An Application of Product Summability to Approximating the Conjugate Series of a Special Class of Signals

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Abstract. The Lipschitz class of functions was introduced by McFadden while Zygmund developed the method of trigonometric approximation of periodic functions and their Fourier series. Recently, researchers have established many results on different product summability transformations for approximating Fourier series and their conjugate series of periodic functions of different Lipschitz classes. However, in the present article we established a result for approximating conjugate series of a signal of class Lip(\(\beta, p\)) by the product of Euler and matrix summability.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Determination of trigonometric approximation of signals has a rich history associated with several names of mathematicians in the field of theory of summability. Authors like Alexits [1], Bernstein [3], Chandra [4,5], Sahney and Goel [37] and several others have determined the trigonometric approximation of functions of Lipschitz class and their Fourier series by Nörlund and Cesàro transformations of their Fourier series. Subsequently, dealing with functions of class Lip \(\alpha\), \(0 < \alpha \leq 1\), for \(p \geq 1\), Lip(\(\alpha, p\)), Lip(\(\xi(\tau), p\)), and \(\mathcal{W}(L_r, \xi(\tau))\) classes, several researchers like Khan [8], Qureshi [36], Rhoades [35] and others established many results on different summability methods for approximating the functions. By the end of twentieth century many researchers such as Khan [9-11], Mittal et
al. [30] and Misra et al. [14] studied degree of trigonometric approximation of functions of various classes using different types of summability transformations. Later, using Nörlund and generalized Nörlund means researchers like Khan [8, 10], Lal and Nigam [13] studied for finding approximations of signals of $Lip(\beta, p)$ as well as $W(L_r, \xi(x))$ classes. Following these results, using linear operators Mishra et al. [24, 25] and Mishra [26] studied approximating signals of class $W(L_p, \xi(x))$. There after using product summability means $(E, s)(C, 1)$, Nigam and Sharma [31] estimated the degree of conjugate series of a signal of class $W(\xi(x), p)$.

Working in this direction, Nigam and Sharma [31, 32], Khatri et al. [12], Chandra [6] and V. Mishra et al. [27-29] have also studied the approximation of functions of different classes using different product summability methods and their applications. Following this, M. Misra et al. [15-21] and U. K. Misra et al. [22, 23] also have established certain results on different product summability methods. In the present study, we continued the work in a similar direction by extending the work of Padhi et al. [33] and obtained a result on the product mean $(E, s)A$.

2. Notations and Preliminaries

Let $\sum a_n$ be a series and the sequence $\{s_n\}$ its partial sums. If $A = (a_{mn})_{\infty \times \infty}$ is a lower triangular matrix, then the transformation

$$t_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{ni}s_i, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \tag{2. 1}$$

represents the $A$-mean of the sequence $\{s_n\}$. Further, if

$$t_n \to s, \text{ as } n \to \infty \tag{2. 2}$$

then we say that the series $\sum a_n$ is matrix summable to $s$ [34]. It is known that matrix summability or $A$-summability is regular if and only if the following conditions are satisfying [34]

(i) $\sup_m \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_{mn}| < K$, where $K$ is an absolute constant

(ii) $\lim_{m \to \infty} a_{mk} = 0$, for every $k = 1, 2, \ldots$

(iii) $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{mn} = 1$.

For any sequence $\{s_n\}$, the sequence $\tau_n$ defined by the transformation

$$\tau_n = \frac{1}{(1+r)^n} \sum_{v=0}^{n} \binom{n}{v} r^{n-v} s_v, \quad r > 0 \tag{2. 3}$$

is called the $(E, r)$ mean of $\{s_n\}$ [39]. The series $\sum a_n$ is summable to $s$ by $(E, r)$ method, if

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \tau_n = s. \tag{2. 4}$$
An Application of Product Summability to Approximating the Conjugate Series of a Special Class of Signals

It is also known, \((E, r)\) method is regular [7]. Now we define the sequence of \((E, r)\)-transform of the sequence \(\{t_n\}\) of matrix transform of \(\{s_n\}\) as follows:

\[
T_n = \frac{1}{(1 + r)^n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} r^{n-i} t_i = \frac{1}{(1 + r)^n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} r^{n-i} \left\{ \sum_{v=0}^{i} a_{tv} s_v \right\}
\]  

(2. 5)

The series \(\sum a_n\) is summable to \(s\) by the \((E, r)\)-summablity method, if

\[
T_n \to s, \text{ as } n \to \infty,
\]  

(2. 6)

where \(A = (a_{mn})\) is lower triangular.

For a \(2\pi\) periodic signal \(f(t)\) which is integrable in the sense of Lebesgue over \((-\pi, \pi)\), the series

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k(x) \equiv \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)
\]

(2. 7)

is called Fourier series of the signal \(f\) at \(x\) and

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k(x) \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (b_k \cos kx - a_k \sin kx),
\]

(2. 8)

where

\[
a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx, \quad a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \, dx, \quad b_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx \, dx
\]

is called its conjugate series.

2.1. Definition-1. The \(L_\infty\)-norm, of the function \(f : R \to R\) usually denoted by \(\|f\|_\infty\), is

\[
\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{x \in R} |f(x)|
\]

(2. 9)

and \(L_v\)-norm, usually denoted as \(\|f\|_v\), defined over \([0, 2\pi]\) is defined as

\[
\|f\|_v = \left( \int_0^{2\pi} |f(x)|^v \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{v}}, \quad v \geq 1.
\]

(2. 10)

2.2. Definition-2. The degree of approximation of a real function \(f\) by a trigonometric polynomial \(P_k(x)\) of degree \(k\) under the norm \(\| \cdot \|_\infty\) is given by

\[
\| P_k - f \|_\infty = \sup_{x \in R} |P_k(x) - f(x)|
\]

(2. 11)

and the degree of approximation \(E_k(f)\) of a function \(f \in L_v\) is defined by

\[
E_k(f) = \min_{P_k} \| P_k - f \|_v.
\]

(2. 12)
2.3. **Definition-3.** A real valued signal $f$ is of Lipschitz class usually denoted by $f \in Lip\alpha$, if for $0 < \alpha \leq 1$

$$|f(y + \theta) - f(y)| = O(|\theta|^\alpha).$$

(2.13)

If

$$\left( \int_0^{2\pi} |f(y + \theta) - f(y)|^p \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = O(|\theta|^\beta),$$

(2.14)

where $\theta > 0, 0 < y \leq 2\pi, p \geq 1, 0 < \beta \leq 1$ then we say $f \in Lip(\beta, p)$.

2.4. **Notations.** Throughout this article the following notations will be used

$$\psi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ f(y + t) - f(y - t) \},$$

(2.15)

$$\bar{S}_m(f; x) = \sum_{k=1}^m B_k(x)$$

(2.16)

$$\bar{\kappa}_m(t) = \frac{1}{\pi(r+1)^m} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} r^{m-k} \left\{ \sum_{v=0}^k a_{kv} \frac{\cos \frac{v}{2} - \cos (v + \frac{1}{2}) t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \right\}$$

(2.17)

$$(E, q) A - \text{method is regular, where } A \text{ is a matrix.}$$

(2.18)

### 3. Known Results

In 2010, Nigam and Sharma [32] proved

**Theorem 3.1.** If the signal $f$ is $2\pi$-periodic and of class $Lip\beta$, then its approximation by $(E, s)(C, 1)$ method, of Fourier series of $\sum_{n=0}^\infty A_n(t)$ of $f$ is given by

$$\|E_n^s C_1^1 - f\|_\infty = O \left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^\beta} \right), \quad 0 < \beta < 1,$$

where $E_n^s C_1^1$ represents $(E, s)$ mean of $(C, 1)$ mean of $S_n(f; x)$.

For the function $f \in Lip(\alpha, l)$, $l \geq 1$, Padhy et.al. [33] established a result using $(E, s)A$-method of Fourier series of $f$.

**Theorem 3.2.** If the signal $f$ is $2\pi$-periodic and of class $Lip(\beta, l)$, then approximation by $(E, s)A$ method, of the Fourier series of $f$ satisfies $\|T_n - f\|_\infty = O \left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}} \right), \quad 0 < \beta < 1, \ l \geq 1$, where $T_n$ is as defined in (2.5).

In the next section, we have established a parallel theorem for conjugate series, which is our main result.
4. Main Theorem

**Theorem 4.1.** If the signal $f$ is $2\pi$-periodic and of class $Lip(\beta, l)$, then the approximation by $(E, s)A$-method of the conjugate series of $f$ is of order $\|T_n - f\|_{\infty} = O \left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta} - \frac{1}{l}} \right)$, $0 < \beta < 1$, $l \geq 1$, where $T_n$ is as defined in (2.5) and $A$ is a lower-triangular matrix.

5. Required Lemma

The following lemma is necessary for our proof:

**Lemma 5.1.**

$$|\bar{\kappa}_n(t)| = \begin{cases} O(n), & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{1+n} \\ O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right), & \frac{1}{1+n} \leq t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

The proof of the Lemma is in [32].

6. Proof of Theorem 4.1

Using Riemann-Lebesgue theorem we get

$$\tilde{S}_n(f; x) - f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(u) \frac{\cos \frac{u}{2} - \cos(n + \frac{1}{2})u}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}} du$$

Following Titchmarsh [38] and using (2.1), the $A$-transform of $n$-th partial sum of the conjugate series of $f(x)$, we get

$$u_n - f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(u) \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_nk \frac{\cos \frac{u}{2} - \cos(k + \frac{1}{2})u}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}} du,$$

Denoting $(E, s)A$ transformation of the $n$-th partial sum by $\tau_n$, we get the

$$|T_n - f(x)| = \frac{2}{\pi(1+s)^n} \int_0^{\pi} \psi(u) \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} r^{n-i} \left\{ \sum_{v=0}^{i} a_{iv} \frac{\cos \frac{u}{2} - \cos(v + \frac{1}{2})u}{2 \sin \frac{u}{2}} \right\} du$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \psi(u) \bar{\kappa}_n(u) du$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{1+n}} \psi(u) \bar{\kappa}_n(u) du + \int_{\frac{\pi}{1+n}}^{\pi} \psi(u) \bar{\kappa}_n(u) du$$

(A) \hspace{1cm} = I_1 + I_2

Now, we have

$$|I_1| \leq \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{1+n}} \psi(u) \bar{\kappa}_n(u) du$$
Using Hölder’s inequality, by taking $\frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{m} = 1$, we get

$$|I_1| = \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{1+n}} |\psi(u)|^l \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{l}} \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{1+n}} |\bar{\kappa}_n(u)|^m \, du \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$= O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta}} \right) \left( \int_0^{\frac{1}{1+n}} n^m \, du \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$= O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta}} \right) \left( \frac{n^m}{1+n} \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$= O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta-\frac{1}{m}}} \right)$$

$$(B)$$

Next, similarly to the estimation of $|I_1|$, we obtain with the help of Lemma - 5.1

$$|I_2| \leq \int_{\frac{1}{1+n}}^{\pi} |\psi(u)| |\bar{\kappa}_n(u)| \, du$$

$$\leq \left( \int_{\frac{1}{1+n}}^{\pi} |\psi(u)|^l \, du \right)^{\frac{1}{l}} \left( \int_{\frac{1}{1+n}}^{\pi} |\bar{\kappa}_n(u)|^m \, du \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$= O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta}} \right) \left( \int_{\frac{1}{1+n}}^{\frac{1}{1+n}} n^m \, du \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$= O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta}} \right) \left( \frac{n^m}{1+n} \right)^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

$$= O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta-\frac{1}{m}}} \right)$$

$$(C)$$

Now from (B) and (C), we get

$$|T_n - f(x)| = O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta-\frac{1}{m}}} \right), \ 0 < \beta < 1, \ l \geq 1$$

Therefore,

$$\|T_n - f(x)\| = \sup_{-\pi < x < \pi} O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta-\frac{1}{m}}} \right) = O\left( \frac{1}{(1+n)^{\beta-\frac{1}{m}}} \right), \ 0 < \beta < 1, \ l \geq 1.$$
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