IOSR Journal of Mathematics (IOSR-JM)
e-ISSN: 2278-0661, p-ISSN: 2278-8727, Volume 21, Issue 2, Ser. 1 (Mar. – Apr. 2025), PP 68-75
www.iosrjournals.org

Degree Of Approximation Of The Conjugate Of Functions Belonging To Lip (α, r) −Class By $(E, q)(C, 1)(E, q)$ Means Of Conjugate Fourier Series

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Abstract:
This research paper is related to the degree of approximation of the conjugate of 2π −periodic function belonging to the Lip$(\alpha, r)(0 < \alpha \leq 1, r \geq 1)$- class by using $(E, q)(C, 1)((E, q)$ means of the conjugate Fourier series. Our result may be for the coming researchers in the future.
Keywords: *Lip $(\alpha, r) -$ class, conjugate Fourier series, $(E, q)(C, 1)((E, q)$ means.*

Date of Submission: 19-03-2025 Date of Acceptance: 29-03-2025

Introduction

Let $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n$ be a given infinite series and the sequence $\{s_n\}$ its nth partial sum.The sequence-to-sequence transform

$$C_n^1 = \frac{1}{n+1}\sum_{k=0}^{n} s_k, \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots \tag{1}$$

define the Cesàro means of order one of $\{s_n\}$. If $lim_{n\to\infty} C_n^1 = s$, the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n$ is said to be $(C, 1)$ summable to s.

The sequence-to-sequence transform

$$E_n^q = \frac{1}{(1+q)^n}\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} s_k, q > 0, n = 0,1,2,\ldots \tag{2}$$

define the Euler mean of order $q > 0$ of $\{s_n\}$.

$$E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q = \frac{1}{(1+q)^n}\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1}\sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} s_v \tag{3}$$

The series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n$ is said to be $(E, q)(C, 1)((E, q)$ summable to s, if im $_{n\to\infty} E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q = s$.

For a 2π periodic signal which is integrable in the sense of Lebesgue over $(-\pi, \pi)$.

The conjugate of Fourier series is defined by

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (b_k coskx - a_k coskx) \quad (4)$$

and nth partial sum is defined by

$$\tilde{s}_n(f;x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (b_k coskx - a_k coskx) \quad (5)$$

The conjugate of f denoted by $\tilde{f}$ is defined by

$$\tilde{f}(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} lim_{\xi\to 0} \int_{\xi}^{\pi} \psi(t) cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt,$$

where $\psi(t) = f(x+t) - f(x-t)$

A function $f \in$ Lipα, if

$$|f(x+t) - f(x+t)| = O(|t|^{\alpha}) \quad for \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1.$$

,

and $f \in Lip(\alpha, r)$ if

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)|^r\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} = O(t^{\alpha}), \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1, r \geq 1.$$

L_p- norm is defined by

$$f_p = \left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \ p \geq 1.$$

L∞-norm of a function $f: R \to R$ is defined by f_{∞}

$$f_{\infty} = sup\{|f(x)|/f: R \to R\}$$

The degree of approximation of function $f: R \to R$ by a trigonometric polynomial t_n[1] is defined by

$$||t_n - f||_{\infty} = sup\{|t_n - f|: x \in R\}$$

This method of approximation is called trigonometric Fourier approximation.

We also write

$$E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q = \frac{1}{(1+q)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} \frac{cos\left(v+\frac{1}{2}\right)t}{sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}$$

and $\tau = \left[\frac{1}{t}\right]$, the integral part of $\frac{1}{t}$.

Known theorem

Various investigators such as Dhakal[2], Lal and Singh[8], Mittal et al. [6,7], Qureshi[4,5] Sonker and Singh[9] have studied the degree of approximation in various function spaces such as Lip α , Lip(α, r), Lip$(\xi(t), r)$ and weighted $(L_r, \xi(t))$ by using triangular matrix summability and product summability (C,1)(E,1), (N,p_n)(E,1). Sonker and Singh[9] have determined the degree of approximation of the conjugate of signals (functions) belonging to Lip(α, r)-class by$(C,1)(E,q)$ means of conjugate trigonometric Fourier series. Sonker and Singh have proved the following:

Theorem 1

[9] Let $f(x)$ be a 2π-periodic, Lebesgue integrable function and belonging to the Lip(α, r)- class with $r \geq 1$ and $\alpha r \geq 1$. Then the degree of approximation of $\tilde{f}(x)$, the conjugate of $f(x)$ by $(C,1)(E,q)$ means of its conjugate Fourier series is given by

$$C_n^1 E_n^q - \tilde{f}_r = O\left(n^{\frac{1}{r}-\alpha}\right), n = 0,1,2,\ldots.., \tag{6}$$

Main theorem

The objective of this paper is to establish the following theorem.

Theorem 2

Let $f(x)$ be a 2π-periodic, Lebesgue integrable function and belonging to the Lip(α, r)- class with $r \geq 1$ and $\alpha r \geq 1$. Then the degree of approximation of $\tilde{f}(x)$, the conjugate of $f(x)$ by $(E,q)(C,1)(E,q)$ means of its conjugate Fourier series is given by

$$E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q - \tilde{f}_r = O\left(n^{\frac{1}{r}-\alpha}\right), n = 0,1,2,\ldots.., \tag{7}$$

provided

$$\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}} (|\psi(t)|/t^{\alpha})^r dt\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} = O\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right), \tag{8}$$

$$\left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi} \left(t^{-\delta}|\psi(t)|/t^{\alpha}\right)^r dt\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} = O\left((n+1)^{\delta}\right), \tag{9}$$

Where δ is an arbitrary number such that $(\alpha+\delta)s < -1$ and $1/s = 1 - 1/r$ for $r > 1$.

3. Lemmas

We need the following lemmas for the proof of our theorem.

3.1 Lemma

$|K_n(t)| = O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + O\big((n+1)t\big)$ for $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{n+1} \le \frac{\pi}{v+1}$

Proof.

$$|K_n(t)| = \frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} \frac{\cos\left(v+\frac{1}{2}\right)t}{\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} \frac{\cos\left(v+1-\frac{1}{2}\right)t}{\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)} \right|$$

$$\le \frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} \frac{\cos(v+1)t\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)+\sin(v+1)t\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} \left[O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + O(\sin(v+1)t)\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2\pi t(1+q)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v}\right]$$

$$+ \left[\frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} (v+1)t\right]$$

$$= O\left[\frac{1}{(n+1)t}(n+1)\right] + O\left[\frac{1}{(n+1)}(n+1)(n+1)t\right]$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + O\big((n+1)t\big).$$

In view of $\sin(v+1)t \le (v+1)t$ for $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{v+1}$ and $\left(\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right)^{-1} < \frac{\pi}{t}$ for

$0 < t \le \pi$ [3, p.247].

3.2 Lemma

$|K_n(t)| = O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + O(1)$ for $\frac{\pi}{v+1} \le t \le \pi$.

Proof.

$$|K_n(t)| \le \frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} \frac{\cos\left(v+\frac{1}{2}\right)t}{\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{n-k} \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{u=0}^{k} \frac{1}{(1+q)^u} \sum_{v=0}^{u} \binom{u}{v} q^{u-v} \frac{\cos\left(v+1-\frac{1}{2}\right)t}{\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n}\left|\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}q^{n-k}\frac{1}{k+1}\sum_{u=0}^{k}\frac{1}{(1+q)^u}\sum_{v=0}^{u}\binom{u}{v}q^{u-v}\frac{\cos(v+1)t\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)+\sin(v+1)t\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}\right|$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n}\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}q^{n-k}\frac{1}{k+1}\sum_{u=0}^{k}\frac{1}{(1+q)^u}\sum_{v=0}^{u}\binom{u}{v}q^{u-v}\left[O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)+O(1)\right]$$

$$=\left[\frac{1}{2\pi t(1+q)^n}\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}q^{n-k}\frac{1}{k+1}\sum_{u=0}^{k}\frac{1}{(1+q)^u}\sum_{v=0}^{u}\binom{u}{v}q^{u-v}\right]$$

$$+\left[\frac{1}{2\pi(1+q)^n}\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}q^{n-k}\frac{1}{k+1}\sum_{u=0}^{k}\frac{1}{(1+q)^u}\sum_{v=0}^{u}\binom{u}{v}q^{u-v}\right]$$

$$=O\left[\frac{1}{(n+1)t}(n+1)\right]+\left[\frac{1}{(n+1)}(n+1)\right]$$

$$=O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)+O(1).$$

In view of $|\sin(v+1)t| \leq 1$ and $\left(\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right)^{-1} \leq \frac{\pi}{t}$ for $0 < t \leq \pi$ [3, p.247]

4. Proof of main Theorem

The integral representation of $\tilde{s}_n(f;x)$ is given by

$$\tilde{s}_n(f;x) = -\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\psi(t)\frac{\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)-\cos\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)t}{2\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}dt.$$

Therefore, we have

$$\tilde{s}_n(f;x)-\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\psi(t)\frac{\cos\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)t}{\sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}dt.$$

Now, denoting $(E,q)(C,1)(E,q)$ transform of $\tilde{s}_n(f;x)$ by $E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q$, we write

$$E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q - \tilde{f} = \frac{1}{2\pi(n+1)}\left[\sum_{k=0}^{n}\frac{1}{(1+q)^k}\int_0^{\pi}\frac{\psi(t)}{\sin\frac{t}{2}}\sum_{u=0}^{k}\binom{k}{u}\frac{q^{k-u}}{(1+q)^u}\sum_{v=0}^{u}\binom{u}{v}q^{u-v}\cos\left(v+\frac{1}{2}\right)t\right] \quad (10)$$

$$=\left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}+\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi}\right]\psi(t)K_n(t)dt = I_1+I_2, say. \quad (11)$$

Using Lemma 3.1, Hölder's inequality, condition (8) and Minkwiski's inequality, we have

$$|I_1| = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}|\psi(t)||K_n(t)|dt$$

$$\leq \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}} (|\psi(t)/t^{\alpha})^r\right]^{\frac{1}{r}} \left[lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}} (t^{\alpha}|K_n(t)|)^s dt\right]^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$= O((n+1)^{-1})\left[lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}} (t^{\alpha-1} + (n+1)t^{\alpha+1})^s dt\right]^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$= O((n+1)^{-1})\left[\left(lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}} t^{(\alpha-1)s} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{s}} + \left(lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}} (n+1)t^{(\alpha+1)s} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{s}}\right]$$

$$= O((n+1)^{-1})\left[(n+1)^{-\alpha+1-1/s} + (n+1)(n+1)^{-\alpha-1-1/s}\right]$$

$$= O((n+1)^{-1})\left[(n+1)^{-\alpha+1/r} + (n+1)(n+1)^{-\alpha-1-1+1/r}\right]$$

$$= O\left[(n+1)^{-\alpha+\frac{1}{r}-1} + (n+1)^{-\alpha-2+\frac{1}{r}}\right]$$

$$= O\left((n+1)^{-\alpha-1+\frac{1}{r}}\right) \qquad (12)$$

Now, we consider

$$|I_2| = \int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\frac{\pi}{n+1}} |\psi(t)||K_n(t)| dt.$$

Using Lemma 3.2, condition (9) and Minkowiski's inequality, we have

$$|I_2| \leq \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi} \left(\frac{t^{-\delta}|\psi(t)|}{t^{\alpha}}\right)^r dt\right]^{\frac{1}{r}} \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi} \left(\frac{t^{\alpha}|K_n(t)|}{t^{-\delta}}\right)^s\right]^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$= O\left((n+1)^{\delta}\right)\left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi} \left(\frac{t^{\alpha}}{t^{-\delta}}\left(O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + O(1)\right)\right)^s dt\right]^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$= O\left((n+1)^{\delta}\right)\left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi} \left(t^{\alpha+\delta-1} + t^{\alpha+\delta}\right)^s dt\right]^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$= O\left((n+1)^{\delta}\right)\left[\left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi} t^{(\alpha+\delta-1)s} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{s}} + \left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{n+1}}^{\pi} t^{(\alpha+\delta)s} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{s}}\right]$$

$$= O\left((n+1)^{\delta}\right)\left[(n+1)^{(-\alpha-\delta+1)-\frac{1}{s}} + (n+1)^{(-\alpha-\delta)-\frac{1}{s}}\right] \quad (1 + (\alpha+\delta)s \leq 0)$$

$$= O\left[(n+1)^{-\alpha+1-\frac{1}{s}} + (n+1)^{-\alpha-\frac{1}{s}}\right]$$

$$= O\left[(n+1)^{-\alpha+\frac{1}{r}} + (n+1)^{-\alpha-1+\frac{1}{r}}\right]$$

$$= O\left[(n+1)^{-\alpha+\frac{1}{r}}(1+(n+1)^{-1})\right]$$

$$= O\left((n+1)^{-\alpha+\frac{1}{r}}\right) \qquad (13)$$

Combining (12) and (13), we have

$$|E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q - \tilde{f}| = O\left((n+1)^{-\alpha+\frac{1}{r}}\right).$$

Hence,

$$E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q - \tilde{f}_r = \left(\int_0^{2\pi} |E_n^q C_n^1 E_n^q - \tilde{f}(x)|^r dx\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} = O\left(n^{-\alpha+\frac{1}{r}}\right).$$

This completes the proof of theorem 2.

5 Corollaries

5.1 Corollary

If one $(E, q) = 1$, then $(E, q)(C, 1)(E, q)$ means reduces to $(C, 1)(E, q)$ means.

Hence, Theorem 2 reduces to theorem 1.

5.2 Corollary

When $q = 1$ then $(E, q)(C, 1)(E, q)$ means reduces to $(E, 1)(C, 1)(E, 1)$ means.

5.3 Corollary

If $(C, 1) = 1$, then $(E, q)(C, 1)(E, q)$ means reduces to $(E, q)(E, q)$ means.

6. Conclusion

The result established here is a more general form than some earlier existing results in the sense that, one $(E, q) = 1$ our proposed mean is reduced to $(C, 1)(E, q)$ Mean.

7. Acknowledgments

The first author expresses his gratitude towards his parents for their blessings. The second author expresses his gratitude towards his parents for their blessing. Both authors are also grateful to the Honorable Vice-Chancellor, Patliputra University, Patna, Bihar, India for the inspiration for this work.

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