

Optimal reconstruction of derivatives of functions belongs to the Sobolev space

The problem of reconstructing the derivatives important as the concept of derivative (see, for example, (1-3)). For positive real r the Sobolev class $W_2^r(0, 1)^s$ is the set of all integrable function $f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_s)$ that are 1-periodic in each variable and, with trigonometric Fourier-Lebesgue coefficients satisfy the condition

$$\sum_{(m_1, \dots, m_s) \in Z^s} \left| \hat{f}(m_1, \dots, m_s) \right|^2 (\bar{m}_1^{2r} + \dots + \bar{m}_s^{2r}) \leq 1,$$

where Z^s set of all vectors $m = (m_1, \dots, m_s)$ with integer components, $\bar{m}_j = \max\{1; |m_j|\}$ ($j = 1, \dots, s$).

Theorem. *Let integer s ($s = 2, 3, \dots$), real numbers $\alpha_j \geq 0$ ($j = 1, \dots, s$) and r such, that $r > \left(\sum_{j=1}^s \alpha_j + \frac{1}{2} \right) s$. Then holds (derivatives in the sense of Weyl)*

$$\sup_{f \in W_2^r(0, 1)^s} \left\| f^{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)}(x) - \varphi_N(f(\xi_1), \dots, f(\xi_N); x) \right\|_{L^2[0, 1]^s} \prec N^{-\frac{r - (\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_s)}{s}} \quad (p = 2, 3, \dots; N = p^s),$$

where $(2\pi i m_j)^{\alpha_j} = (2\pi |m_j|)^{\alpha_j} e^{i\alpha_j (\text{sgn}(m_j) \frac{\pi}{2})}$,

$$\varphi_N(f(\xi_1), \dots, f(\xi_N); x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\xi^{(n)} \in B_N} f(\xi^{(n)}) \sum_{\substack{|m_j| < \frac{p}{2} \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, s}} (2\pi i m_1)^{\alpha_1} \dots (2\pi i m_s)^{\alpha_s} \hat{f}(m) e^{2\pi i(m, x - \xi^{(n)})}$$

and $B_N = \left\{ \xi^{(n)} = \left(\frac{n_1}{p}, \dots, \frac{n_s}{p} \right) : n = (n_1, \dots, n_s) \in Z^s, 0 \leq n_j < p, j = 1, 2, \dots, s \right\}$.

References

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