Approximation by Radial Type Multidimensional Singular Integral Operators

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Abstract In the present paper, we study the pointwise approximation of multidimensional singular integral operators with radial kernels such that $H(\lambda(t-x)) = K_\lambda(|t-x|)$ of the form:

$$L_\lambda(f; x) = \int_D f(t) K_\lambda(|t-x|) \, dt, \; x \in D$$

where $D = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)$ is open, semi-open or closed multidimensional arbitrary bounded box in $\mathbb{R}^n$ or $D = \mathbb{R}^n$, $\lambda \in \Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}_0^+$ and the symbol $|$ stands for multidimensional Euclidean distance, at a $\mu$-generalized Lebesgue point of $f \in L_p(D)$. Also we investigate the rate of convergence at this point.

1 Introduction

Taberski [12] studied the pointwise approximation to functions $f \in L_1((-\pi, \pi))$ and their derivatives by a family of convolution type singular integral operators depending on two parameters of the form:

$$U_\lambda(f; x) = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(t) K_\lambda(t-x) \, dt, \; x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

(1)

where $K_\lambda(t)$ is the kernel satisfying suitable assumptions. Based on Taberski’s study [12], Gadjiev [3] and Rydzewska [7] obtained the pointwise convergence of the operators of type (1) at which the points are generalized Lebesgue points and $\mu$-generalized Lebesgue points of functions $f \in L_1((-\pi, \pi))$, respectively. Further, in [5], Karsli and Ibikli extended the results of [12, 3], and [7] by considering the more general integral operators.

In [13], Taberski explored the pointwise convergence of integrable functions in $L_1(Q)$ by a three-parameter family of convolution type singular integral operators of the form:

$$T_\lambda(f; x, y) = \int_Q f(t, s) K_\lambda(t-x, s-y) \, dt ds, \; (x, y) \in Q$$

(2)

where $Q$ denotes a given rectangle. After Taberski’s study [13], Siudut [9, 10] obtained significant results relating the pointwise convergence of singular integral operators by considering the operators of type (2).

In [14], Uysal and Yilmaz investigated the pointwise convergence of $L_\lambda(f; x, y)$ to $f(x_0, y_0)$ in the space $L_{1, \varphi}((-\pi, \pi) \times (-\pi, \pi))$, by the three parameter family of singular integral operators with radial kernels of the form:

$$L_\lambda(f; x, y) = \int_R f(t, s) H_\lambda(t-x, s-y) \, dt ds, \; (x, y) \in R$$

(3)

where $R = (-\pi, \pi) \times (-\pi, \pi)$ is open, semi-open or closed region and $(x_0, y_0) \in R$ is a generalized Lebesgue point of the function $f \in L_{1, \varphi}((-\pi, \pi) \times (-\pi, \pi))$. 


The current manuscript presents a continuation and further generalization of [15]. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the pointwise approximation of multidimensional singular integral operators with radial kernels such that $H_\lambda(t - x) = K_\lambda(|t - x|)$ at $\mu$-generalized Lebesgue point of the functions $f \in L_p(D)$ and the rate of pointwise convergence of these operators in the following form:

$$L_\lambda(f; x) = \int_D f(t) K_\lambda(|t - x|) \, dt, \quad x \in D \quad (4)$$

where $D = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)$ is open, semi-open or closed arbitrary bounded box in $\mathbb{R}^n$ or $D = \mathbb{R}^n$, $\lambda \in \Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^n_0$ and $|t - x| = \sqrt{(t_1 - x_1)^2 + \ldots + (t_n - x_n)^2}.$

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we introduce the fundamental definitions. In Section 3, we prove the existence of the operators of type (4). In Section 4, we present four theorems concerning the pointwise convergence of $L_\lambda(f; x)$ whenever $x$ is a $\mu$-generalized Lebesgue point of the function $f \in L_p(D)$. In Section 5, we establish the rate of pointwise convergence of operators of type (4).

2 Preliminaries

In [4, 8], denoting unit sphere by $S^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| = 1\},$ the polar coordinates transformation on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is given by $G : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n, G(r, \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_{n-1}) = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ where

$$x_1 = r \cos \theta_1, \quad x_2 = r \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2, \quad x_3 = r \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_3, \ldots,$$

$$x_k = r \sin \theta_1 \ldots \sin \theta_{k-1} \cos \theta_k, \ldots, x_n = r \sin \theta_1 \ldots \sin \theta_{n-2} \sin \theta_{n-1}. \quad (5)$$

Here, $k = 2, \ldots, n - 1, 0 \leq \theta_i \leq \pi, 0 \leq \theta_{n-1} \leq 2\pi, \ r = |x| \neq 0, \ x' = \frac{x}{r} \in S^{n-1}$ and the jacobian of the transformation is $J = r^{n-1} (\sin \theta_1)^{n-2} (\sin \theta_2)^{n-3} \ldots (\sin \theta_{n-2})$. Therefore if $f$ is neither non-negative and measurable on $\mathbb{R}^n$ or $f \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the following equality is obtained (see [4], p.78)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \, dx = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \ldots \int_0^\pi f(rx') r^{n-1} (\sin \theta_1)^{n-2} (\sin \theta_2)^{n-3} \ldots (\sin \theta_{n-2}) \, d\theta_1 \ldots d\theta_{n-1} \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^\alpha \int_{S^{n-1}} f(rx') r^{n-1} \, dx' \, dr.$$

Now we introduce the basic definitions used in the paper.

**Definition 2.1.** A function $\Phi \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, is said to be radial, if there exists a function $\Psi(|t|)$, defined on $0 \leq |t| < \infty$ such that $\Phi(t) = \Psi(|t|)$ a.e. [1].

**Definition 2.2.** (Class A) Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^n_0$ be an index set and $\lambda_0$ be an accumulation point of it. Let $H_\lambda : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ is non-negative and integrable function for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ such that $H_\lambda(t) := K_\lambda(|t|)$ a.e. for the function $K_\lambda : \mathbb{R}^n_0 \to \mathbb{R}^n_0$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$.

$H_\lambda(t)$ belongs to class A if the following conditions are satisfied:

a. $\|K_\lambda(\cdot)\|_{L_1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq M < \infty, \ \forall \lambda \in \Lambda.$

b. \[ \lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} \int_0^\infty \int_{S^{n-1}} K_\lambda(r) r^{n-1} \, dt' \, dr = 1. \]

c. \[ \lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} \sup_{0 \leq r < \infty} |K_\lambda(r)| = 0, \ \forall \xi > 0. \]

d. \[ \lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_0^\infty K_\lambda(r) r^{n-1} \, dt' \, dr = 0, \ \forall \xi > 0. \]
e. $K_\lambda(r)$ is non-increasing w.r.t. $r$ on $[0, \infty)$.

f. $\lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} K_\lambda(0) = \infty$.

Throughout this paper $K_\lambda$ belongs to class $A$.

3 Existence of Operators

Theorem 3.1. If $f \in L_p(D)$, then $L_\lambda (f; x)$ defines a continuous transformation acting on $L_p(D)$.

Proof. Let $p = 1$ and $D = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i, b_i)$. By the linearity of the operator $L_\lambda (f; x)$ defined by (4), it is sufficient to show that the expression given by

$$
\|L_\lambda\| = \sup_{f \neq 0} \frac{\|L_\lambda (f; x)\|_{L_1(D)}}{\|f\|_{L_1(D)}}
$$

is bounded. Using Fubini’s theorem [2] and condition (a) of class $A$, we obtain

$$
\|L_\lambda (f; x)\|_{L_1(D)} \leq M \|f\|_{L_1(D)}.
$$

This proves the theorem for the case $p = 1$.

Now, let $1 < p < \infty$ and the extension of $f$ to $\mathbb{R}^n$ is given by

$$
g(t) = \begin{cases} f(t), & t \in D \\ 0, & t \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus D. \end{cases}
$$

We will show that the expression given by

$$
\|L_\lambda\| = \sup_{f \neq 0} \frac{\|L_\lambda (f; x)\|_{L_p(D)}}{\|f\|_{L_p(D)}}
$$

is bounded. Write

$$
\|L_\lambda (f; x)\|_{L_p(D)} = \left( \int_D \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(t + x)| K_\lambda(|t|) \, dx \right)^p \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
$$

Using generalized Minkowski inequality [11] and condition (a) of class $A$, we have

$$
\|L_\lambda (f; x)\|_{L_p(D)} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \int_D \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(t + x)|^p K_\lambda(|t|)^p \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \, dt \right)^p.
$$

This proves the theorem for the case $1 < p < \infty$. The case $D = \mathbb{R}^n$ can be proved with the same method. Thus the proof is completed.
4 Convergence at Characteristic Points

In Theorem 4.1, we prove the pointwise convergence of the operators of type (4) for the case 
\( p = 1 \) and 
\( D = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_i, b_i) \), where \( D \) is open, semi open or closed multidimensional arbitrary bounded box in \( \mathbb{R}^n \).

**Theorem 4.1.** Let \( x \in D \) be a \( \mu \)-generalized Lebesgue point of the function \( f \in L_1(D) \) such that the following equality holds:

\[
\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{\mu(h)} \int_{0}^{h} \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(rt' + x) - f(x)| \rho^n dt' dr = 0
\]

where \( \mu(|t|) \) is defined, increasing, absolutely continuous on \([0, b]\) for the finite real number \( b \) and \( \mu(0) = 0 \). Then one has

\[
\lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} L_\lambda(f; x) = f(x)
\]
on any set \( Z \) on which the function

\[
\int_{0}^{\delta} \mu'(r) K_\lambda(r) dr, \quad 0 < \delta < b
\]
is bounded as \( \lambda \) tends to \( \lambda_0 \).

**Proof.** Define the function \( g \) by

\[
g(t) = \begin{cases} 
  f(t), & t \in D \\
  0, & t \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus D
\end{cases}
\]

Let \( x \in D \) be a fixed \( \mu \)-generalized Lebesgue point of \( f \in L_1(D) \). Using condition (b) of class \( A \), we have the following inequality

\[
|L_\lambda(f; x) - f(x)| \leq \int_{D} |f(t) - f(x)| K_\lambda(|t - x|) dt
\]

\[
+ |f(x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt - 1
\]

\[
+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus D} |g(t) - f(x)| K_\lambda(|t - x|) dt
\]

\[
= I_1 + I_2 + I_3.
\]

Our aim is to show that \( I_1 \to 0, I_2 \to 0 \) and \( I_3 \to 0 \) as \( \lambda \to \lambda_0 \).

Without loss of generality let \( B_\delta(x) \subset D \), where \( B_\delta(x) = \{ t \in D : |t - x| < \delta \} \). Using formula (5), we have the following equality for \( I_1 \)

\[
I_1 = \int_{B_\delta(x)} |f(t) - f(x)| K_\lambda(|t - x|) dt + \int_{D \setminus B_\delta(x)} |f(t) - f(x)| K_\lambda(|t - x|) dt
\]

\[
= \int_{0}^{\delta} \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(rt' + x) - f(x)| K_\lambda(r) \rho^n dt' dr + \int_{D \setminus B_\delta(x)} |f(t) - f(x)| K_\lambda(|t - x|) dt
\]

\[
= I_{11} + I_{12}.
\]
Let us show that $I_{11} \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$. If $x \in D$ be a $\mu$-generalized Lebesgue point of the function $f \in L_1(D)$ then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ such that the following inequality is satisfied

$$\int_0^\delta \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(rt' + x) - f(x)|r^{n-1}dt'dr < \epsilon \mu(\delta)$$

where $0 < \delta \leq \delta_0$.

It is easy to see that the following inequality holds for $I_{11}$

$$I_{11} \leq \epsilon \int_0^\delta \left[ \text{var}_{r \leq s \leq \delta} K_\lambda(s) + K_\lambda(\delta) \right] \mu'(r)dr$$

$$= \epsilon \int_0^\delta K_\lambda(r) \mu'(r)dr.$$

Since the following expression

$$\int_0^\delta \mu'(r)K_\lambda(r)dr,$$

remains bounded as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrarily small, $I_{11} \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$.

Let us show that $I_{12} \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$. Since the following inequality:

$$I_{12} \leq \sup_{\delta \leq r < \infty} K_\lambda(r) \left( \|f\|_{L_1(D)} + |f(x)| \int_D dt \right)$$

holds, in view of condition (c) of class A, $I_{12} \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$ and by condition (b) of class A, $I_2 \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$. Finally, since

$$I_3 \leq |f(x)| \int_{\delta}^\infty \int_{S^{n-1}} K_\lambda(r)r^{n-1}dt'dr,$$

by condition (d) of class A, $I_3 \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$. Thus the proof is completed.

In Theorem 4.2, we prove the pointwise convergence of the operators of type (4) for the case $p = 1$ and $D = \mathbb{R}^n$.

**Theorem 4.2.** Suppose that the hypothesis of Theorem 4.1 is satisfied. Then one has

$$\lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} L_\lambda(f; x) = f(x)$$

whenever $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a $\mu$-generalized Lebesgue point of the function $f \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

**Proof.** Following the same strategy as in Theorem 4.1, we have

$$|L_\lambda(f; x) - f(x)| \leq K_\lambda(\delta) \|f\|_{L_1(\mathbb{R}^n)} + |f(x)| \int_\delta^\infty \int_{S^{n-1}} K_\lambda(r)r^{n-1}dt'dr$$

$$+ \epsilon \int_0^\delta \mu'(r)K_\lambda(r)dr + |f(x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|)dt - 1.$$

Since $K_\lambda$ belongs to class A, the remaining part of the proof is obvious.
In Theorem 4.3, we prove the pointwise convergence of the operators of type (4) for the case $1 < p < \infty$ and $D = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_i, b_i)$, where $D$ is open, semi open or closed multidimensional arbitrary bounded box in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

**Theorem 4.3.** Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $x \in D$ be a $\mu$–generalized Lebesgue point of the function $f \in L_p(D)$ such that the following equality holds:

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \left( \frac{1}{\mu(h)} \int_0^h \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(rt' + x) - f(x)|^p \, r^{n-1} \, dt' \, dr \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = 0 \quad (7)$$

where $\mu(|t|)$ is defined, increasing, absolutely continuous on $[0, b]$ for the finite real number $b$ and $\mu(0) = 0$. Then one has

$$\lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} L_\lambda(f; x) = f(x)$$

on any set $Z$ on which the function

$$\int_{0}^{\delta} \mu'(r) K_\lambda(r) \, dr, \quad 0 < \delta < b$$

is bounded as $\lambda$ tends to $\lambda_0$.

**Proof.** Define the function $g$ by

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} f(t), & t \in D \\ 0, & t \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus D. \end{cases}$$

Let $x \in D$ be a fixed $\mu$–generalized Lebesgue point of $f \in L_p(D)$. Using condition $(b)$ of class $A$, we have the following inequality

$$|L_\lambda(f; x) - f(x)| \leq \int_D |f(t) - f(x)| K_\lambda(|t - x|) \, dt$$

$$+ |f(x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) \, dt - 1$$

$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus D} |g(t) - f(x)| K_\lambda(|t - x|) \, dt$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 + I_3.$$

Since

$$I_3 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) \, dt - 1,$$

by condition $(d)$ of class $A$, $I_3 \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0$. Next, using Hölder’s inequality [6] for the integral $I_1$ we have the following:

$$I_1 + I_2 \leq \left( \int_D |f(t) - f(x)|^p K_\lambda(|t - x|) \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left( \int_D K_\lambda(|t - x|) \, dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$+ |f(x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) \, dt - 1.$$
Since for $m, n$ being positive numbers the inequality $(m+n)^p \leq 2^p (m^p + n^p)$ holds [6], by taking the $p$-th power of both sides we have

$$(I_1 + I_2)^p \leq 2^p \int_D |f(t) - f(x)|^p K_\lambda(|t-x|) dt \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt \right)^{\frac{p}{2}}$$

$$+ 2^p |f(x)|^p \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt - 1 \right)^{p}$$

$$= 2^p I^* III^*,$$

By condition (b) of class $A$, $II^* \to 1$ and $III^* \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0.$

Without loss of generality let $B_\delta(x) \subset D$, where $B_\delta(x) = \{ t \in D : |t-x| < \delta \}$. Using formula (5), we have the following equality:

$$I^* = \int_{B_\delta(x)} |f(t) - f(x)|^p K_\lambda(|t-x|) dt + \int_{D \setminus B_\delta(x)} |f(t) - f(x)|^p K_\lambda(|t-x|) dt$$

$$= \int_0^\delta \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(\rho t + x) - f(x)|^p K_\lambda(\rho) \rho^{n-1} d\rho d\nu + \int_{D \setminus B_\delta(x)} |f(t) - f(x)|^p K_\lambda(|t-x|) dt$$

$$= I_{11} + I_{12}. $$

Let us show that $I_{11} \to 0$ as $\lambda \to \lambda_0.$ If $x \in D$ be a $\mu$-generalized Lebesgue point of the function $f \in L_p(D)$ then for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta_0 > 0$ such that the following inequality is satisfied

$$\int_0^\delta \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(\rho t + x) - f(x)|^p \rho^{n-1} d\rho d\nu < \epsilon \mu(\delta)$$

where $0 < \delta \leq \delta_0.$

It is easy to see that the following inequality holds for $I_{11}$

$$I_{11} \leq \epsilon^p \int_0^\delta \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(\rho t + x) - f(x)|^p \rho^{n-1} d\rho d\nu \mu'(\rho) d\rho$$

$$= \epsilon^p \int_0^\delta K_\lambda(\rho) \mu'(\rho) d\rho.$$
Theorem 4.4. Suppose that the hypothesis of Theorem 4.3 is satisfied. Then one has

\[
\lim_{\lambda \to \lambda_0} L_\lambda(f; x) = f(x)
\]

whenever \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \) is a \( \mu \)-generalized Lebesgue point of the function \( f \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \).

Proof. Following the same strategy as in Theorem 4.3, we have

\[
|L_\lambda(f; x) - f(x)|^p \leq 2^p \left\{ K_\lambda(\delta) \|f\|^p_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f(x)\|^p \int_0^{\delta} K_\lambda(r) r^{n-1} dr \right\}
\]

\[
\times \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt \right)^{\frac{p}{n}} + 2^p \mu(r) K_\lambda(r) dr \times \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt \right)^{\frac{p}{n}}
\]

\[
+ 2^p |f(x)|^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt - 1\right|^p.
\]

Since \( K_\lambda(r) \) belongs to class \( A \), the remaining part of the proof is obvious. \( \square \)

Example 4.5. Consider the function \( f \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^2) \) defined by

\[
f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{z-x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & \text{if } \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \in (0, a] \\
0, & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]

One can compute that \((0, 0)\) is not a Lebesgue point of \( f \). On the other hand by taking \( \mu(|t|) = \sqrt{|t|} \) we see that \((0, 0)\) is a \( \mu \)-generalized Lebesgue point of \( f \).

5 Rate of Convergence

Theorem 5.1. Suppose that the hypotheses of Theorem 4.2 and Theorem 4.4 are satisfied. Let

\[
\Delta(\lambda, \delta) = \int_0^{\delta} \mu'(r) K_\lambda(r) dr
\]

where \( 0 < \delta \leq \delta_0 \), and the following assumptions are satisfied:

(i) \( \Delta(\lambda, \delta) \to 0 \) as \( \lambda \to \lambda_0 \) for some \( \delta > 0 \).

(ii) For every \( \xi > 0 \)

\[
K_\lambda(\xi) = o(\Delta(\lambda, \delta))
\]

as \( \lambda \to \lambda_0 \).

(iii) For every \( \xi > 0 \)

\[
\int_{\xi}^{\infty} \int_{S^{n-1}} K_\lambda(r) r^{n-1} dr = o(\Delta(\lambda, \delta))
\]

as \( \lambda \to \lambda_0 \).

Then at each point for which (6) and (7) hold we have as \( \lambda \to \lambda_0 \)

\[
|L_\lambda(f; x) - f(x)| = o(\Delta(\lambda, \delta)^{\frac{1}{p}}).
\]
Proof. Using Theorem 4.4. we may write

\[ |L_\lambda (f; x) - f (x)|^p \leq 2^{2p} \left\{ K_\lambda(\delta) \|f\|_{L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p + \|f(x)\|^p \int_\delta^{r^n-1} K_\lambda(r) r^{n-1} dt' dr \right\} \]

\[ \times \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt \right)^{\frac{p}{q}} + 2^p e^p \mu'(r) K_\lambda(r) dr \times \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt \right)^{\frac{p}{q}} \]

\[ + 2^p |f(x)|^p \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(|t|) dt - 1 \right|^p. \]

From (i)-(iii) and using class \( A \) conditions, we get the desired result:

\[ |L_\lambda (f; x) - f (x)| = o(\Delta(\lambda, \delta)^{\frac{1}{p}}). \]

Note that, using Theorem 4.2. the similar result can be obtained for \( p = 1 \). Thus the proof is completed.

References


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