{ \frac{(1-r)^{\alpha+1}}{(2m)!} \int_0^{1-r} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \left| \frac{F(t)(2m)!}{t^{2m-1}} \right| \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \cdot \frac{t^j}{(1-r)^j} t^{2m-j-1} \left| \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \right| dt. \right. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

由 (3.3) 式知上式不超过

$$\begin{aligned} &K_1 \frac{(1-r)^{\alpha+1}}{(2m)!} \int_0^{1-r} (\lambda + \varepsilon) \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \frac{t^j}{(1-r)^j} t^{2m-j-1} \left| \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \right| dt \\ &\leq K_1 \frac{(1-r)^{\alpha+1}}{(2m)!} (\lambda + \varepsilon) \int_0^{1-r} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j t^{2m-j-1} \left| \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \right| dt. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2 知道上式不超过

$$K_1 \frac{C}{(2m)!} (\lambda + \varepsilon) \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \leq K_2 (\lambda + \varepsilon) \quad (3.7')$$

其次利用 (3.6)、(3.3) 及引理 1 有

$$\begin{aligned} |P_2| &\leq K_3 (1-r)^{\alpha+1} \left| \int_{1-r}^{\delta} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} F(t) C_{2m}^j \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \frac{\partial^j}{\partial t^j} \cos(\alpha+1)\theta dt \right| \\ &\leq K_3 (1-r)^{\alpha+1} \int_{1-r}^{\delta} |F(t)| \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \left| \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \right| \left[\left(\frac{1-r}{t^2} \right)^j + \frac{1}{t^j} \right] dt \\ &\leq K_3 (1-r)^{\alpha+1} \int_{1-r}^{\delta} (\lambda + \varepsilon) \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \left[\left(\frac{1-r}{t^2} \right)^j + \frac{t^j}{1} \right] t^j \\ &\quad \cdot t^{2m-j-1} \left| \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \right| dt \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

再用引理 2 知 $|P_2| \leq K_4(\lambda + \varepsilon)$.

最后估计:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |P_3| &\leq K_5(1-r)^{\alpha+1} \int_0^\pi \left| F(t) \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \frac{\partial^j}{\partial t^j} \cos(\alpha+1)\theta \right| dt \\
 &\leq K_5(1-r)^{\alpha+1} \int_0^\pi |F(t)| \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \frac{1}{|\Delta|^j} \left| \frac{\partial^{2m-j}}{\partial t^{2m-j}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right) \right| dt \\
 &\leq K_6(1-r)^{\alpha+1} \int_0^\pi \sum_{j=0}^{2m} C_{2m}^j \frac{1}{|\Delta|^j} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{2m-j} \frac{A_{2m-i,i}(r,t)}{\Delta^{i+\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} \right| dt \\
 &\leq K_7(1-r)^{\alpha+1} \int_0^\pi \sum_{j=0}^{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{2m-j} C_{2m}^j \frac{1}{\left(\sin \frac{t}{2}\right)^{2j}} \frac{1}{\left(\sin \frac{t}{2}\right)^{2i+\alpha+1}} dt \\
 &\leq K_8(1-r)^{\alpha+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (r \rightarrow 1). \tag{3.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以对 $\eta > 0$, 存在 ν 使 $0 < \nu < \frac{1}{2}$ 与 $1 - \nu < r < 1$ 时有

$$|P_3| < \eta \tag{3.10}$$

因此由 (3.5) 以及 (3.7)~(3.10) 得到

$$|(1-r)^{\alpha+1} f(\alpha, r, 0)| \leq (K_2 + K_4)(\lambda + \varepsilon) + \eta \quad (1 - \nu < r < 1)$$

令 $r \rightarrow 1 - 0$ 便得定理结果.

定理 2 的证明

不妨假设 $x_0 = 0 = F(0)$, $F(t) = F(-t)$.

我们见到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma(r, 0) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n^{2m} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(t) \frac{r^n \cos nt}{n} dt \\
 &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi F(t) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(re^{it})^n}{n} \right] dt \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到 (3.4), 上式等于

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi F(t) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \lg \left(\frac{1}{1 - re^{it}} \right) dt \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi F(t) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) dt.$$

现在

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(r, x) &= \frac{1}{\pi \lg \frac{1}{1-r}} \int_0^\pi F(t) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi (2m)! \left(\lg \frac{1}{1-r} \right)} \left[\left(\int_0^0 + \int_0^\pi \right) \frac{F(t) (2m)!}{t^{2m-1}} \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) dt \right] \\
 &= R_1 + R_2
 \end{aligned}$$

由 (3.3) 式以及引理 3 得

$$\begin{aligned} |R_1| &\leq \frac{2(\lambda+\varepsilon)}{\pi(2m)! \lg \frac{1}{1-r}} \int_0^\delta t^{2m-1} \left| \frac{\sigma^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) \right| dt \\ &\leq \frac{2(\lambda+\varepsilon)}{\pi(2m)! \lg \frac{1}{1-r}} \int_0^\delta t^{2m-1} \left| \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) \right| dt \leq K(\lambda+\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

易见

$$\begin{aligned} |R_2| &\leq \frac{2}{\pi \lg \left(\frac{1}{1-r} \right)} \int_\delta^\pi |F(t)| \left| \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial t^{2m}} \left(\lg \frac{1}{\Delta} \right) \right| dt \\ &= O \left(\frac{1}{\lg \frac{1}{1-r}} \int_\delta^\pi \frac{1}{\Delta^{2m}} dt \right) = O \left(\frac{1}{\lg \frac{1}{1-r}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

综合 (3.11) (3.12) (3.13) 便得定理 2 的证明。

定理 3 的证明类似于定理 2, 从略。

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On the Generalization of a theorem of S. N. Mukhopadhyay

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Abstract

Suppose that $D^{2r-2}F(x_0)$ exists. As in [3] we write

$$\omega_{2r}(F; x_0, h) = \frac{(2r)!}{h^{2r}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \{ F(x_0+h) + F(x_0-h) \} - \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \frac{h^{2i}}{(2i)!} \cdot D^{2i}F(x_0) \right],$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = \limsup_{h \rightarrow 0} h \omega_{2r}(F; x_0, h), \quad \underline{\lambda} = \liminf_{h \rightarrow 0} h \omega_{2r}(F; x_0, h),$$

and

$$A(\alpha, r, x) = (1-r)^{1+\alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha)_n A_n(x) r^n \quad (\alpha > -1, 0 < r < 1),$$

$$L(r, x) = \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x) \frac{r^n}{n} \lg n \quad (0 < r < 1),$$

$$l_2(r, x) = \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{-2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n(x) \frac{r^n}{n} \lg n \quad (0 < r < 1).$$

In this paper we prove the following theorem.

Theorem. Give the positive integer m there is a positive number k with the following: if

$$C + (-1)^m \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_n(x)}{n^{2m}}$$

is the Fourier series of an integrable function F and if $\bar{\lambda}, \underline{\lambda}$ are finite, then

$$(i) \quad -K\lambda \leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} A(\alpha, r, x) \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} A(\alpha, r, x) \leq K\lambda$$

$$(ii) \quad -K\lambda \leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} L(r, x) \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} L(r, x) \leq K\lambda$$

$$(iii) \quad -K\lambda \leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow 1} l_2(r, x) \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} l_2(r, x) \leq K\lambda$$

where $\lambda = \max[|\bar{\lambda}|, |\underline{\lambda}|]$.