

## S.N.BERNSHTEYNNING LOKAL TENGSIZLIGI HAQIDA

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*Annotatsiya.* Ushbu maqolada S.N.Bernshteyn tengsizliginig biror tayin nuqta atrofidagi lokal analogi isbotlangan.

*Kalit so'zlar:* trigonometrik ko'phad, Bernshteyn va Zigmund tengsizligi, nuqtaning  $\eta$ -atrofi.

### О ЛОКАЛЬНОМ НЕРАВЕНСТВЕ С.Н.БЕРНШТЕЙНА

*Аннотация.* В статье доказывается локальный аналог неравенства С. Н. Бернштейна относительно фиксированной точки.

*Ключевые слова:* тригонометрический полином, неравенство Бернштейна и Зигмунда,  $\eta$  - окружность точки.

### ON THE S. N. BERNSTEIN'S LOCAL INEQUALITY

*Abstract.* In this article, a local analogue of S. N. Bernstein's inequality around a fixed point is proved.

*Keywords:* trigonometric polynomial, Bernstein's and Sigmund's inequality,  $\eta$  - circumference of a point.

### KIRISH

Matematik tahlilda asosiy o'rinn tutuvchi funksiyalar nazariyasining muhim tarmoqlaridan biri yaqinlashish nazariyasi hisoblanad. Bu nazariya asoslarining qo'yilishi va rivojlanishi uch buyuk matematiklar – K.Veyershtrass, P.L.Chebishev va S.N.Bernshteyn nomlari bilan bog'liq [1–5]. Shu sababli avvalo funksiyalar nazariyasidagi ushbu muhim teoremani keltirish joyiz deb hisoblash kerak bo'ladi.

Veyershtrass teoremasi(1885 y.).  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzlusiz bo'lgn har qanday  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun  $\varepsilon > 0$  son istalgancha kichik bo'lganda ham shunday  $n$  - darajali  $P_n(x)$  algebraik ko'phad topiladiki, barcha  $x \in [a, b]$  nuqtalarda quyidagi tengsizlik o'rini bo'ladi:

$$\max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x) - P_n(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

Bu teorema shuni tasdiqlaydiki, biror kesmada uzlusiz bo'lgan har bir funksiyani istalgan aniqlikda algebraik kop'hadlar bilan yaqinlashtirish mumkin. Bu tasdiq uzlusiz funksiyaning xossalari bilan shu funksiyaga ko'phadlarning yaqinlashish tezligi orasidagi bog'lanishni aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi. Shu sababli ko'phadlarning bir xil yaqinlashish tezligiga ega bo'lgan funksiyalar muayyan funksiyalar sinfini tashkil qiladi.

Ko'phadlar bilan funksiyaga yaqinlashish tezligiga funksiyaning qanday xossalari ta'sir qilishini aniqlash haqdagi teoremalarga yaqinlashish nazariyasining to'g'ri teoremlari deyiladi. Aksincha, ko'phadlar bilan ma'lum bir yaqinlashish tezligiga ega bo'lgan funksiyalar sinfini aniqlash teoremlariga esa yaqinlashish nazariyasining teskari teoremlari deyiladi[1,2].

Bernshteyn tengsizliklari deb ataluvchi natijalar yaqinlashish nazariyasining teoremlarini isbotlashda qo'llaniladi [2–6].

Matematik tahlil asoslari, shu jumladan funksiyalar nazariyasining natijalari hozirgi zamон matematikasining barcha sohalarida o'z tadbiqlarini topmoqda. Ayniqsa, amaliy matematikaning zamonaviy yo'nalishlarida, dinamik boshqaruv tizimlarida, iqtisodiyotdagи

masalalarni matematik modellashtirish, prognoz va qaror qabul qilish, optimal boshqaruv tizmlari sintezi va boshqa ko‘plab masalarni tadqiq etihda samarali qo‘llanilmoqda[7–12].

## TADQIQOT MATERIALLARI VA METODOLOGIYASI

$T_n(x)$  bilan tartibi  $n$  dan katta bo‘lmagan trigonometrik ko‘phadni belgilaymiz. Ma’lumki, S.N.Bernshteyn 1912 yilda quyidagi ajoyib tengsizlikni isbotlagan ([1], 47 b, [2] ).

1-teorema. Agar  $T_n(x)$ - tartibi  $n$  dan katta bo‘lmagan trigonometrik ko‘phad bo‘lib va ixtiyoriy  $x \in [0,2\pi]$  uchun

$$|T_n(x)| \leq M$$

tengsizligi bajarilsa, u holda barcha  $x \in [0,2\pi]$  uchun

$$|T'_n(x)| \leq M \cdot n$$

tengsizlik o‘rinli bo‘ladi.

Bu natija A.Zigmund tomonidan  $L^p$  fazoga ko‘chirildi ([3]):

2-teorema. Agar  $T_n(x)$ - tartibi  $n$  dan katta bo‘lmagan trigonometrik ko‘phad bo‘lib va ixtiyoriy  $x \in [0,2\pi]$  uchun

$$\|T_n\|_p \leq M$$

Tengsizligio ‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda  $x \in [0,2\pi]$  uchun

$$\|T'_n\|_p \leq M \cdot n$$

tengsizlik o‘rinli.

I.I.Privalov[4] quyidagi

$$\|T'_n\|_{C([a',b'])} \leq C(a',b') \|T_n\|_{C([a,b])}$$

tengsizlikni isbotlagan, bu yerda  $\forall [a',b'] \subset [a,b]$  va  $C$  o‘zgarmas faqat  $a', b'$  sonlarga bog‘liq.

Bu tengsizlikga S.N.Bernshteyn tengsizliginig lokal analogi deyiladi. D. Jackson [5] bu tengsizlikni I.I.Privalovga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan holda qayta isbotlagan.

## TADQIQOT NATIJALARI

$x_0 \in [0,2\pi]$  berilgan nuqta. Quyidagi belgilashni kiritamiz:

$$O_\eta(x_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in [0,2\pi]: |x - x_0| < \eta\}, (\eta \leq \pi)$$

Odata bu to‘plam  $x_0$  nuqtaning “ $\eta$  – atrofi” deyiladi.

Bu maqolada quyidagi teorema isbotlangan.

3-teopema. Agar  $T_n(x)$ - tartibi  $n$  dan katta bo‘lmagan trigonometrik ko‘phad bo‘lib va ixtiyoriy  $x \in O_\eta(x_0)$  uchun

$$|T_n(x)| \leq M$$

tengsizligi bajarilsa, u holda har bir  $x \in O_\eta(x_0)$  uchun

$$|T'_n(x)| \leq \text{const} \cdot M \cdot \frac{n}{\eta}$$

tengsizlik o‘rinli, bu yerda const – o‘zgarmas son  $n$ ,  $\eta$  - larga bog‘liq emas.

Bu teoremani isbotlash uchun quyidagi lemmadan foydalanamiz.

Лемма([6]). Agar  $T_n(x)$ - tartibi  $n$  dan katta bo‘lmagan trigonometrik ko‘phad bo‘lib va ixtiyoriy  $x \in O_\eta(x_0)$  uchun

$$|T_n(x)| \leq M$$

va shunday  $\bar{x} \in O_\eta(x_0)$  topilib  $T_n(\bar{x}) = M$  bo‘lsa, u holda  $-\frac{\eta}{n} \leq t \leq \frac{\eta}{n}$  lar uchun

$$T_n(\bar{x} + t) \geq M \cos \frac{n}{\eta} t$$

*tengsizligi o‘rinli.*

3-teoremaning isboti. Teorema shartiga ko‘ra  $\forall x \in O_\eta(x_0)$  uchun

$$|T_n(x)| \leq M.$$

Quyidagicha belgilash kiritamiz

$$\mu \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \max |T'_n(x)|.$$

Faraz qilaylik,  $O_\eta(x_0)$  to‘plamda shunday  $\bar{x}$  nuqta mayjudki, bu nuqtada  $T_n(x)$  trigonometrik ko‘phad maksimumga erishsin, ya’ni

$$|T'_n(\bar{x})| = \mu.$$

U holda yuqorida isbot qilingan lemmaga asosan  $-\frac{\eta}{n} < t < \frac{\eta}{n}$  tengsizligini qanoatlantiruvchi  $t$  lar uchun quyidagi tengsizlik o‘rinli:

$$T_n(\bar{x} + t) \geq M \cos \frac{n}{\eta} t.$$

Unda

$$\begin{aligned} T_n\left(\bar{x} + \frac{\eta}{2n}\right) - T_n\left(\bar{x} - \frac{\eta}{2n}\right) &= \int_{-\frac{\eta}{2n}}^{\frac{\eta}{2n}} T'_n(\bar{x} + t) dt \geq \mu \int_{-\frac{\eta}{2n}}^{\frac{\eta}{2n}} \cos \frac{n}{\eta} t dt = \\ &= \mu \frac{\eta}{n} \left( \sin \frac{n}{\eta} t \Big|_{-\frac{\eta}{2n}}^{\frac{\eta}{2n}} \right) = \mu \frac{\eta}{n} \left[ \sin \frac{n}{\eta} \frac{\eta}{2n} - \sin \frac{n}{\eta} \left( -\frac{\eta}{2n} \right) \right] = \mu \frac{\eta}{n} \left[ \sin \frac{1}{2} + \sin \frac{1}{2} \right] = \\ &= C \cdot \mu \frac{\eta}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerdan

$$\mu \leq \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{n}{\eta} \left[ T_n\left(\bar{x} + \frac{\eta}{2n}\right) - T_n\left(\bar{x} - \frac{\eta}{2n}\right) \right].$$

Biroq,  $\forall x \in O_\eta(x_0)$  uchun  $|T_n(x)| \leq M$  ekanligini e’tiborga olsak quydagini olamiz

$$\mu \leq \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{n}{\eta} 2M.$$

Shunday qilib,

$$|T'_n(x)| \leq \text{const} \cdot M \cdot \frac{n}{\eta},$$

bu yerda  $\text{const}$  – o‘zgarmas son  $n$ ,  $\eta$  - larga bog‘liq emas. Shunday qilib, teorema isbot qilindi.

### MUHOKAMA

S.N.Bernshteyn va A.Zigmund tengsizliklari funksiyaga trigonometrik ko‘phadlarning eng yaxshi yaqinlashishni o‘rganishda, hamda Fure qatoiri va uning qo‘shmasining yaqinlashishi o‘rganishda keng qo‘llaniladi. Bu tengsizliklardan foydalana olish uchun berilgan funksiyaning uzunligi  $2\pi$  ga teng kesmada qanday xossalarga ega ekanligini bilish zarur bo‘ladi. Agar izlanishlar uzunligi  $2\pi$  dan kichik  $[a, b]$  kesmada olib borilsa S.N.Bernshteyn va A.Zigmund teoremlari o‘z kuchini yo‘qotadi.

### XULOSA

Yuqorida keltigan S.N.Bernshteyn va A.Zigmund lokal tengsizliklarida qatnashgan o‘zgarmaslar berilgan kesmada yotuvchi kesma uchlari  $a'$ ,  $b'$  sonlarga bog‘liq. Isbot qilingan teoremadagi tengsizlikda esa belgilab olingan tayin nuqtaning atrofi aniq ko‘rsatilgan.

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