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The Evaluation of the Lebesque Function of Fourier-Jacobi Double Series

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Presented by Bl. Sendov

Let $P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x)$ (n=0, 1,...) -be the orthonormal system of Jacobi polynomials ([1], p. 70), with weight

$$h^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) = (1-x)^{\alpha}(1+x)^{\beta} (\alpha > -1, \beta > -1)$$

on the segment [-1, 1] and

(1)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_{ij}(f) P_i^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_j^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y)$$

$$(c_{ij}(f) = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} h^{(\alpha,\beta)}(u) h^{(\alpha,\beta)}(v) f(u,v) P_i^{(\alpha,\beta)}(u) P_j^{(\alpha,\beta)}(v) dudv),$$

- Fourier-Jacobi double series of continuous function f(x, y) in square $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$,

$$S_{n,m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(f;x,y) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{m} c_{ij}(f) P_{i}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y),$$

- rectangular partial sums of series (1) and

$$L_{n,m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x,y) = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} h^{(\alpha,\beta)}(u) h^{(\alpha,\beta)}(v) | \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{m} P_{i}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y) P_{i}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(u) P_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(v) | du dv,$$

- the Lebesque function of order (n, m).

Let us signify by $E_{n,m}(f)$ the best uniform approximation of function f(x, y) continuous in square $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ by algebraic polynomial of two variables of degree no higher than n on x-variable and no higher than m on y-variable.

The Evaluation of the Lebesque Function...

It is well known, that

(2)
$$|f(x,y)-S_{n,m}(f; x,y)| \leq [1+L_{n,m}(x,y)] E_{n,m}(f).$$

A similar evaluation proves to be important with regard to the convergence of Fourier-Jacobi series for the function from one variable. It is worth while to note that for a two-dimensional case no evaluation gives meaningful propositions if to change n and m irrespective of each other.

In light of this a study of the partial sums of series (1) and the kind of

$$\widetilde{S}_{n,m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(f;x,y) = \sum_{\substack{i \\ 0 \le \overline{n} + \frac{j}{m} \le 1}} c_{ij}(f) P_i^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_j^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y)$$

and the Lebesque function

$$\tilde{L}_{n,m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x,y) = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} h^{(\alpha,\beta)}(u) h^{(\alpha,\beta)}(v) |\sum_{\substack{0 \leq \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j}{m} \leq 1}} P_{i}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(u) P_{i}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(v) P_{j}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y) |dudv.$$

Here $n, m, p = \frac{n}{m} \in \mathbb{N}$.

A study has been given to the case when $|\alpha| = |\beta| = \frac{1}{2}$. For example, with $\alpha = \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$ equal to n, m, p the asymptotic equation is valid.

$$\widetilde{L}_{n,m}^{(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2})} = \max_{\substack{-1 < x,y < 1}} |\widetilde{L}_{n,m}^{(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2})}(x,y)| = \frac{32}{\pi^4} \ln n \ln m - \frac{16}{\pi^4} \ln^2 m + O(\ln n),$$

where the constant contained in 0 (1) is an absolute one.

References

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