Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method

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Abstract: The object of the present investigation is to study the degree of approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by generalized Harmonic-Cesaro method of summation.

Keywords: Fourier series, bounded variation

I. Introduction

It is well known that (see [6] vol I p.57) if \(f \in BV[-\pi, \pi]\) then

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} (s_n(f, x) - \frac{1}{2} (f(x+0) + f(x-0))) = 0
\]

(1)

Boianic [1] obtained a sharper version of this result by showing that for \(n \geq 1\)

\[
\left| s_n(f, x) - \frac{1}{2} (f(x+0) + f(x-0)) \right| \leq \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi)
\]

(2)

Whenever \(f \in BV[-\pi, \pi]\).

Extending the above result, Mazhar and Boianic [3] proved the following:

Theorem A

If \(f \in BV[-\pi, \pi]\) then for \(-1 < \delta \leq 0\)

\[
\left| A_{\delta}^{\beta}(f, x) \right| \leq \frac{C(\delta)}{n^{\delta+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{m} k^{\delta} V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi)
\]

where \(C(\delta)\) is a constant depending upon \(\delta\).

In this connection it may be pointed out that Boianic and Mazhar [2] have also earlier examined with \(\phi(t) \in BV\) in Norlund \((N, p)\) mean setup, where it is assumed that \(P_n > 0\), monotonic non-increasing with \(P_n \to \infty\) and they have obtained:

\[
\left| W_n(f, x) - \frac{1}{2} (f(x+0) + f(x-0)) \right| \leq \frac{6}{P_n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi)
\]

(3)

Our object is to obtain degree of approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method.

II. Main Results

We prove the following theorem.

Theorem

(a) For \(f \in BV[0, \pi], -1 < \delta < 0, \beta \in R\)

\[
A_{\delta}^{\beta}(f, x) = \frac{O(1)}{n^{\delta+1} (\log n)^{\beta}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\log n)^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\delta} V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi) + O(1) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi)
\]

(b) For \(f \in BV[0, \pi], \delta = -1, \beta > 0\)

\[
A_{n}^{\delta} \beta(f, x) = \frac{O(1)}{(\log n)^{\beta-1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\log n)^{\beta-1} \frac{1}{2} k^{\delta} V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi)
\]

We need the following additional notations for the proof of our theorem.
Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method

\[
D_n(t) = \frac{\sin\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)t}{2\sin t / 2}
\]

\[
K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k} D_k(t)
\]

\[
K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) = \frac{1}{A_n^{\delta, \beta}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} A_n^{\delta, \beta-k} D_k(t)
\]

\[
\wedge(t) = \frac{\pi}{t} K_n^{\delta, \beta}(u)du
\]

\[
A_n^{\delta, \beta} (f, x) = K_n^{\delta, \beta} (f, x) - \frac{1}{2} \{ f(x + 0) + f(x - 0) \}
\]

where \(K_n^{\delta, \beta} (f, x)\) denotes the \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) mean of the Fourier series of \(f\) at \(x\).

We need the following Lemmas to prove the theorem.

3 Lemma 1
(see [6], Vol I. p.192)

If \(\delta > -1\) and \(F(u)\) is slowly varying, then

\[
\sum_{v=1}^{n} v^{\delta} F(v) \leq \frac{n^{\delta+1}}{\delta+1} F(n)
\]

Lemma 2
For \(p_n > 0\) and monotonic non increasing

i) \(K_n(t) = O(n)\)

ii) \(K_n(t) = \frac{1}{(2\sin t / 2) P_n} \left( e^{i(n+1/2)t} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_k e^{-ikt} \right) + O(1) \frac{P_n}{P_n (2\sin t / 2)^2}\)

Proof of Lemma 2(i)
\[
K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} p_{n-k} D_k(t)
\]

\[
|k_n(t)| \leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} |p_{n-k}| |D_k(t)|
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} |p_{n-k}| \left| k + \frac{1}{2} \right|
\]

\[
\leq (n + \frac{1}{2})
\]

\[
\Rightarrow K_n(t) = O(n)
\]

Proof of Lemma 2(ii)
Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method

\[ K_n(t) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} D_k(t) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2}) P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} \sin\left( k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2}) P_n} I\left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} e^{i(k+\frac{1}{2})t} \right) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2}) P_n} I\left( e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_k e^{-ikt} - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} P_k e^{-ikt} \right) \]

\[
(4) \quad \text{In order to deal with the second summation formula of (3.1), by Abel’s transformation we note that}
\]

\[
\left| \sum_{k=n+1} \epsilon \right| = \left| \left( \sum_{k=n+1} (p_k - p_{k+1}) \sum_{v=n+1}^{m} e^{-ivt} + \sum_{v=n+1}^{m} e^{-ivt} \right) p_m \right|
\]

\[
\leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{m} (p_k - p_{k+1}) \frac{1}{2} \left| 1 - e^{-it} \right| + \frac{P_m}{2} \left| 1 - e^{-it} \right|
\]

By using the fact that \( p_n \) is monotonic non-increasing and \( p_n \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \) we have

\[
\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{m} \epsilon \right| \leq \frac{1}{2 \sin t / 2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (p_k - p_{k+1}) = O(p_n) / 2 \sin t / 2
\]

\[
(5) \quad \text{Now using(3.2) in (3.1) we have}
\]

\[
K_n(t) = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2}) P_n} I\left( e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k e^{-ikt} \right) + O(1) \frac{P_n}{P_n(2 \sin t / 2)^2}
\]

which proves Lemma 2(ii).

Lemma 3
For \( a \geq 2, \beta \in R, -1 < \delta < 1 \), we write

\[
R = R(t) = \left\lfloor \log^2 \left( \frac{a}{2 \sin t / 2} \right) + \left( \frac{\pi - t}{2} \right)^2 \right\rfloor
\]

\[
\phi = \phi(t) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{t - \pi}{2 \log \left( \frac{a}{2 \sin t / 2} \right)} \right)
\]

Then for \( \frac{\pi}{n} \leq t \leq \pi \)
Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method

\[ K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) = \begin{cases} 
R^\beta \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] + \frac{O(1)}{n(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2}, & \delta = -1, -2, \ldots, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \\
n^\delta (\log n)^\beta (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^{\delta+1} + \frac{O(1)}{n(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2}, & \delta = -1, -2, \ldots, \beta > 0 
\end{cases} \]

i) \( K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) = \frac{R^\beta \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] + \frac{O(1)}{n(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2}}{n^\delta (\log n)^\beta (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^{\delta+1} + \frac{O(1)}{n(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2}}, \delta = -1, -2, \ldots, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \)

ii) \( \wedge(t) = O(1) \)

Proof of Lemma 3(i)

We note that \( K_n(t) \) reduces to \( K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) \) when \( p_n = A_n^{\delta-1, \beta} \) and \( P_n = A_n^{\delta, \beta} \)

From Lemma 2(ii), we get

\[ K_n(t) = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2} I \left( e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k e^{-ikt} \right) + \frac{O(1) P_n}{P_n (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2} \]

Now (see [6] Vol I. p.192) putting \( P_n = A_n^{\delta, \beta} \) and \( p_n = A_n^{\delta-1, \beta} \) we have

\[ K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2} A_n^{\delta, \beta} I \left( e^{i(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k^{\delta-1, \beta} e^{-ikt} \right) + O(1) \frac{A_n^{\delta-1, \beta}}{A_n^{\delta, \beta} (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2} \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2} A_n^{\delta, \beta} I \left( R^\beta e^{i\delta \beta} \frac{e^{R^\beta t}}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2}) e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}} \right) + O(1) \frac{A_n^{\delta-1, \beta}}{A_n^{\delta, \beta} (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2} \]

\[ = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k^{\delta-1, \beta} e^{-ikt} = \frac{1}{(1-e^{-it})} \log \left( \frac{a}{1-e^{-it}} \right) = \frac{1}{(1-\cos t + i \sin t)^{\beta}} \log \left( \frac{a}{1-e^{-it}} \right) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2}) e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}} R^\beta e^{i\delta \beta} \]

Where \( \text{Re}^{i\beta} = \log \left( \frac{a}{1-e^{-it}} \right) \)

\[ R = \left[ \log^2 \left( \frac{a}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} \right) + \left( \frac{\pi - t}{2} \right)^2 \right]^\frac{1}{2} \]

and
Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method

\[
\phi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{t - \pi}{2 \log \left( \frac{a}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} \right)} \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{R^\delta}{(2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^{\delta+1} A_n^\delta} \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \frac{t - \pi \delta}{2} + \phi \beta \right] + \frac{O(1)}{A_n^\delta (2 \sin \frac{t}{2})^2}
\]

Which ensures Lemma 3(i) in the case \(\delta \neq -1, \beta \in R\), since

\[
A_n^\delta \bigg( \frac{n^\delta}{(\delta + 1)} (\log n)^\beta \bigg) \text{ (see [6] (Vol I. p. 192))}
\]

We omit the proof of the case \(\delta = -1, 0\) as its proof is similar to that of the case \(\delta \neq -1\) described above.

**Proof of Lemma 3(ii)**

**Case 1:** For \(\delta \neq -1, -2...\) and using Lemma 3(i)

\[
\wedge(t) = \int_\frac{\pi}{2}^{\wedge} K_n^\delta(u) du
\]

\[
= \int_t \frac{R^\delta(u)}{(2 \sin u)^{\delta+1} A_n^\delta} \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} + \phi \beta \right] du
\]

\[
+ \frac{O(1)}{n} \int_t \frac{du}{(2 \sin u^2)^2}
\]

\[= J_1 + J_2 \text{ (say)}
\]

\[J_1 = \int_t \frac{R^\delta(u)}{(2 \sin u^2)^{\delta+1}} \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} + \phi \beta \right] du
\]

letting \(\theta(u) = \frac{R^\delta(u)}{(2 \sin u^2)^{\delta+1}}\)

and

\[
t(u) = \beta \phi = \beta \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{u - \pi}{2 \log \left( \frac{a}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}} \right)} \right)
\]

We have

\[
J_1 = \int_t \theta(u) \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} \right] \cos t(u) + \theta(u) \cos \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} \right] \sin t(u) du
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{A_n^\delta} (\wedge_1(t) + \wedge_2(t)) \text{ (say)}
\]

As \(\theta(u)\) is monotonic non-increasing by Mean value theorem we have for some \(\xi\) with \(t < \xi < \pi\)
Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method

\[
\wedge_1(t) = \int \theta(u) \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} \right] \cos(t) du
\]

\[
= \theta(t) \int \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} \right] \cos(t) du \quad (t < \xi < \pi)
\]

\[
= \theta(t) \left\{ \left[ -\cos \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} \right] \cos(t) \right\} \bigg|_{u=\xi}^{\xi} \left[ \cos \left( n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) u - \frac{\pi \delta}{2} \right] \sin(t) du
\]

\[
= O(1) \log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2} \right) n^{\delta+1}
\]

since

\[
\theta(t) = O(1) \frac{\log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2} \right)}{t^{\delta+1}}, \quad t'(u) = \frac{O(1)}{\log 2\pi}
\]

Similarly

\[
\wedge_2(t) = O(1) \frac{\log \left( \frac{a \pi}{2} \right)}{n^{\delta+1} t^{\delta+1}}
\]

Combining the estimates of \(\wedge_1(t)\) and \(\wedge_2(t)\)

\[
J_1 = O(1) \frac{\log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2} \right)}{n^{\delta+1} t^{\delta+1} (\log n)^\beta}
\]

Now

\[
J_2 = \int \frac{du}{n (2 \sin \frac{u}{2})^2} = \frac{O(1)}{n} \int \frac{du}{u^2} = O(1)
\]

Now using the estimates of \(J_1\) and \(J_2\) in \(\wedge(t) = J_1 + J_2\) the first result of Lemma 3(ii) is ensured.

Case II

For \(\delta = -1, -2, \ldots, \beta > 0\) the proof of second estimates of Lemma 3(ii) can be verified parallel to the proof of Case I.

Lemma 4

(i) \[
V_0^{\pi t_n} (\phi) = \frac{O(1)}{n^{\delta+1} (\log n)^\beta} \sum_{k=1}^n k^\delta \log^\beta \left( \frac{ak}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi t_{n,k}} (\phi)
\]

(ii) \[
V_0^{\pi} (\phi) = O(1) \sum_{k=1}^n k^\delta \log^\beta \left( \frac{ak}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi t_{k}} (\phi)
\]

(iii) \[
\frac{1}{n^{\delta+1} (\log n)^\beta} \int_{\pi t_n}^{\infty} \frac{\log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2} \right)}{t^{\delta+1}} |d\phi(t)|
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{n^{\delta+1} (\log n)^\beta} \sum_{k=1}^n \log^\beta \left( \frac{ak}{2} \right) k^\delta V_0^{\pi t_{n,k}} (\phi)
\]
Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \( (Z, \delta, \beta) \) method

(iv) \[
\frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \left| \frac{d \phi(t)}{t} \right| = \frac{O(1)}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi)
\]

Proof of Lemma 4(i)

Applying Lemma 1, we get

\[
\sum_{k=1}^n k^\delta \log^\beta \left( \frac{ak}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi/k} (\phi) \geq V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi) \sum_{k=1}^n k^\delta \log^\beta \left( \frac{ak}{2} \right) \approx \frac{n^{\delta+1}}{\delta+1} \left( \log \frac{an}{2} \right)^\beta V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi)
\]

from which the result follows

Proof of 4(ii) is trivial

Proof of 4(iii)

Integrating by parts, we get

\[
\int_{\pi/n}^\pi \log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2t} \right) \frac{dV_0’(\phi)}{t^{\delta+1}} \leq \int_{\pi/n}^\pi \log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2t} \right) dV_0’(\phi) t^{\delta+1}
\]

\[
\log^\beta \left( \frac{a}{2} \right) V_0^\pi (\phi) \log^\beta \left( \frac{an}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi)\frac{n^{\delta+1}}{\pi^{\delta+1}} - \log^\beta \left( \frac{an}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi)\frac{n^{\delta+1}}{\pi^{\delta+1}}
\]

\[
+ \int_{\pi/n}^\pi \log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2t} \right) t^{-1} t^{\delta+1} - (\delta + 1) t^\delta \log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2t} \right) V_0’(\phi) dt
\]

Putting \( u = \pi / t \) in the last integral, we have

\[
\int_{\pi/n}^\pi \log^\beta \left( \frac{a \pi}{2t} \right) V_0’(\phi) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^{\delta+1}} \int_1^n \log^\beta \left( \frac{au}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi) u^\delta du
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\pi^{\delta+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{k+1} \log^\beta \left( \frac{au}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi) u^\delta du
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{\pi^{\delta+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{k+1} V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi) \int u^\delta \log^\beta \left( \frac{au}{2} \right) du
\]

\[
= O(1) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log^\beta \left( \frac{ak}{2} \right) V_0^{\pi/n} (\phi) k^\delta
\]

Collecting the results from (7) and (8) and applying Lemma 4(i) and Lemma 4(ii), we obtain the desired estimate. We omit the proof of (iv) as its proof is similar to that of 4(iii).

4. Proof of the Theorem

From (2)
\[ W_n(f, x) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} s_k(f, x) \]
\[ = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} \left[ s_k(f, x) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x+0) + f(x-0) \right\} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x+0) + f(x-0) \right\} \]
\[ \Rightarrow W_n(f, x) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x+0) + f(x-0) \right\} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} \left\{ s_k(f, x) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x+0) + f(x-0) \right\} \right\} \]

(9)

Substituting the integral representation of \( s_k(f, x) \) (see [6], Vol.I p 92–95) that is

\[ s_k(f, x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} D_k(t) \left\{ f(x+t) + f(x-t) \right\} dt \]

in (3.1) and using \( \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} D_k(t) dt = 1 \) we have

\[ A_n(f, x) = \frac{1}{P_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} D_k(t) \left\{ f(x+t) + f(x-t) \right\} dt \right] - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} D_k(t) \left\{ f(x+0) + f(x-0) \right\} dt \]
\[ = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n} P_{n-k} D_k(t) \phi(t) dt \]
\[ = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} K_n(t) \phi(t) dt \]
\[ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\pi/n} + \int_{\pi/n}^{\pi} \right) K_n(t) \phi(t) dt \]

(10)

In the special case when \( P_n = A_n^{\delta, \beta} \), (4.2) reduces to

\[ A_n^{\delta, \beta}(f, x) = K_n^{\delta, \beta}(f, x) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f(x+0) + f(x-0) \right\} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{\pi/n} + \int_{\pi/n}^{\pi} \right] K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) \phi(t) dt \]
\[ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ I_1 + I_2 \right] \]
\[ I_1 = \int_{0}^{\pi/n} K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) \phi(t) dt \]
\[ = O(1)n \int_{0}^{\pi/n} |\phi(t)| dt \]
\[ = O(1)n \int_{0}^{\pi/n} V_0' (\phi) dt \]
\[ = O(1)V_{0,n}^{\pi/n} (\phi) \]

(11)

(12)

By using Lemma 2(i)

Further Integrating by parts and using Lemma 3(ii), we get
Degree of Approximation of Fourier series of function of bounded variation by \((Z, \delta, \beta)\) method

\[ I_2 = \frac{\pi}{n} \int K_n^{\delta, \beta}(t) \phi(t) dt \]

\[ = -\int \frac{\pi}{n} \phi(t) d(t) \wedge (t) \]

\[ = \phi \left( \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \wedge \left( \frac{\pi}{n} \right) + \int \frac{\pi}{n} \wedge (t) d\phi(t) \]

\[ = O(1)V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) + O(1) \int \frac{1}{n^{\delta+1}} \left( \log \frac{a \pi}{2 t} \right)^\beta \left( \log \frac{\pi}{2 t} \right)^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{n t} dt \]

\[ = O(1)V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) + O(1) \int \frac{1}{n^{\delta+1}} \left( \log \frac{a \pi}{2 t} \right)^\beta \left( \log \frac{\pi}{2 t} \right)^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{n t} dt \]

Lastly using (11), (12) and (13) and applying (i), (iii) and (iv) part of Lemma 4, we get for \(-1 < \delta < 0, \beta \in R\)

\[ A_n^{\delta, \beta} (f, x) = O(1) \left( \log n \right)^{\beta+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\delta} \left( \log \frac{ak}{2} \right)^\beta \left( \log \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) \]

and this completes part(a) of the theorem.

Part (b): For \( \delta = -1, \beta > 0 \) integrating by parts and using Lemma 3(ii), we have

\[ I_2 = O(1)(\log n)V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) + O(1) \int \frac{1}{n^{\delta+1}} \left( \log \frac{a \pi}{2 t} \right)^\beta \left( \log \frac{\pi}{2 t} \right)^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{n t} dt \]

Using (4.3), (4.4) and (4.6), we get

\[ A_n^{\delta, \beta} (f, x) = O(1)(\log n)V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) + O(1) \left( \log n \right)^{\beta+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{\delta} \left( \log \frac{ak}{2} \right)^\beta \left( \log \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) + O(1) \int \frac{1}{n^{\delta+1}} \left( \log \frac{a \pi}{2 t} \right)^\beta \left( \log \frac{\pi}{2 t} \right)^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{n t} dt \]

(15)

Now, integrating by parts

\[ \int \frac{1}{n^{\delta+1}} \left( \log \frac{a \pi}{2 t} \right)^\beta \left( \log \frac{\pi}{2 t} \right)^{\beta+1} \frac{1}{n t} dt \]

\[ = \frac{V_0^{\pi}(\phi)}{\pi} + \frac{V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi)}{\pi} + \int \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) dt \]

\[ \leq \frac{V_0^{\pi}(\phi)}{\pi} + \int \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) dt \]

\[ \leq \frac{V_0^{\pi}(\phi)}{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) dt \]

\[ \leq \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_0^{\pi \in \infty}(\phi) \]
Since $V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi) < \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi)$

Next, integrating by parts

$$\int_{\pi/n}^{\pi} (\log \frac{a\pi}{2t})^{\beta} dV_{0}^{\pi} (\phi)$$

$$= (\log \frac{a\pi}{2})^{\beta} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) - (\log \frac{an}{2})^{\beta} V_{0}^{\pi/n} (\phi) + \beta \int_{\pi/n}^{\pi} (\log \frac{a\pi}{2t})^{\beta-1} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) dt$$

$$\leq (\log \frac{a\pi}{2})^{\beta} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) + \beta \int_{\pi/n}^{\pi} (\log \frac{a\pi}{2t})^{\beta-1} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) dt$$

$$= (\log \frac{a\pi}{2})^{\beta} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) + \beta \int_{1}^{n} (\log \frac{at}{2})^{\beta-1} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) dt$$

$$\leq (\log \frac{a\pi}{2})^{\beta} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) + \beta \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{k}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) (\log \frac{at}{2})^{\beta-1} dt$$

$$\leq (\log \frac{a\pi}{2})^{\beta} V_{0}^{\pi} (\phi) + \beta \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(\log \frac{ak}{2})^{\beta-1}}{k}$$

$$= O(1) \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi)$$

(17)

Collecting the results from (4.7), (4.8) and (4.9), we get

$$A_{n,\beta} (f, x) = O(1)(\log n)V_{0}^{\pi/n} (\phi) + O(1) \frac{1}{(\log n)^{\beta-1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi) \frac{(\log \frac{ak}{2})^{\beta-1}}{k} + O(1) \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi)$$

(18)

We have

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(\log \frac{ak}{2})^{\beta-1}}{k} \geq V_{0}^{\pi/n} (\phi) \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(\log \frac{ak}{2})^{\beta-1}}{k},$$

which ensures that

$$V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi) = \frac{O(1)}{(\log n)^{\beta}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi) \frac{(\log \frac{ak}{2})^{\beta-1}}{k}$$

(19)

As $\frac{(\log \frac{ak}{2})^{\beta-1}}{k}$ is monotonic increasing for $1 \leq k \leq n_{0} = \left\lfloor \frac{2e^{\beta-1}}{a} \right\rfloor$ and monotonic decreasing for $k > n_{0}$, we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi) \frac{(\log \frac{ak}{2})^{\beta-1}}{k} \geq \frac{(\log \frac{an}{2})^{\beta-1}}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} V_{0}^{\pi/k} (\phi)$$

which ensures
Finally collecting the results from (4.10), (4.11) and (4.12), we get

\[ A^\beta f(x, \beta) = O(1) \left( \frac{\log n}{2} \right)^{\beta - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} v_{0,k}^{\beta} (\phi) \frac{(\log k)^{\beta-1}}{k} \]

and this completes the proof of part(b) of the Theorem.

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References