TRIGONOMETRIC APPROXIMATION BY ANGLE IN CLASSICAL WEIGHTED LORENTZ AND GRAND LORENTZ SPACES

VAKHTANG KOKILASHVILI\textsuperscript{1} AND TSIRA TSANAVA\textsuperscript{1,2}

Abstract. In this paper, we present our results on an angular trigonometric approximation of functions of two variables in weighted Lorentz spaces and in that subspace of weighted grand Lorentz spaces in which \( C^\infty_0 \) with a compact support is dense.

1. Introduction

The study of angular trigonometric approximation of \( 2\pi \)-periodic multivariate functions in classical Lebesgue spaces \( L^p \) (\( 1 < p < \infty \)) was initiated by K. Potapov (see, e.g., [7–9] and the review article [10]). Recently, these results were extended to the \( L^p \) (\( 1 < p < \infty \)) spaces with Muckenhoupt weights [1,2]. We aim to generalize the results of [1,2] to the classical weighted Lorentz spaces and to the certain subspace of weighted grand Lebesgue spaces.

In the sequel, by \( T^2 \) we denote the torus \( T^2 = \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{T} \), where \( \mathbb{T} \) is a circle \( \{ e^{i\varphi}, \varphi \in [0, 2\pi) \} \). The function \( w : T^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) is called a weight if \( w \) is a measurable on \( T^2 \), positive almost everywhere and integrable. For a Borel measure \( E \subset T^2 \), we define the absolute continuous measure

\[
we = \int_E w(x, y) dxdy.
\]

A weight function \( w \) is said to be of Muckenhoupt type class \( A_p(T^2) \) if

\[
\sup \left( \frac{1}{|J|} \int_J w(x, y) dxdy \right) \left( \frac{1}{|J|} \int_J w^{1-p'}(x, y) dxdy \right)^{p-1} < \infty, \quad p' = \frac{p}{p-1},
\]

where the supremum is taken over all two-dimensional intervals with sides parallel to the coordinate axis.

In the sequel, we consider the set of measurable functions \( f(x, y) : T^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) such that they are \( 2\pi \)-periodic with respect to each variable \( x \) and \( y \).

2. Approximation in Weighted Lorentz Spaces

Definition 2.1. Let \( 1 < p, s < \infty \), \( w \) be the weight function defined on \( T^2 \). We say that a measurable function \( f \) belongs to the weighted Lorentz space \( L^p_w(T^2) \) (\( L^p_w \) shortly) if the norm

\[
\|f\|_{L^p_w} = \left( \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{1}{s} \int_{T^2} w((x, y) \in T^2 : |f(x, y)| > \lambda) \right)^{s/p} \lambda^{s-1} d\lambda \right)^{1/s}
\]

is finite.

The space \( L^p_w \) is the Banach function space.

Let us introduce the notion a of modulus of smoothness

\[
\Omega(f, \delta_1, \delta_2) = \sup \left\| \frac{1}{h^k} \int_{x-h}^{x+h} \int_{y-k}^{y+k} f(t, s) dt ds - f(x, y) \right\|_{L^p_w}.
\]

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By $P_{m,0}$ (respectively, by $P_{0,n}$) is denoted the set of all trigonometric polynomials of degree $m$ (at most $n$) with respect to the variable $x$ (variable $y$). Also, $P_{m,n}$ is defined as the set of all trigonometric polynomials of degree at most $m$ with respect to the variable $x$ and of degree at most $n$ with respect to the variable $y$.

The best partial trigonometric approximation orders are defined as
\[ E_{m,n}(f)_{L_w^p} = \inf\{\|f - T\|_{L_w^p} : T \in P_{m,n}\}. \]

Analogously,
\[ E_{0,m}(f)_{L_w^p} = \inf\{\|f - G\|_{L_w^p} : G \in P_{0,n}\}. \]

Then the best angular approximation order is defined by the equality
\[ E_{m,n}(f)_{L_w^p} = \inf\{\|f - T - G\|_X : T \in P_{m,0}, G \in P_{0,n}\}. \]

The following assertions are true.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $1 < p, s < \infty$, $w \in A_p(\mathbb{T}^2)$. For $f \in L_w^{p,s}$, the following inequality
\[ E_{m,n}(f)_{L_w^{p,s}} \leq c_1 \Omega \left( f, \frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{n} \right)_{L_w^{p,s}} \]
holds with a constant $c_1$, independent of $f$, $m$ and $n$.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let $1 < p, s < \infty$, $w \in A_p(\mathbb{T}^2)$, $f \in L_w^{p,s}$. Then
\[ \Omega \left( f, \frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{n} \right)_{L_w^{p,s}} \leq \frac{c}{m^2 n^2} \sum_{i=0}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{n} (i + 1)(j + 1) E_{ij}(f)_{L_w^{p,s}}. \]

In what follows, we discuss some tools, contributing to the proving of aforementioned assertions.

Let $\sigma_{mn}^{\alpha,\beta}(f,x,y)$ ($\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$) be the Cesàro means of double Fourier trigonometric series of $f \in L_w^{p,s}$.

**Theorem 2.3.** Let $1 < p, s < \infty$, $w \in A_p(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Then
\[ \|\sigma_{mn}^{\alpha,\beta}(f)\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \leq c\|f\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \]
and
\[ \lim_{m,n \to \infty} \|\sigma_{mn}^{\alpha,\beta}(f) - f\|_{L_w^{p,s}} = 0. \]

For the partial sums of double Fourier trigonometric series, we have
\[ \|S_{mn}(f)\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \leq c\|f\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \]
with a constant $c$, independent of $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f \in L_w^{p,s}$.

Further, for $f \in L_w^{p,s}$,
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|S_{m,n} - f\|_{L_w^{p,s}} = 0. \]

In the sequel, under the derivatives we assume those in Weyl’s sense.

**Theorem 2.4** (Bernstein type inequalities). Let $1 < p, s < \infty$, $w \in A_p(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Assume that $\alpha, \beta > 0$.

Let $T_1 \in P_{m,0}$, $T_2 \in P_{0,n}$ and $T_3 \in P_{m,n}$. Then for $\alpha, \beta$ order Weyl’s derivatives, we have
\[ \left\| \frac{\partial^{\alpha}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} T_1 \right\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \leq c_1 m^\alpha \|T_1\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \]
\[ \left\| \frac{\partial^{\beta}}{\partial y^{\beta}} T_2 \right\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \leq c_2 n^\beta \|T_2\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \]
and
\[ \left\| \frac{\partial^{\alpha+\beta}}{\partial x^{\alpha} \partial y^{\beta}} T_3 \right\|_{L_w^{p,s}} \leq c_3 m^\alpha n^\beta \|T_3\|_{L_w^{p,s}}, \]
where the constants $c_1$, $c_2$ and $c_3$ are independent of $m, n$ and of polynomial.

For one- and two-weighted Bernstein inequalities in Lebesgue spaces we refer to [5], Chapter 6.
Definition 2.2. Let \( f \in L^p_w, w \in A_p(\mathbb{T}^2) \). The mixed \( K \)-functional is defined as

\[
K(f, \delta, \varepsilon, p, s, w, 2)_{L^p_w} := \inf_{h_1, h_2, h} \left\{ \| f - h_1 - h_2 - h \|_{L^p_w} + \delta \| \frac{\partial^2 h_1}{\partial x^2} \|_{L^p_w} + \varepsilon^2 \left\| \frac{\partial^2 h_2}{\partial y^2} \right\|_{L^p_w} + \delta^2 \varepsilon \left\| \frac{\partial^4 h}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right\|_{L^p_w} \right\},
\]

where the infimum is taken from all \( h_1, h_2, h \) such that \( h_1 \in W_{L^p_w}^{2,0}, h_2 \in W_{L^p_w}^{0,2}, h \in W_{L^p_w}^{4} \).

Here we use the following notation:

\[
W_{L^p_w}^{2,0} = \left\{ h_1 : \frac{\partial^2 h_1}{\partial x^2} \in L^p_w \right\},
\]

\[
W_{L^p_w}^{0,2} = \left\{ h_2 : \frac{\partial^2 h_2}{\partial y^2} \in L^p_w \right\},
\]

and

\[
W_{L^p_w}^{4} = \left\{ h : \frac{\partial^4 h}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \in L^p_w \right\}.
\]

The following statement is true.

Theorem 2.5. Let \( f \in L^p_w, 1 < p, s < \infty, w \in A_p(\mathbb{T}^2) \). Then the equivalence

\[
\Omega(f, \delta_1, \delta_2)_{L^p_w} \approx K(f, \delta_1, \delta_2, p, s, w, 2)_{L^p_w}
\]

holds with the equivalence constants, independent of \( f, \delta_1 \) and \( \delta_2 \).

It should be noted that the mixed \( K \)-functionals were explored in [6] and [11]. This notion turn out to be very useful in the approximation and interpolation theory.

3. Approximation in a Subspace of Weighted Grand Lorentz Spaces

Let \( 1 < p < \infty \). By \( \Phi_p \) we denote the set of positive measurable functions \( \varphi \) defined on \( (0, p - 1) \) which are nondecreasing, bounded with a condition \( \lim_{x \to 0^+} \varphi(x) = 0 \).

Let \( \varphi \in \Phi_p \). The fully measurable weighted grand Lebesgue space \( L^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2) \) is defined as a set of all measurable functions \( f : \mathbb{T}^2 \to \mathbb{R} \), for which the norm

\[
\| f \|_{L^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2)} = \sup_{0 < \varepsilon < p - 1} \left( \varphi(\varepsilon) \right)^{\frac{1}{p - \varepsilon}} \| f \|_{L^{p-\varepsilon}_w(\mathbb{T}^2)}, \quad 1 < p < \infty, \quad \theta > 0
\]

is finite.

The space \( L^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2) \) is non-reflexive, non-separable Banach function space.

The subspace of \( L^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2) \), in which the smooth functions are dense, is characterized by the equality

\[
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left( \varphi(\varepsilon) \right)^{\frac{1}{p - \varepsilon}} \| f \|_{L^{p-\varepsilon}_w(\mathbb{T}^2)} = 0.
\]

Denote this subspace by \( \tilde{L}^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2) \). We treat the angular trigonometric approximation of a function of two variables in this subspace.

Analogously to the previous section, for \( f \in \tilde{L}^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2) \) we introduce the structural and constructive characteristics \( \Omega(f, \delta_1, \delta_2)_{\tilde{L}^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2)} \) and \( E_{m,0}(f)_{\tilde{L}^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2)}, E_{0,n}(f)_{\tilde{L}^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2)} \) and \( E_{m,n}(f)_{\tilde{L}^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2)} \).

We claim that for \( \tilde{L}^p_w(\mathbb{T}^2) \), the statements similar to Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2 are valid.

Remark 3.1. The results, analoguos to the above-mentioned, are true both for the function of several variables and for the modulus of smoothness of fractional order.

The proofs of the presented results based essentially on the boundedness of integral operators in the classical weighted Lorentz spaces and grand Lorentz spaces have been obtained recently in [6].

The detailed proofs will be published in Georgian Mathematical Journal.
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REFERENCES


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1. A. Razmadze Mathematical Institute of I. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, 6 Tamarashvili Str., Tbilisi 0177, Georgia
2. Department of Mathematics, Georgian Technical University, 77 Kostava Str., Tbilisi, Georgia

E-mail address: vakhtang.kokilashvili@tsu.ge
E-mail address: ts_tsanava75@yahoo.com