PARTIAL BEST APPROXIMATIONS AND MAGNITUDE OF DOUBLE VILENKIN–FOURIER COEFFICIENTS

Maria A. Kuznetsova and Sergey S. Volosivets
(Saratov, Russian Federation)

Communicated by Sándor Fridli

(Received February 1, 2019; accepted March 20, 2019)

Abstract. We give estimates for the magnitude of double Vilenkin–Fourier coefficients of functions from generalized Hölder spaces, some $p$-fluctuational spaces and bounded $\Lambda-\Gamma-\varphi$-fluctuation spaces. For Hölder and $p$-fluctuational spaces we establish the sharpness of these estimates. Also we establish relation between full and partial best approximations and Watari–Efimov type inequality concerning partial best approximation and partial modulus of continuity.

1. Introduction

Vilenkin systems were defined in 1947 by N. Ya. Vilenkin [15] as the character systems $\chi = \{\chi_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ of compact abelian groups $G$ with the second axiom of countability. He introduced a notion of function of bounded variation using the ordering of these groups and proved the estimate $O(1/n), n \in \mathbb{N}$, for the $n$-th Fourier coefficient $c_n$ of such function with respect to $\chi$, see [15, §3.22]. He also estimated $|c_n|$ by the uniform modulus of continuity [15, §3.3]. N. Fine [3]

Key words and phrases: Partial best approximation, double Vilenkin–Fourier coefficients, bounded $p$-fluctuation spaces, bounded $\Lambda-\Gamma-\varphi$ fluctuation, Hölder spaces.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 42C10, 26B30, 26B35.
et al considered Walsh, Chrestenson systems and the other ones which are de-facto the particular cases of Vilenkin systems as function systems on [0,1) or [0,1]. Fine estimated Walsh–Fourier coefficients in terms of uniform and $L^1$-modulus of continuity [3, Theorems 4 and 5]. As well he obtained the analogue of the Vilenkin’s result in the case of Walsh system for the usual function of bounded variation (see [3, Theorem 6]). The main results concerning estimates of Fourier-Walsh coefficients may be found in the monograph of F. Schipp, W. R. Wade and P. Simon [12, Ch. 2, sect.2.1]. Also in sections 2.2 and 2.3 from [12] the best order of decreasing to zero of Fourier–Walsh coefficients is discussed in the case of classical continuous and absolutely continuous functions. In 2008 B. L. Ghodadra and J. R. Patadia [6] proved several theorems concerning Walsh–Fourier coefficients which are analogues of the corresponding trigonometric results due to M. Schramm and D. Waterman [13]. Recent results on Walsh–Fourier coefficients are obtained by K. N. Darji and R. G. Vyas [2, 19]. The result of [19] using double Walsh system and $Λ_1-Λ_2$-$ϕ$-variation (cf. with the notion of $Λ-Γ$-$ϕ$-fluctuation in Sect.2) is generalized in our Theorem 5.3.

C. W. Onneweer and D. Waterman [10] used the notion of bounded fluctuation and its generalization to study the uniform convergence of Vilenkin–Fourier series on groups. These notions may be used also for the function defined on [0,1). For example, in [16, 17] p-fluctuation and fluctuational moduli of continuity were applied to study the absolute convergence of Vilenkin–Fourier series. The main aim of the present paper is to obtain the upper estimates for Vilenkin–Fourier coefficients of the functions from generalized Hölder classes and of functions with the finite generalized fluctuation. Also we study the sharpness of these estimates in the cases of Hölder spaces and p-fluctuational spaces.

The method used in section 5 for bounds of Vilenkin–Fourier coefficients presuppose that the generating sequence of Vilenkin system is bounded. There is a great difference between such systems with bounded and unbounded generating sequences. In the last case the $(C,1)$-means of Vilenkin–Fourier series for a continuous function may be divergent in different senses (see more in [5]). We note two recent papers of G. Gát and U. Goginava [4] and [5], where the convergence of double Vilenkin–Fourier sums and double Vilenkin–Fejér means is studied in the unbounded case.

Conversely, the results of section 4 are valid in both bounded and unbounded case. There are well known C. Watari – A.V. Efimov results (see [12, Ch. 5, Theorem 2] in the case of Walsh system and [7, §10.5] in the general case) about equivalence of best approximation by Vilenkin polynomials and modulus of continuity defined by generalized translation (see the next section). So called partial best approximations for functions of several variables (see, e.g., [14, sect. 2.2.6]) are applied in direct and inverse theorems of approximation (see, e.g.,
[14, sect. 6.3]). We prove an analogue of Watari–Efimov theorem for partial best approximations and modulus of continuity connected with Vilenkin system and estimate the full best approximation by partial ones.

2. Definitions

Let \( P = \{p_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be a sequence of natural numbers such that \( p_n \geq 2 \) for all \( n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \ldots\} \). We set by definition \( m_0 = 1, m_n = p_n m_{n-1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \). Each \( x \in [0, 1) \) has an expansion

\[
(2.1) \quad x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n/m_n, \quad x_n \in \mathbb{Z} \cap [0, p_n).
\]

The expansion (2.1) is unique if for \( x = k/l \), \( k, l \in \mathbb{N} \), \( 0 < k < l \), we take the series with a finite number of \( x_n \neq 0 \). If \( k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\} \) is written in the form \( k = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} k_j p_j \), \( k_j \in \mathbb{Z} \cap [0, p_j) \), and \( x \) has the expansion (2.1), then by definition \( \chi_k(x) = \exp \left( 2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_j k_j / p_j \right) \). The system \( \{\chi_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty} \) is orthonormal and complete in \( L^1[0, 1) \) (see [7, §1.5 and 2.8]). It is usually called a Vilenkin system.

The system \( \{\chi_k(x)\chi_l(y)\}_{k,l=0}^{\infty} \) is also orthonormal and complete in \( L^1[0, 1) \). For \( f \in L^1[0, 1)^2 \) we define Vilenkin–Fourier coefficients and rectangular Vilenkin–Fourier sums by

\[
\hat{f}(m,n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x,y) \chi_m(x) \chi_n(y) \, dx \, dy, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+,
\]

and

\[
S_{m,n}(f)(x,y) = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \hat{f}(j,k) \chi_j(x) \chi_k(y), \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

Let \( G(P) \) be the group consisting of all sequences of type \( \tilde{x} = (x_1, x_2, \ldots) \), \( x_j \in \mathbb{Z} \cap (0, p_j) \), with addition \( \tilde{x} \oplus \tilde{y} = \tilde{z} \), where \( z_j = x_j + y_j \pmod{p_j}, j \in \mathbb{N} \). The inverse operation \( \tilde{x} \ominus \tilde{y} \) is defined similarly. The mapping \( \lambda_P(\tilde{x}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_j/p_j \) is not bijective since the elements of the type

\[
(2.2) \quad x = k/m_j, \quad k, l \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k < m_l,
\]

have two different prototypes. Let us introduce the inverse mapping \( \lambda_P^{-1} \). For \( x \) with the representation (2.2) we set \( x_j = [m_j x] \pmod{p_j}, j \in \mathbb{N} \). Then
there exist \( \omega \) for some discrete moduli of continuity in the case \( \mathbb{P}_n \), if for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exist \( \delta_1 > 0 \) and \( \delta_2 > 0 \) such that for any \( (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in [0, 1]^2 \) such that \( \rho(x_1, x_2) < \delta_1 \) and \( \rho(y_1, y_2) < \delta_2 \) the inequality \( |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| < \varepsilon \) is fulfilled. The space \( C^*[0, 1]^2 \) with uniform norm \( \|f\|_\infty = \sup_{x,y \in [0,1]} |f(x,y)| \) is a Banach space. Also we may consider this space as the completion of the space of polynomials with respect to the system \( \{x^n y^m \}_{n,m=0}^\infty \). We define two discrete moduli of continuity in \( C^*[0, 1]^2 \) for \( r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \) as follows

\[
\omega_{rs}(f)_r = \sup \{|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| : \rho(x_1, x_2) < m_r^{-1}, \rho(y_1, y_2) < m_s^{-1}\},
\]

and

\[
\omega_{rs}(f)_s = \sup \{|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| : \rho(x_1, x_2) < m_r^{-1}, \rho(y_1, y_2) < m_s^{-1}\},
\]

where \( \sup \) is taken over all \( x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \) with properties \( \rho(x_1, x_2) < m_r^{-1}, \rho(y_1, y_2) < m_s^{-1} \). If \( \mathbb{P}_{m,n} = \{f \in L^1[0,1]^2 : \hat{f}(j,k) = 0, j \in [0, m-1], k \in [0, n-1]\}, f \in L^p[0,1]^2, 1 \leq p < \infty, \) or \( f \in C^*[0,1]^2 \) and \( p = \infty \), then \( E_{mn}(f)_p = \inf \{\|f-g\|_p : g \in \mathbb{P}_{mn}\} \) is the best approximation of orders \( m, n \) for \( f \). If \( \omega = \{\omega_n\}_{n=0}^\infty \) and \( \beta = \{\beta_n\}_{n=0}^\infty \) are decreasing to zero sequences, one can define the space \( H^\omega_{p,\beta} = \{f \in L^p[0,1]^2 : \omega_{rs}(f)_p \leq C \omega_r \beta_s, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \} \) in the case \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) and similarly in the case \( f \in C^*[0,1]^2, p = \infty \). Here \( C \) is independent of \( r \) and \( s \).
Further we consider the sets of intervals \( I^n_j = [(j - 1)/m_n, j/m_n) \), \( n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), \( j \in [1, m_n] \cap \mathbb{Z} \). If \( f \) is bounded on \([0, 1)\), its oscillations \( \text{osc}(f, I^n_j) = \sup \{|f(x) - f(y)| : x, y \in I^n_j\} \) are finite. Correspondingly, for a bounded on \([0, 1)^2\) function \( f \) we consider
\[
\text{osc}(f, I^n_j \times I^n_k) = \sup \{|f(x, y) - f(u, v) - f(x, v) + f(u, v)| : x, u \in I^n_j, y, v \in I^n_k\}.
\]

Let \( \Lambda = \{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \) and \( \Gamma = \{\gamma_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \) be a nondecreasing sequence of positive numbers such that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \lambda_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \Gamma_n = \infty \), where \( \Lambda_n := \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^{-1} \), \( \Gamma_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i^{-1} \), \( W_n \) be the set of all rearrangements of \( \{1, 2, \ldots, m_n\} \).

Let \( \phi(x) \) be a convex function on \([0, \infty)\) such that \( \phi(0) = 0 \), \( \lim_{x \to 0^+} \phi(x)/x = 0 \), \( \lim_{x \to \infty} \phi(x)/x = +\infty \).

Then \( \phi(x) \) is strictly increasing and continuous on \([0, \infty)\) (see [8, §1]). Such functions \( \phi \) are called \( N \)-functions.

Let \( \Lambda, \Gamma \) and \( W_n \) be as above, \( \phi \) be a \( N \)-function. A bounded on \([0, 1)^2\) measurable function \( f \) belongs to the class \( \Lambda \Gamma \text{Fl}_{\phi}(0,1)^2 \) of bounded \( \Lambda \Gamma \)-\( \phi \)-fluctuation functions if
\[
\text{Fl}_{\Lambda, \Gamma, \phi}(f) = \sup_{r,s \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{m_r} \sum_{i=1}^{m_s} \phi(\text{osc}(f, I^j_i \times I^k_k)) \lambda_j \gamma_i \right\},
\]
where \( \{l_j\}_{j=1}^{m_r} \subseteq W_r \), \( \{k_i\}_{i=1}^{m_s} \subseteq W_s \), is finite. Similar variational definition for \( \phi(t) = t \) was suggested by D. Waterman [20].

In the case \( \phi(t) = t^p \), \( 1 < p < \infty \), we can give the following version of above definition. For \( r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \) we define a \( p \)-fluctuational modulus of continuity
\[
V_p^{[2]}(f)_{r,s} = \sup_{k \geq r} \sup_{l \geq s} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{m_l} \text{osc}^p(f, I^k_i \times I^l_j) \right)^{1/p}.
\]
If \( \text{Fl}_p^{[2]}(f) = V_p^{[2]}(f)_{0,0} < \infty \), then \( f \in \text{Fl}_p(0,1)^2 \). The space \( \text{Fl}_p(0,1)^2 \) is Banach with the norm \( \|f\|_{p\text{Fl}} = \|f\|_{\infty} + \text{Fl}_p^{[2]}(f) \) (see a similar proof in [16]). If \( \lim_{r,s \to \infty} V_p^{[2]}(f)_{r,s} = 0 \), i.e. for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exist \( M,N \) such that for \( r \geq M, s \geq N \) the inequality \( V_p^{[2]}(f)_{r,s} < \varepsilon \) holds, then \( f \) belongs to the space \( CF_{l_p}(0,1)^2 \). For \( p = 1 \) we introduce \( \text{Fl}_1^{[2]}(f) \) and \( \text{Fl}_1(0,1)^2 \) as above.

Let us consider the partial moduli of smoothness in the case \( 1 \leq p < \infty \)
\[
\omega_p^{(1)}(f)_{p} = \sup_{h \in \mathbb{I}_p^1} \left( \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |f(x + h, y) - f(x, y)|^p \, dy \, dx \right)^{1/p}.
\]
\[ \omega_2^s(f)_p = \sup_{h \in I^2} \left( \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |f(x, y + h) - f(x, y)|^p \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/p}, \quad r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+. \]

For \( p = \infty \) and \( f \in C^\ast [0, 1]^2 \) we consider for \( r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \)
\[ \omega_r^1(f)_\infty = \sup_{y \in [0, 1)} \sup \{|f(x_1, y) - f(x_2, y)| : x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1), \rho(x_1, x_2) < m_r^{-1}\}, \]
\[ \omega_r^2(f)_\infty = \sup_{x \in [0, 1)} \sup \{|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| : y_1, y_2 \in [0, 1), \rho(y_1, y_2) < m_r^{-1}\}. \]

Correspondingly, we may consider partial \( p \)-fluctuational moduli of smoothness
\[ V_r^1(f)_n = \sup_{y \in [0, 1)} \sup_{k \geq n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \text{osc}^p(f(\cdot, y), I^k_i) \right)^{1/p}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \]
and, similarly, \( V_r^2(f)_n \). We say that a bounded on \([0, 1)^2\) function \( f \) belongs to \( PVFl_p[0, 1]^2 \) (here \( PV \) means "partial variables"), if both quantities \( Fl_r^1(f)_0 = V_r^1(f)_0 \) and \( Fl_r^2(f)_0 = V_r^2(f)_0 \) are finite. Also we introduce partial best approximation
\[ E_{k, \infty}(f)_p = \inf \left\{ \left\| f(x, y) - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} a_j(y) \chi_j(x) \right\|_p \right\}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \]
where inf is taken over all measurable functions \( a_j \) on \([0, 1)\) and \( f \) belongs to \( L^p[0, 1]^2 \) for \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) or \( f \in C^\ast [0, 1]^2 \) for \( p = \infty \). The quantity \( E_{\infty, l}(f)_p \), \( l \in \mathbb{N} \), is defined in a similar way. For \( f \in L^1[0, 1)^2 \) and \( k, l \in \mathbb{N} \) we consider
\[ S_{k, \infty}(f)(x, y) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_0^1 f(u, y) \chi_j(u) \, du \chi_j(x) \]
and \( S_{\infty, l}(f)(x, y) \) in a similar way.

Further \( C \) and \( C_i \) are constants different in distinct cases.

### 3. Auxiliary lemmas

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( m_k \leq n < m_{k+1}, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \). Then \( \chi_n(x) \) is constant on all \( I_{j+1}^k, \ 1 \leq j \leq m_{k+1} \) and for any \( 1 \leq j \leq m_k \) the equality \( \int_{I_j^k} \chi_n(x) \, dx = 0 \) holds.

For the proof of Lemma 3.1 see [7, §1.5, (1.5.13) and (1.5.18)].
Lemma 3.2. (i) Let $1 < p < \infty$, $f \in PVFl_p[0,1)^2$. Then
\[ \omega_n^{(i)}(f)_p \leq m_n^{-1/p}V_{p}^{(i)}(f)_n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \quad i = 1, 2. \]

(ii) Let $f \in CFl_p[0,1)^2$, $1 < p < \infty$. Then for $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ we have
\[ \omega_{r,s}(f)_p \leq (m_rm_s)^{-1/p}V_p^{[2]}(f)_{r,s}. \]

Proof. Part (i) of Lemma 3.2 is established similar to [17, Lemma 9]. For the part (ii) we use the notation $\Delta f(x,y;h,t) = f(x+h,y+t) - f(x+h,y) - f(x,y+t) + f(x,y)$ and the fact that $x \in I_k^r$, $h \in I_k^s$ implies $x + h \in I_k^r$ for a.e. $x$ to obtain
\[
\omega_{r,s}(f)_p = \sup_{h \in I_k^r, t \in I_k^s} \left( \frac{1}{1} \int_0^1 \Delta f(x,y;h,t)^p dx \right)^{1/p} \\
= \sup_{h \in I_k^r, t \in I_k^s} \left( \sum_{l=1}^{m_r} \sum_{s=1}^{m_s} \int_{I_k^r} \int_{I_k^s} |\Delta f(x,y;h,t)|^p dy dx \right)^{1/p} \\
\leq \left( \sum_{l=1}^{m_r} \sum_{s=1}^{m_s} osc^p(f,I_k^r \times I_k^s)m_r^{-1}m_s^{-1} \right)^{1/p} \leq (m_rm_s)^{-1/p}V_p^{[2]}(f)_{r,s}. \]

Remark 3.1. For $f \in Fl_1[0,1)^2$ and $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ by the same method as in the proof of Lemma 2 we see that $\omega_{r,s}(f)_1 \leq (m_rm_s)^{-1}Fl_1^{[2]}(f)$.

Lemma 3.3 is proved in the case $p_i \equiv 2$ for double Walsh system by F. Móricz in [9] and for multiple Vilenkin system in [18].

Lemma 3.3. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $f \in L^p[0,1)^2$, or $p = \infty$, $f \in C^*[0,1)^2$, $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Then
\[ 2^{-1} \omega_{r,s}^*(f)_p \leq E_{m_r,m_s}(f)_p \leq \|f - S_{m_r,m_s}(f)\|_p \leq \omega_{r,s}^*(f)_p. \]

Lemma 3.4. Let $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $1 \leq j \leq m_r$, $1 \leq i \leq m_s$, $x \in I_j^r$, $y \in I_i^s$. Then
\[ S_{m_r,\infty}(f)(x,y) = m_r \int_{I_j^r} f(u,y) \, du, \quad S_{\infty,m_s}(f)(x,y) = m_s \int_{I_i^s} f(x,v) \, dv. \]

The proof of Lemma 3.4 is similar to the one-dimensional case and uses the formula $\sum_{j=0}^{m_r-1} \chi_j(x) = m_r X_E(x)$, where $X_E$ is the indicator of a set $E$ (see [7, §1.5, (1.5.21)]).
Lemma 3.5. Let \( r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) and \( f \in L^p[0,1]^2 \) or \( p = \infty \) and \( f \in C^*[0,1]^2 \). Then

\[
\|S_{m_r,\infty}(f)\|_p \leq \|f\|_p, \quad \|S_{\infty,m_s}(f)\|_p \leq \|f\|_p.
\]

Proof. By Lemma 3.4 and Hölder inequality we have for \( 1 \leq p < \infty \)

\[
\frac{1}{m_r} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |S_{m_r,\infty}(f)(x,y)|^p \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{m_r} \int_0^1 \int_{I_r^j} \left| \int_{I_r^j} f(u,y) \, du \right|^p \, dx \, dy \leq \frac{1}{m_r} \int_0^1 \int_{I_r^j} \left| \int_{I_r^j} f(u,y) \, du \right|^p \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{m_r} \int_0^1 \int_{I_r^j} |f(u,y)|^p \, du \, dy = \|f\|_p^p.
\]

In the case \( p = \infty \) we easily obtain from Lemma 3.4

\[
\|S_{m_r,\infty}(f)\|_\infty \leq m_r \max_{1 \leq j \leq m_r} \int_{I_r^j} \|f\|_\infty \, du = \|f\|_\infty.
\]

The second inequality of Lemma 3.5 may be proved in a similar manner. ■

Lemma 3.6. If \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) and \( f \in L^p[0,1]^2 \) or \( p = \infty \) and \( f \in C^*[0,1]^2 \), \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}) \), \( r \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), \( l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}) \), \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), then

\[
|\hat{f}(k,l)| \leq E_{k,l}(f)_p \leq \omega_{r,s}(f)_p.
\]

Proof. Let \( g \in P_{kl} \) be such that \( \|f - g\|_p = E_{k,l}(f)_p \). Then by the Hölder inequality and orthogonality of \( \{\chi_i\}_{i=0}^\infty \) we have

\[
|\hat{f}(k,l)| = \left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (f(x,y) - g(x,y)) \chi_k(x) \chi_l(y) \, dx \, dy \right| \leq \|f - g\|_p = E_{k,l}(f)_p.
\]

The second inequality of Lemma follows from the decreasing of \( E_{k,l}(f)_p \) in \( k \) and \( l \) and Lemma 3.3. ■
4. Approximation theorems

**Theorem 4.1.** Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $f \in L^p[0,1)^2$ or $f \in C^*[0,1)^2$ and $p = \infty$. Then the inequalities

\[(4.1) \quad E_{m_r,\infty}(f)_p \leq \|f - S_{m_r,\infty}(f)\|_p \leq \omega_r^{(1)}(f)_p \leq 2E_{m_r,\infty}(f)_p \]

and

\[(4.2) \quad E_{\infty,m_s}(f)_p \leq \|f - S_{\infty,m_s}(f)\|_p \leq \omega_s^{(2)}(f)_p \leq 2E_{\infty,m_s}(f)_p \]

are valid for all $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. 

**Proof.** The left inequality from (4.1) is obvious. By Lemma 4 and Hölder inequality we have in the case $1 \leq p < \infty$

\[
\|f - S_{m_r,\infty}(f)\|_p = \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m_r} \int_{I^*_j} \left| \int_0^1 \int I^*_j \|f(x,y) - S_{m_r,\infty}(f)(x,y)\|_p \, dx \, dy \right|^p \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/p} 
\]

\[
\leq \left( \int_{I^*_1} \int I^*_j \left( \int_0^1 \int I^*_j \|f(x,y) - f(u,y)\|_p \, dx \, dy \right)^p \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/p} 
\]

\[
\leq \left( \int_{I^*_1} \int I^*_j \left( \int_0^1 \int I^*_j \|f(x,y) - f(u,y)\|^p \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/p} \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/p} 
\]

\[
\leq \left( \int_{I^*_1} \int I^*_j \left( \int_0^1 \int I^*_j \|f(x,y) - f(x \oplus h,y)\|^p \, dh \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/p} \, dx \, dy \right)^{1/p} 
\]

\[
\leq \omega_r^{(1)}(f)_p. 
\]

In the case $p = \infty$ we use the inequality $|f(x,y) - f(u,y)| \leq \omega_r^{(1)}(f)_{\infty}$ for $x, u \in I^*_j$. Thus, the second inequality from (4.1) is proved. Finally, let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $g_r$ be a polynomial of type $\sum_{j=0}^{m_r-1} a_j(y) \chi_j(x)$, where $a_j$ be measurable on $[0,1)$ and $\|f - g_r\|_p < E_{m_r,\infty}(f)_p + \varepsilon$. If $h \in I^*_1$, then by Lemma 3.1
$g_r(x, y) = g_r(x \oplus h, y)$ for almost all $x \in [0, 1)$. Therefore, for $1 \leq p < \infty$ we obtain

$$\omega_r^{(1)}(f)_p = \sup_{h \in I^2_r} \left( \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |f(x \oplus h, y) - f(x, y)|^p \right)^{1/p} =$$

$$= \sup_{h \in I^2_r} \|f(x \oplus h, y) - g_r(x \oplus h, y) - f(x, y) + g_r(x, y)\|_p \leq 2\|f - g_r\|_p.$$ 

Since $2\|f - g_r\|_p < 2E_{m_r, \infty}(f)_p + 2\varepsilon$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we obtain the last inequality from (4.1) in the case $p \in [1, \infty)$. The case $p = \infty$ is similar to the proved one. The inequality (4.2) is established in the same manner. 

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $f \in L^p[0, 1]^2$ or $p = \infty$ and $f \in C^*[0, 1]^2$, $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Then

$$E_{m_r, m_s}(f)_p \leq 2E_{m_r, \infty}(f)_p + 3E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p.$$ 

**Proof.** Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $g_s$ be a polynomial of type $\sum_{j=0}^{m_s-1} b_j(x)\chi_j(y)$ such that $b_j(x)$ be measurable on $[0, 1)$ and $\|f - g_s\|_p < E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p + \varepsilon$. By virtue of Theorem 4.1 and properties of $S_{m_r, \infty}$ we have

$$E_{m_r, m_s}(f)_p \leq E_{m_r, m_s}(f - g_s)_p + E_{m_r, m_s}(g_s)_p \leq$$

$$\leq \|f - g_s\|_p + \|g_s - S_{m_r, \infty}(g_s)\|_p \leq E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p + \varepsilon + 2E_{m_r, \infty}(g_s)_p \leq$$

$$\leq E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p + \varepsilon + 2E_{m_r, \infty}(g_s - f)_p + 2E_{m_r, \infty}(f)_p \leq E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p + \varepsilon +$$

$$+ 2\|g_s - f\|_p + 2E_{m_r, \infty}(f)_p \leq 3E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p + 2E_{m_r, \infty}(f)_p + 3\varepsilon.$$ 

Since $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we obtain the inequality of Theorem. 

**Remark 4.1.** Similar to (4.4) we can obtain $E_{m_r, m_s}(f)_p \leq 3E_{m_r, \infty}(f)_p + 2E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p$. Summing this inequality with the inequality of Theorem 4.2 yields

$$E_{m_r, m_s}(f)_p \leq \frac{5}{2}(E_{m_r, \infty}(f)_p + E_{\infty, m_s}(f)_p).$$ 

It is interesting to find the best constant in last inequality.

**Corollary 4.1.** (i) Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $f \in L^p[0, 1]^2$ or $p = \infty$ and $f \in C^*[0, 1]^2$. Then

$$E_{m_r, m_s}(f)_p \leq 3(\omega_r^{(1)}(f)_p + \omega_s^{(2)}(f)_p), \hspace{1cm} r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$ 

(ii) Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $f \in PVF_1[0, 1]^2$. Then

$$E_{m_r, m_s}(f)_p \leq 3(m_r^{-1/p}V_p^{(1)}(f)_r + m_s^{-1/p}V_p^{(2)}(f)_s), \hspace{1cm} r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$
Proof. Part (i) of Corollary 4.1 may be deduced from Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, while the part (ii) follows from (1) and Lemma 3.2 (i). ■

Corollary 4.2. (i) Under conditions of Corollary 4.1 (i) we have for \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}) \), \( r \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), \( l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}) \), \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \),

\[
|\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq 3(\omega_r^{(1)}(f) + \omega_s^{(2)}(f)).
\]

(ii) Under conditions of Corollary 4.1 (ii) we have for \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}) \), \( r \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), \( l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}) \), \( s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \),

\[
|\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq 3(m_r^{-1/p} Fl^{(1)}_p(f) + m_s^{-1/p} Fl^{(2)}_p(f)).
\]

Both assertions of Corollary 4.2 follows from Corollary 4.1 and Lemma 3.6.

5. Estimates of Fourier coefficients

Theorem 5.1. Let \( P = \{p_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) is bounded by \( N \). Then for \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}) \), \( l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}) \), \( r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), we have

\[
|\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq C \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |\Delta_{r,s}f(x, y)| dx dy,
\]

where \( \Delta_{r,s}f(x, y) = f(x \oplus 1/m_{r+1}, y \oplus m_s^{-1}) - f(x \oplus m_r^{-1}, y) - f(x, y \oplus m_s^{-1}) + f(x, y) \) and \( C \) depends on \( N \).

Proof. It is known that for \( f_{a,b}(x, y) = f(x \oplus a, y \oplus b) \) the equality \( \hat{f}_{a,b}(k, l) = \chi_k(a)\chi_l(b)\hat{f}(k, l) \) holds. Therefore,

\[
\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \Delta_{r,s}f(x, y)\chi_k(x)\chi_l(y) dx dy = (\chi_k(m_r^{-1}) - 1)(\chi_l(m_s^{-1}) - 1)\hat{f}(k, l).
\]

(5.1)

Since \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}) \), we can write \( k = am_r + k' \), where \( k' \in [0, m_r) \cap \mathbb{Z} \) and \( a \in [1, p_{r+1} - 1] \cap \mathbb{Z} \). By Lemma 3.1 and definition we have

\[
\chi_k(m_r^{-1}) = \chi_{am_r}(m_r^{-1})\chi_{k'}(m_r^{-1}) = \chi_{am_r}(m_r^{-1})\chi_{k'}(0) = \exp(2\pi ia/p_{r+1})
\]
and
\[ |\chi_k(m_{r+1}^{-1}) - 1| \geq |\exp(2\pi i/p_{r+1}) - 1| = 2 \sin(\pi/p_{k+1}) \geq 2 \sin(\pi/N). \]

Similar inequality is valid for |\chi_l(m_{s+1}^{-1}) - 1|. From (5.1) we obtain
\[ |\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq (2 \sin(\pi/N))^{-2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |\Delta_{r,s}f(x, y)| \, dx \, dy. \]

**Theorem 5.2.** Let \( P \) be bounded, \( \omega = \{\omega_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \) and \( \beta = \{\beta_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \) be decreasing to zero sequences, \( 1 \leq p \leq \infty \).

(i) If \( f(x, y) \in H^p, k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}), l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}), r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), then \( |\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq C \omega_r \beta_s \), where \( C \) is independent of \( k \) and \( l \).

(ii) Let \( \omega \) and \( \beta \) satisfy the Bary condition (see, e.g, [1, Introductory Material, §4, (4.1)])
\[ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \omega_r = O(\omega_n), \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \beta_k = O(\beta_n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+. \]

Then there exists a function \( f_{\omega, \beta} \in H^{p, \beta} \) such that \( |\hat{f}_{\omega, \beta}(m_r, m_s)| = \omega_r \beta_s \).

**Proof.** (i) Since \( \| \cdot \|_1 \leq \| \cdot \|_p \leq \| \cdot \|_\infty \), we obtain
\[ \omega_r(s(f)_1 \leq \omega_r(s(f)) \leq \omega_r(s(f))_\infty, \quad r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+. \]

From Theorem 5.1 we deduce that for \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}), l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}), r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), the inequality
\[ |\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq C_1 \omega_r(s(f))_1 \leq C_1 \omega_r(s(f))_p \leq C_2 \omega_r \beta_s \]
holds.

(ii) Let us consider the function
\[ f_{\omega, \beta}(x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \omega_r \beta_s \chi_{m_r}(x) \chi_{m_s}(y). \]

Since \( \omega \) and \( \beta \) satisfy the Bary condition (5.2), in particular, we have
\[ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \omega_r < \infty, \quad \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \beta_s < \infty, \quad \text{and moreover} \quad \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \omega_r \beta_s < \infty. \]

Thus, the right-hand side of (5.4) converges absolutely and uniformly to \( P \)-continuous function \( f_{\omega, \beta} \). If \( \rho(x_1, x_2) < m_r^{-1}, \rho(y_1, y_2) < m_s^{-1} \), then
\[ |(\chi_{m_k}(x_1) - \chi_{m_k}(x_2))(\chi_{m_l}(y_1) - \chi_{m_l}(y_2))| = 0 \]
for \( k < r \) or \( l < s \) by Lemma 3.1. Therefore, (5.4) implies

\[
|f_{\omega,\beta}(x_1, y_1) - f_{\omega,\beta}(x_1, y_2) - f_{\omega,\beta}(x_2, y_1) + f_{\omega,\beta}(x_2, y_2)| \leq 
\]

\[
\leq \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \sum_{l=s}^{\infty} \omega_k \beta_l |\chi_{m_k}(x)\chi_{m_l}(y)| = \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \omega_k \beta_l \leq C_3 \omega_r \beta_s
\]

and by (5.3) we have \( \omega_{r,s}(f_{\omega,\beta})_p \leq \omega_{r,s}(f_{\omega,\beta})_\infty \leq C_3 \omega_r \beta_s \). On the other hand, \( \fhat_{\omega,\beta}(m_r, m_s) = \omega_r \beta_s \).

\[\square\]

**Corollary 5.1.** (i) Let \( P \) be bounded and \( 1 \leq p < \infty, f \in Fl_p[0,1]^2 \). Then for \( k, l \in \mathbb{N} \) the inequality \( |\hat{f}(k,l)| \leq C(kl)^{-1/p} \) holds.

(ii) There exists \( f_0 \in Fl_p[0,1]^2 \) such that \( |\hat{f}_0(k,l)| = (kl)^{-1/p} \) for \( k = m_r, l = m_s, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \).

**Proof.** (i) By Lemma 3.2(ii) we have \( \omega_{r,s}(f)_p \leq Fl_p^2(f)(m_r, m_s)^{-1/p} \) and for \( k \in [m_r, m_r+1), l \in [m_s, m_s+1), r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), by Theorem 5.2(ii) we obtain

\[
|\hat{f}(k,l)| \leq C_1 (m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \leq C_1 N^{2/p}(m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \leq C_2 (kl)^{-1/p},
\]

where \( N \) is an upper bound for \( P \).

(ii) Let \( \omega_r = \beta_r = m_r^{-1/p} \). Then \( \omega = \{\omega_i\}_{i=0}^\infty \) and \( \beta = \{\beta_i\}_{i=0}^\infty \) satisfy the Bary condition (5.2) and by Theorem 5.2(ii) the function

\[
f_0(x,y) = f_{\omega,\beta}(x,y) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \chi_{m_r}(x)\chi_{m_s}(y)
\]

belongs to \( H^p_{\omega,\beta} \). Then \( osc(f_0, I^r \times I^s) \leq C_3 (m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \) and for \( r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \)

\[
\left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_r} \sum_{j=1}^{m_s} osc^p(f_0, I^r_i \times I^s_j) \right)^{1/p} \leq C_3 \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_r} \sum_{j=1}^{m_s} (m_r m_s)^{-1} \right)^{1/p} = C_3 < \infty.
\]

Thus, \( f_0 \in Fl_p[0,1]^2 \) and satisfies all assertions of Corollary.

\[\square\]

**Corollary 5.2.** (i) Let \( P \) be bounded, \( 1 < p < \infty, f \in CF \omega_1[0,1]^2, \omega = \{\omega_n\}_{n=0}^\infty \) and \( \beta = \{\beta_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \) be decreasing to zero sequences, and \( V^p_2(f)_{r,s} \leq C_2(\omega_r \beta_s, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \). Then for \( k \in [m_r, m_r+1), l \in [m_s, m_s+1), r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), the relation \( |\hat{f}(k,l)| = O((m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \omega_r \beta_s) \) holds.

(ii) There exists \( f_0 \in CF \omega_1[0,1]^2, 1 < p < \infty, \) such that \( V^p_2(f_0)_{r,s} \leq C_2(\omega_r \beta_s, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), and \( |\hat{f}_0(m_r, m_s)| = (m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \omega_r \beta_s, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \).
Proof. (i) By the proof of Theorem 5.2 and Lemma 3.2 we have
\[ |\hat{f}(k,l)| \leq C_1 \omega_{r,s}(f)_p \leq C_1 (m_r m_s)^{-1/p} V^2_p(f)_{r,s} \leq C_2 (m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \omega_r \beta_s \]
for \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}), l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}), r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \).

(ii) It is easy to see that \( \{m_n^{-1/p} \omega_n\}_{n=0}^\infty \) and \( \{m_n^{-1/p} \beta_n\}_{n=0}^\infty \) satisfy the Bary condition (5.2), e.g.
\[ \sum_{k=n}^\infty m_k^{-1/p} \omega_k \leq \omega_n \sum_{k=n}^\infty m_k^{-1/p} \leq C_3 \omega_n m_n^{-1/p}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+. \]

By Theorem 5.2(ii) the function
\[ f_0(x,y) = \sum_{r=0}^\infty \sum_{s=0}^\infty (m_r m_s)^{-1/p} \omega_r \beta_s \chi_{m_r}(x) \chi_{m_s}(y) \]
satisfies the inequality \( \omega_{k,l}(f_0)_\infty \leq C_4 \omega_k \beta_l (m_k m_l)^{-1/p} \), \( k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \). Hence,
\[ V^2_p(f)_{r,s} = \sup_{k \geq r, l \geq s} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{m_l} \text{osc}^p(f_0, I^k_i \times I^l_j) \right)^{1/p} \leq C_4 \sup_{k \geq r, l \geq s} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_k} \sum_{j=1}^{m_l} m_i^{-1} \omega_k^{p/2} \beta_l \right)^{1/p} = C_4 \omega_r \beta_s. \]

Thus, we have \( f_0 \in CF\ell_p[0,1]^2 \) and (5.5) is valid, i.e. \( f_0 \) is a required function.

\[ \blacksquare \]

Theorem 5.3. Let \( \varphi \) be a \( N \)-function, \( P = \{p_j\}_{j=1}^\infty \) be bounded and \( \Lambda = \{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^\infty, \Gamma = \{\gamma_i\}_{i=1}^\infty \) be increasing sequences of positive numbers such that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \Lambda_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \Gamma_n = \infty \), where \( \Lambda_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^{-1}, \Gamma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \gamma_k^{-1} \). Then for \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}), l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}), r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), the inequality
\[ |\hat{f}(k,l)| \leq C(f, P) \varphi^{-1}(\lambda_k^{-1} \Gamma_i^{-1}) \]
holds.

Proof. Let \( k \in [m_r, m_{r+1}), l \in [m_s, m_{s+1}), r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), and \( P \) be bounded by \( N \). Using the property \( \int_0^1 g(x \oplus a) \, dx = \int_0^1 g(x) \, dx \) (see [7, §2.1] in the case \( p_i \equiv 2 \)) for \( g \in L^1[0,1) \) and Theorem 5.1 we obtain
\[ |\hat{f}(k,l)| \leq C_1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |\Delta_{r,s} f(x \oplus i/m_r, y \oplus j/m_s)| \, dx \, dy, \]
(5.6)
where $i \in [0, m_r) \cap \mathbb{Z}$, $j \in [0, m_s) \cap \mathbb{Z}$ and $\Delta_{r,s} f(x, y)$ is defined in Theorem 5.1. It is easy to see that $x \oplus i/m_r \oplus 1/m_{r+1}$ and $x \oplus i/m_r$ always exist and belong to the same interval $I_k^r$, while for different $i$ the corresponding numbers $k$ are also different. Denoting $\Delta_{r,s} f(x \oplus i/m_r, y \oplus j/m_s)$ by $g_{ij}(x, y)$ and applying the integral Jensen inequality we deduce from (5.6) that for $C_2 > 0$

\[
\varphi(C_2 |\hat{f}(k, l)|) \leq \varphi \left( C_1 C_2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |g_{ij}(x, y)| \, dx \, dy \right) \leq \\
\leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \varphi(C_1 C_2 |g_{ij}(x, y)|) \, dx \, dy.
\]

(5.7)

Multiplying both sides of (5.7) by $\lambda_{i+1}^{-1} \gamma_{j+1}^{-1}$ and summing new inequalities over $i = 0, 1, \ldots, m_r - 1$ and $j = 0, 1, \ldots, m_s - 1$ we obtain

\[
\Lambda_m \Gamma_n \varphi(C_2 |\hat{f}(k, l)|) \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sum_{i=0}^{m_r-1} \sum_{j=0}^{m_s-1} \frac{\varphi(C_1 C_2 |g_{ij}(x, y)|)}{\lambda_{i+1} \gamma_{j+1}} \, dx \, dy \leq \\
\leq F_l \Lambda_m \Gamma_n \varphi(C_1 C_2 f).
\]

Since $\varphi$ is convex and $\varphi(0) = 0$, for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ we have $\varphi(\alpha x) \leq \alpha \varphi(x)$. Therefore, $F_l \Lambda_m \Gamma_n \varphi(C_1 C_2 f) \leq 1$ for sufficiently small $C_2 > 0$, whence

\[
C_2 |\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq \varphi^{-1}(F_l \Lambda_m \Gamma_n \varphi(C_1 C_2 f) \Lambda_m^{-1} \Gamma_n^{-1}) \leq \varphi^{-1}(\Lambda_m^{-1} \Gamma_n^{-1}),
\]

where $C_2$ depends on $f$. It is known that $\varphi^{-1}$ is subadditive, i.e. $\varphi^{-1}(a + b) \leq \varphi^{-1}(a) + \varphi^{-1}(b)$, $a, b \geq 0$ (see [8, §1, (1.20)]). Also we have $\Lambda_k \leq \Lambda_{m_{r+1}} \leq N \Lambda_{m_r}$ and $\Gamma_k \leq N \Gamma_m$, since $\{\lambda_i^{-1}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ and $\{\gamma_i^{-1}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ are decreasing. Thus, we obtain

\[
|\hat{f}(k, l)| \leq C_2^{-1} \varphi^{-1}(\Lambda_m^{-1} \Gamma_n^{-1}) \leq N^2 C_2^{-1} \varphi^{-1}(\Lambda_k^{-1} \Gamma_l^{-1}),
\]

where $N$ is a majorant for $P$.

**Acknowledgement.** The authors would like to thank the referee for his/her valuable comments and suggestions which helped to improve the manuscript.

**References**


M.A. Kuznetsova and S.S. Volosivets
Saratov state university
Saratov
Russian Federation
kuznetsovama@info.sgu.ru
VolosivetsSS@mail.ru