TWO THEOREMS CONCERNING CONVERGENCE OF
FOURIER SERIES

SHIN-ICHI IZUMI

This paper contains two theorems concerning the convergence of Fourier series at a point. The theorems are independent of each other.

1. The Lebesgue convergence criterion reads as follows [5]:

THEOREM 1. If we put \( \phi_x(t) = f(x + t) + f(x - t) - 2s \) and suppose that

\[
\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \phi_x(t) \, dt \to 0 \quad \text{as } h \to 0
\]

and

\[
\int_0^x \frac{1}{h} \left| \frac{\phi_x(t) - \phi_x(t + h)}{h} \right| \, dt \to 0 \quad \text{as } h \to 0,
\]

then the Fourier series of \( f(t) \) converges to \( s \) at \( t = x \).

The first condition (1) was generalized by many writers. We shall give here another generalization of (1), namely

THEOREM 2. If

\[
\frac{1}{h} \left( \phi_x(t) - \phi_x(t + h) \right) \to 0 \quad \text{as } h \to 0
\]

and (2) holds, then the Fourier series of \( f(t) \) converges at \( t = x \).

Evidently (1) implies (3). Conditions (2) and (3) are independent of \( s \) and then \( \phi_x(t) \) may be replaced by \( f(x + t) + f(x - t) \). That is, Theorem 2 is a "convergence criterion" but not a "criterion for convergence to \( s \)." Of course, Theorem 1 may be written as a criterion of the former type but there are many criteria of the latter type.

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If we write

$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^t \phi_x(u) \, du$$

and

$$\Delta_h \Phi(x) = \Phi(x + h) - \Phi(x),$$
$$\Delta_h^2 \Phi(x) = \Phi(x + 2h) - 2\Phi(x + h) + \Phi(x),$$

then (3) becomes

(4)  \[ h^{-1} \Delta_h^2 \Phi(0) \to 0 \quad \text{as } h \to 0. \]

This means that \( \Phi(x) \) is smooth at \( x = 0 \). On the other hand condition (1) may be written as

(5)  \[ h^{-1} \Phi(h) = h^{-1} \Delta_h \Phi(0) \to 0 \quad \text{as } h \to 0. \]

This means that \( \Phi(t) \) is differentiable to zero at \( t = 0 \).

Theorem 2 follows from

**Theorem 3.** If \( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi_x(t) \, dt = 0 \), then conditions (2) and (3) imply (1).

Therefore Theorems 1 and 2 are equivalent, even though (3) (or (4)) is more general than (1) (or (5)).

We shall now prove Theorem 3. Let \( L_n(t) \) be an even function with period \( 2\pi \) and let

$$L_n(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad \text{on } (0, 2\pi/n),$$
$$L_n(t) = \frac{\pi}{nt^2} \quad \text{on } (2\pi/n, \pi) \quad (n > 2).$$

Then \( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} L_n(t) \, dt = 1 \). We set \( \phi_x(t) = \phi(t) \) and \( h = \pi/n \) for the sake of simplicity and let

$$\tau_n(t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} L_n(u) \phi(t + u) \, du.$$

We write

$$\phi(t) = [\phi(t) - \tau_n(t)] + \tau_n(t),$$
$$\int_0^h \phi(t) \, dt = \int_0^h [\phi(t) - \tau_n(t)] \, dt + \int_0^h \tau_n(t) \, dt = I + J.$$

Let us show that \( I = o(h) \) and \( J = o(h) \) as \( h \to 0 \).

Now we write
\[ I = \int_0^h dt \int_0^\pi L_n(u)[\phi(t) - \phi(t + u)]du \]
\[ = \int_0^h dt \int_0^\pi du + \int_0^h dt \int_{-\pi}^0 du \]
\[ = \int_0^h dt \int_0^\pi L_n(u)[2\phi(t) - \phi(t + u) - \phi(t - u)]du \]
\[ = \int_0^h dt \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} L_n(u)[2\phi(t) - \phi(t + u) - \phi(t - u)]du \]
\[ = \int_0^h dt \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_0^h L_n(u + kh)[2\phi(t) - \phi(t + u + kh) - \phi(t - u - kh)]du \]
\[ = \int_0^h dt \int_0^h L_n(u)[2\phi(t) - \phi(t + u) - \phi(t - u)]du \]
\[ + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_0^h L_n(u + kh)du \int_0^h [2\phi(t) - \phi(t + u + kh) - \phi(t - u - kh)]du \]
\[ = I_1 + I_2, \]
say, where
\[ I_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^h du \int_0^h [2\phi(t) - \phi(t + u) - \phi(t - u)]dt \]
\[ = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^h [\Phi(h + u) - 2\Phi(h) - \Phi(h - u)]du \]
\[ = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^h \Delta_u^2 \Phi(h - u)du = o(h) \]
by continuity of \( \Phi(x) \) and
\[ I_2 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_0^h L_n(u + kh)du \int_0^h [\phi(t) - \phi(t + u + kh)]dt \]
\[ + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_0^h L_n(u + kh)du \int_0^h [\phi(t) - \phi(t - u - kh)]dt \]
\[ = I_{21} + I_{22}, \]
\[ I_{21} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_0^h \int_0^h L_n(u + kh) du \int_0^h \{ [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] \\
+ [\phi(t + h) - \phi(t + 2h)]\\n+ \cdots + [\phi(t + (k - 1)h) - \phi(t + kh)]\\n+ [\phi(t + kh) - \phi(t + kh + u)] \} dt \\
= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_0^h \int_0^h L_n(u + kh) du \{ \int_0^{kh} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt \\
+ \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + u)] dt \} \\
= I_{211} + I_{212}, \\
I_{22} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_0^h \int_0^h L_n(u + kh) du \int_0^h \{ [\phi(t) - \phi(t - h)] \\
+ [\phi(t - h) - \phi(t - 2h)]\\n+ \cdots + [\phi(t - (k - 1)h) - \phi(t - kh)]\\n+ [\phi(t - kh) - \phi(t - kh - u)] \} dt \\
= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_0^h \int_0^h L_n(u + kh) du \{ \int_0^{(k-1)h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt \\
+ \int_{(k-1)h}^{kh} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + u)] dt \} \\
= I_{221} + I_{222}, \\
\text{since} \\
\int_0^h [\phi(t) - \phi(t - h)] dt = 0, \\
\int_0^h [\phi(t - jh) - \phi(t - (j + 1)h)] dt \\
= \int_0^h [\phi(t + (j - 1)h) - \phi(t + jh)] dt \\
\text{and} \\
\int_0^h [\phi(t - kh) - \phi(t - kh - u)] dt = \int_{(k-1)h}^{kh} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + u)] dt. \\
\text{We have} \]
\[ I_{211} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{0}^{h} L_n(u + kh) du \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{jh}^{(j+1)h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt \]

\[ = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{0}^{h} L_n(u + kh) du \int_{0}^{h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \]

\[ = I_{211} + I_{211}'' \]

where

\[ I_{211} = \int_{h}^{\infty} L_n(u) du \int_{0}^{h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt. \]

Similarly putting \( I_{221} = I_{221}' + I_{221}'' \), we have

\[ I_{211} + I_{221} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{n} \right) \right\} \int_{0}^{h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt \]

\[ = \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2n} \right) \Delta_n \Phi(0) = o(h) \]

by (3). Further

\[ I_{211}'' = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \int_{jh}^{(j+1)h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt \sum_{k=j+1}^{n-1} \int_{0}^{h} L_n(u + kh) du \]

\[ = \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} \int_{jh}^{(j+1)h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt \int_{(j+1)h}^{\infty} L_n(u) du, \]

\[ | I_{211}'' | \leq \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} \frac{1}{(j + 1)h} \left| \int_{jh}^{(j+1)h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + h)] dt \right| \]

\[ \leq 2h \int_{h}^{\infty} \frac{\left| \phi(t) - \phi(t + h) \right|}{t} dt = o(h) \]

by (2).

A similar estimate holds for \( I_{221}'' \). We have

\[ I_{212} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{0}^{h} L_n(u + kh) du \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} [\phi(t) - \phi(t + u)] dt \]

and then

\[ | I_{212} | \leq \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{0}^{h} \frac{kh}{(u + kh)^2} du \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} \frac{\left| \phi(t) - \phi(t + u) \right|}{t} dt \]

\[ \leq A \int_{0}^{h} du \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} \frac{\left| \phi(t) - \phi(t + u) \right|}{t} dt \]
which is \( o(h) \) by Abel’s lemma and condition (2). A similar estimate holds for \( I_{222} \).

It remains to estimate \( J \). Let us put \( L^*_n(t) = L_n(t) - 1/2\pi \); then

\[
\int_0^u L^*_n(t) \, dt = 0 \quad (0 \leq u \leq 2h)
\]

since \( L^*_n(t) = 0 \) for \( 0 \leq t \leq 2h \). By \( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi(u) \, du = 0 \), we get

\[
J = \int_0^h \tau_n(t) \, dt = \int_0^h dt \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi(u) L^*_n(u - t) \, du
\]

\[
= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi(u) \, du \int_0^h L^*_n(u - t) \, dt
\]

\[
= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi(u) \, du \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} L^*_n(t) \, dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi(u) \, du \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) L^*_n(t) \, dt
\]

\[
= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi(u + h) \, du \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} L^*_n(t) \, dt - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi(u) \, du \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} L^*_n(t) \, dt,
\]

\[|J| \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |\phi(u + h) - \phi(u)| \, du \int_{|u|}^{\pi} L^*_n(t) \, dt\]

and then

\[|J| \leq Ah \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{|\phi(u) - \phi(u + h)|}{u} \, du \leq o(h).\]

Thus the theorem is proved.

There is an example\(^2\) of a function which satisfies condition (1) but not (2). Putting \( \phi_0(u) = u^{-1}\Phi(u) \), it is sufficient to find a function \( \phi(u) \) such that (i) \( u\phi_1(u) \) is absolutely continuous, (ii) \( \phi_1(2u) - \phi_1(u) \rightarrow 0 \) as \( u \rightarrow 0 \), but (iii) \( \phi_1(u) \) does not converge as \( u \rightarrow 0 \).

Let \( \phi_1(u) \) be a continuous and differentiable function in the interval (\( \pi/2, \pi \)) such that the differential coefficient is bounded and \( \phi_1(u) \) takes values 0 and 1. We put

\[
\phi_1(u) = \phi_1(2^k u) \quad \text{for} \quad (\pi/2^{k+1}, \pi/2^k), \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots.
\]

Then \( \phi_1(u) \) is defined in the interval (0, \( \pi \)). Evidently

\[
\phi_1(2u) - \phi_1(u) = 0 \quad \text{in} \quad (0, \pi/2)
\]

and then (ii) is satisfied, but \( \phi_1(u) \) takes values 0 and 1 in the interval (\( \pi/2^{k+1}, \pi/2^k \), \( k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \)), so that (iii) is also satisfied. Now \( \text{(iii)} \)

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(u\phi_1(u))' = \phi_1(u) + u\phi_1'(u)

where \phi_1(u) is bounded and then integrable. For u in the interval \((\pi/2^{k+1}, \pi/2^{k})\),

\[ u\phi_1'(u) = u(\phi_1(2^k u))' = 2^k u\phi_1'(2^k u) = v\phi_1'(v) \]

where \(v = 2^k u\) lies in the interval \((\pi/2, \pi)\), and then \(u\phi_1'(u)\) is bounded in the interval \((0, \pi)\) and hence is integrable. Thus condition (i) is satisfied.

Finally we remark that Theorem 3 belongs to the same category as the Hille-Klein theorem \([1]\) and its proof is similar to theirs (cf. \([2]\)).

2. M. E. Noble \([4]\) proved the following theorem which contains a well known convergence criterion of Hardy and Littlewood and a lacunary analogue suggested by R. P. Boas.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that \(f(t)\) is an integrable periodic function and

\[
\left| f(x + u) - f(x) \right| du = o(t\phi(t))
\]

where \(\phi(t) = O(1/\log (1/t))\) as \(t \downarrow 0\) and is an increasing continuous function of \(t\) when \(t \geq 0\) with \(\phi(0) = 0\). Suppose further that there are sequences of integers \((n_k)\) and \((\lambda_n)\) such that

\[
\int_{1/n_k}^{1/\lambda_n} \frac{\phi(u)}{u} du = O(1)
\]

and

\[
\liminf_{k \to \infty} \min_{n_k - \lambda_n k < n < n_k + \lambda_n k} \left[ s_m(x; f) - s_n(x; f) \right] \geq 0.
\]

Then \(s_{n_k}(x; f) \to f(x)\) as \(k \to \infty\).

Noble raised the problem: whether condition (2) could be weakened to

\[
\limsup_{k \to \infty} \int_{1/n_k}^{1/\lambda_n} \frac{\phi(u)}{u} du = + \infty
\]

and he proved that it cannot when there is a constant \(\lambda > 0\) such that

\[
\liminf_{t \to 0} \left\{ \phi(kt)/\phi(t) \right\} \geq \lambda
\]

for any \(k, 0 < k < 1\).
Here we shall prove

**Theorem 2.** Suppose that \( \phi(t) \) is an increasing continuous function of \( t \) when \( t \geq 0 \) with \( \phi(0) = 0 \) and that \( (\lambda_n) \) is a sequence of positive numbers such that \( \lambda_n = o(n) \) and

\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \int_{1/n}^{1/\lambda_n} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \, dt = \infty.
\]

Then there are a continuous function \( f(x) \) and a sequence \( (n_k) \) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
(5) & \quad f(t) = o(\phi(t)) \text{ as } t \to 0, \\
(6) & \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} \max_{n_k < \lambda_k < n < m < \lambda_{n_k} + \lambda_k} | s_m(0; f) - s_n(0; f) | = 0 \\
(7) & \quad s_{n_k}(0; f) \to \infty.
\end{align*}
\]

**Proof.** We can suppose that \( \lambda_n \to \infty \) as \( n \to \infty \). Let \( f(t) \) be an even function such that

\[
f(t) = c_k \phi(t) \sin nt \quad \text{for } t \in I_k = (1/n_k, 1/\lambda_{n_k})
\]

\[
= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}
\]

where \( (n_k) \) is taken such that the intervals \( I_k \) do not overlap and

\[
\int_{I_k} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \, dt \to \infty \quad \text{as } k \to \infty
\]

and \( (c_k) \) is a sequence of positive numbers. The sequence \( (n_k) \) and \( (c_k) \) will be determined later. We have

\[
| f(t) | \leq c_k \phi(t) \quad \text{for } t \in (1/n_k, 1/n_{k-1})
\]

and then (5) holds if \( c_k \to 0 \). Now

\[
s_{n_k}(0; f) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(t) \frac{\sin nt}{t} \, dt + o(1)
\]

\[
= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^\infty c_j \int_{I_j} \phi(t) \frac{\sin nt}{t} \, dt + o(1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^\infty d_j + o(1).
\]

We have

\[
d_k = c_k \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{I_k} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \, dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{I_k} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \cos 2nt \, dt \right\}
\]

where

\[
^3 \text{ Cf. [3].}
\]
\[ \left| \int_{I_k} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \cos 2nk t \ dt \right| \leq n_k \phi(1/\lambda_{n_k}) \left| \int_{I_k} \cos 2nk t \ dt \right| = o(1) \quad (I_k' \subset I_k). \]

Therefore we get
\[ d_k \geq A c_k \int_{I_k} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \ dt \]
which tends to infinity by (8), if \( c_k \) tends sufficiently slowly to zero.

Now, for \( j < k \), if the sequence \( (n_k) \) has the Hadamard gap condition, then
\[
d_j = c_j \int_{I_j} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \sin n_j t \sin n_k t \ dt
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2} c_j \int_{I_j} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} (\cos (n_k - n_j) t - \cos (n_k + n_j) t) \ dt,
\]
\[
|d_j| \leq \frac{1}{2} c_j n_j \phi(1/\lambda_{n_j}) \left| \int_{I_j'} (\cos (n_k - n_j) t - \cos (n_k + n_j) t) \ dt \right|
\]
\[
\leq A c_j n_j / n_k
\]
where \( I_j' \subset I_j \), and hence
\[
\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} |d_j| \leq A \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} c_j n_j / n_k = o(1),
\]
if \( (n_k) \) has Hadamard gaps.

For \( j > k \), we have \( |d_j| \leq A \phi(1/\lambda_{n_j}) \). If the sequence \( (n_k) \) increases sufficiently rapidly so that \( \sum \phi(1/\lambda_{n_j}) < \infty \), then
\[
\sum_{j=k+1}^{\infty} |d_j| = o(1).
\]

Equation (7) follows from (9), (10) and (11).

It remains to prove (6). Let \( n_k - \lambda_{n_k} < n < m < n_k + \lambda_{n_k} \). Then
\[
\frac{\pi}{2} (s_m(0; f) - s_n(0; f)) = \int_0^\pi f(t) \sin m t - \sin n t \ dt + o(1)
\]
\[
= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} c_j \int_{I_j} \phi(t) \sin n_j t \sin m t - \sin n t \ dt + o(1)
\]
\[
= 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} c_j \int_{I_j} \phi(t) \sin n_j t \frac{1}{2} (m - n) t \cos \frac{1}{2} (m + n) t dt + o(1)
\]
\[
= 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} e_j + o(1).
\]
We have
\[ e_j = c_j \int_{1/n_j}^{1/\lambda_{n_j}} \frac{\phi(t)}{t} \sin n_j t \sin \frac{1}{2} (m - n) t \cos \frac{1}{2} (m + n) t dt, \]
\[ |e_j| \leq c_j \frac{m - n}{2} \int_{1/n_j}^{1/\lambda_{n_j}} \phi(t) dt \]
\[ \leq c_j \frac{\lambda_{n_k}}{\lambda_{n_j}} \phi(1/\lambda_{n_j}). \]
This gives, as for \( d_j \),
\[ \sum_{j=k+1}^{\infty} |e_j| = o(1) \]
when \((n_k)\) has sufficiently large gaps, since \( \lambda_i \to \infty \) and \( \phi(t) \to 0 \) as \( t \to 0 \).

On the other hand,
\[ e_j = c_j \int_{I_j} \frac{\phi(t)}{l} \sin n_j t \sin m t dt - c_j \int_{I_j} \frac{\phi(t)}{l} \sin n_j t \sin n t dt. \]
If \( j \leq k - 1 \), then \( n_j \) is less than \( m \) and \( n \), so that, if \((n_k)\) has sufficiently large gaps, the estimate for \( d_j \) to deduce (10) is now used to get
\[ \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} |e_j| = o(1). \]

Finally it remains to prove that \( e_k = o(1) \). We can suppose that \( n = n_k \) and \( m = n_k + \mu_k > n_k \). Then
\[ e_k = c_k \int_{I_k} \frac{\phi(t)}{l} \sin n_k t (\sin (n_k + \mu_k) t - \sin n_k t) dt \]
\[ = 2c_k \int_{I_k} \frac{\phi(t)}{l} \sin n_k t \cos (n_k + \mu_k/2) t \sin (\mu_k/2) t dt \]
\[ = 2c_k \sin \frac{\mu_k}{2\lambda_{n_k}} \phi(1/\lambda_{n_k}) \int_{1/n_k'}^{1/\lambda_{n_k}} \sin \left( \frac{2n_k + \mu_k/2}{l} t - \sin \frac{\mu_k t}{2} \right) dt \]
where \( n_k > n_k' > \lambda_{n_k} \), since \( \sin \mu_k t/2 \) is monotone in the interval \( I_k \). Therefore \( e_k = o(1) \). Thus the theorem is proved.

**REFERENCES**

AN EXTREMAL PROBLEM FOR POLYNOMIALS

FRANCIS P. CALLAHAN, JR.

Problem. Consider the class of nth order polynomials \( \{f(z)\} \) such that \( f(1) = 0, |f(z)| \leq 1 \) for \( |z| = 1 \). From this class select that polynomial for which

\[
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |f(e^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta
\]

is greatest.

For the solution we require the following

Lemma. Let \( h(z) = \sum_{n=-N}^{N} h_n z^n, (h_n = h_{-n}) \). Then there exists a polynomial \( f(z) \) of degree \( N \) such that \( h(z) = |f(z)|^2 \) for \( |z| = 1 \) if and only if \( h(z) \geq 0 \) for \( |z| = 1 \). Proof is available in reference [1].

The function \( 1 - |f(z)|^2 \) (with \( \bar{z} \) replaced by \( 1/z \)) satisfies the conditions of the lemma for any \( f(z) \) that satisfies the conditions of the problem. Thus, we can write, \( 1 - |f(z)|^2 = |g(z)|^2 \), where \( g(z) \) satisfies the conditions that \( |g(z)| \leq 1 \) for \( |z| = 1 \) and \( |g(1)| = 1 \). (Without real loss of generality, we take this last to mean \( g(1) = 1 \).)

In addition, for \( f(z) \) to solve the problem, the associated \( g(z) \) must minimize the integral

\[
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} |g(e^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta.
\]

Writing \( g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} g_n z^n \), we see that we are seeking to minimize the quantity \( \sum_{n=0}^{N} |g_n|^2 \) subject to the constraint that \( \sum_{n=0}^{N} g_n = 1 \).

A straightforward application of the Schwarz Inequality yields: \( 1 = \sum_{n=0}^{N} g_n \leq \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N} |g_n|^2 \right)^{1/2} (N+1)^{1/2} \). The sum-of-squares is smallest when we set \( g_n = 1/(N+1) \), and obtain for the corresponding \( g(z) \),

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