

# MTA RÉNYI ALFRÉD MATEMATIKAI KUTATÓINTÉZET

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## SIXTH WORKSHOP ON FOURIER ANALYSIS AND RELATED FIELDS

**Conference Booklet**

## Sixth Workshop on Fourier Analysis and Related Fields

The Alfréd Rényi Institute of Mathematics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Mathematics and Informatics, Faculty of Sciences, Babeş-Bolyai University organize the Sixth Workshop on Fourier Analysis and Related Fields. The workshop takes place in Pécs, Hungary between August 24 and August 26, 2017.

# Sixth Workshop on Fourier Analysis and Related Fields

Conference Booklet

Pécs, 2017

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## Rational Fourier – Chebyshev series of some elementary functions

Rouba, Yauheni

In the present report we consider the following system of Chebyshev – Markov rational fractions with real nonnegative parameter  $a$ :

$$M_n(x) = \cos n \arccos \left( x \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{\sqrt{1+a^2 x^2}} \right), \quad x \in [-1, 1], \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

It is orthogonal on the segment  $[-1, 1]$  with respect to the weight

$$\rho(x, a) = \frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}}{(1+a^2 x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

Let  $f$  be absolutely integrable with respect to the weight  $\rho(x, a)$  function on the segment  $[-1, 1]$ . We associate the Fourier series with respect to the system  $\{M_n\}$  to such function  $f$ :

$$f(x) \sim \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} c_n M_n(x),$$

with coefficients:

$$c_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \rho(t, a) f(t) M_n(t) dt, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

**Theorem 1.** *For the partial sums of this Fourier series the following equality holds*

$$S_n(x; f) = \frac{1-\alpha^4}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\cos v) \frac{\sin(n+1/2)\lambda(u, v)}{\sin \lambda(u, v)/2} \frac{dv}{1+2\alpha^2 \cos 2v + \alpha^4},$$

where

$$\lambda(u, v) = \int_u^v \frac{1 - \alpha^4}{1 + 2\alpha^2 \cos 2y + \alpha^4} dy, \quad \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{1 + a^2} - 1}{a}.$$

Besides,  $S_n(x, f) = p_n(x)/\sqrt{(1 + a^2 x^2)^n}$ , where  $p_n(x)$  is an algebraic polynomial of degree  $n$  and  $S_n(x, 1) = 1$ .

In this work we study the Fourier series with respect to the system  $\{M_n\}$  of the function  $|x|$ . We found Fourier coefficients in the explicit form. Let's introduce the following deviations:

$$\varepsilon_{2n}(x, \alpha) = |x| - s_{2n}(|x|; x), \quad x \in [-1, 1]; \quad \varepsilon_{2n}(\alpha) = \|\varepsilon_{2n}(x, \alpha)\|_{C[-1, 1]}.$$

**Theorem 2.** The following inequalities hold:

$$|\varepsilon_{2n}(x, \alpha)| \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1 + 2\alpha^2 \cos 2u + \alpha^4}{1 + 2t^2 \cos 2u + t^4}} \frac{1 - t^2}{1 - \alpha^2 t^2} |\chi_{2n}^*(t)| dt, \quad x = \cos u, \quad (*)$$

$$\varepsilon_{2n}(\alpha) \leq \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{t^2 - \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha^2 t^2} \right|^n \frac{dt}{1 + t^2}.$$

Inequality (\*) is exact in the sense that if all the poles have even multiplicity then inequality (\*) becomes equality for  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ .

**Theorem 3.** If  $\varepsilon_{2n} = \inf_\alpha \varepsilon_{2n}(\alpha)$ , then the following estimates hold

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\ln n} \varepsilon_{2n} = \frac{1}{\pi},$$

$$\inf_\alpha |\varepsilon_{2n}(x, \alpha)| \leq \frac{2}{\pi |x|} \frac{\ln n}{n^3}, \quad x \in [-1, 0] \cup (0, 1], \quad n > n_0.$$

Also, we are going to briefly discuss the other results on asymptotic estimates of elementary functions by trigonometric series.