

On the Approximation of Continuous Function by Harmonic Means*

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Let $f(x)$ be a continuous and periodic function with period 2π and

$$\mathfrak{S}[f] = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

be its Fourier series. Denote by $s_n(f, x)$ the n -th partial sums of $\mathfrak{S}[f]$ and by $\omega(f, \delta)$ the moduls of continuity of $f(x)$. When $\omega(\delta)$ is a modul of continuity, we denote by $H[\omega]_c$ the class of all functions for which $\omega(f, t) \leq \omega(t)$.

It is well known that the n -th harmonic means and the n -th Cesáro means of $f \in C_{2, \infty}$ are defined as

$$N_n(f, x) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{\nu=0}^n \frac{s_{\nu}(f, x)}{n - \nu + 1} \quad \left(P_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

and

$$\sigma_n^a(f, x) = \frac{1}{A_n^a} \sum_{\nu=0}^n A_n^{a-\nu} S_{\nu}(f, x) \quad \left(a > -1, A_n^a = \frac{(a+1) \dots (a+n)}{n!} \right)$$

respectively.

A. B. Effimov^[2] considered the approximation of continuous function by its partial sums and proved the following

Theorem A Let $f(x) \in H[\omega]_c$. Then

$$\sup_{f \in H[\omega]_c} \|f(x) - S_n(f, x)\|_c = \frac{C^{(n)}[\omega]}{\pi} \log n + O\left(\omega\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right),$$

where $C^{(n)}[\omega] = \sup_{f \in H[\omega]_c} \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right|$.

Xie Tingfan^[1] considered the approximation of continuous function by its Cesáro means and proved the following

* Received May. 1, 1981.

Theorem B Suppose that $-1 < a \leq 0$ and $\varepsilon_n \downarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. If $f \in C_{2\pi}$ satisfies the one-side condition

$$f\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{2n+1+a}\right) - f(x) \geq -\varepsilon_n \quad (|x| \leq \pi, n=1,2,3,\dots),$$

then

$$\|\sigma_n^a(f) - f\|_c = O\left(\varepsilon_n \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\pi} \frac{dt}{n^a t^{1+a}} + \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\pi} \frac{\omega(f,t)}{n^{1+a} t^{a+2}} dt\right).$$

In the present paper, we consider the approximation of continuous function by its harmonic means, and establish the following theorems.

Theorem 1 Let $f(x) \in H[\omega]_c$. Then

$$\sup_{f \in H[\omega]_c} \|N_n(f, x) - f(x)\|_c = \frac{C^{(n)}[\omega]}{2\pi} \log n + O\left(\omega\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right),$$

where

$$C^{(n)}[\omega] = \sup_{f \in H[\omega]_c} \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right|.$$

Theorem 2 Suppose that $\varepsilon_n \downarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. If $f \in C_{2\pi}$ satisfies the one-side condition

$$f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{n}\right) - f(x) \geq -\varepsilon_n \quad (|x| \leq \pi, n=1,2,3,\dots),$$

then

$$\|N_n(f, x) - f(x)\|_c = O\left(\varepsilon_n \log n + \frac{1}{n \log n} \int_{\frac{2\pi}{n}}^{\pi} \frac{\omega(f,t)}{t^2} \log \frac{1}{t} dt\right).$$

For the proof of theorem 1 we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 1 Let $D_\nu(t)$ be a Dirichlet kernel with order ν . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{v=0}^n \frac{D_\nu(t)}{n-\nu+1} &= \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{t}{2}} \left[\log \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)t \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)t \right] + O\left(\frac{1}{nt^2}\right), \quad (0 < t < \pi). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2 If $f(x) \in C_{2\pi}$, then

$$N_n(f, x) - f(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi P_n} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\pi} \frac{\varphi_x(t)}{2\sin \frac{t}{2}} \log \frac{1}{2\sin \frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)t dt + O\left(\omega\left(f, \frac{1}{n}\right)\right),$$

where

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

The proof of theorem 2 depends on the following lemmas.

Lemma 3 Let $f \in C_{2\pi}$. Then

$$N_n(f, x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi P_n} \sum_{v=3}^{2n} \frac{\log \frac{1}{2 \sin t_v^*/2}}{t_v^*} (-1)^v \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \{f(x+t_v^*+t) - f(x+t_v^*-t) \\ + f(x-t_v^*-t) - f(x-t_v^*+t)\} \sin nt dt + O\left(\omega\left(f, \frac{1}{n}\right)\right),$$

where

$$n_v = \max_{t_v \leq \pi} t_v^* = \frac{v}{n} \pi.$$

Lemma 4 If $f \in C_{2\pi}$, then

$$N_n(f, x) - f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} N_n(\Delta_n f, x) + O\left(\omega\left(f, \frac{1}{n}\right)\right),$$

where

$$\Delta_n f(x) = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{n}\right) - f(x).$$

References

- [1] 谢庭藩, 杭州大学学报 (自然科学报) 3 (1979) 18-28.
- [2] Ефимов, А. Б., Изв. АН, СССР, Серия матем., 23 (1959), 115-134.