

## A LOWER JACKSON BOUND ON $(-\infty, \infty)$

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ABSTRACT. We produce a lower bound for the degree of uniform polynomial approximation to continuous functions on the whole real line using the weight function  $\exp(-|x|^\alpha)$ ,  $\alpha \geq 2$ . This lower bound has the same order of magnitude as the upper bound produced previously by Džrbašyan.

Given a continuous function  $F(x)$  and a weight function  $h(x)$  on  $(-\infty, \infty)$  the modulus of continuity of  $F$  is defined by  $\omega_F(\delta) = \text{Sup} |F(x_1) - F(x_2)|$ , the supremum being taken over all real  $x_1, x_2$  satisfying  $|x_1 - x_2| \leq \delta(1 + |x_1|)(1 + |x_2|)$ , and the  $N$ th degree of approximation of  $F$  is given by

$$E_N(F, h) = \inf \text{Sup} |F(x) - P(x)| h(x) = \inf \|F - P\|,$$

the infimum being taken over all polynomials  $P(x)$  of degree  $\leq N$  and the supremum over all real  $x$ .

In an extension of the well-known result of Dunham Jackson [3], Džrbašyan [2] showed that, for  $\alpha > 1$ ,  $E_N(F, \exp(-|x|^\alpha))$  is bounded above by  $C\omega_F(N^{-1+\beta})$ , where  $\beta = \alpha^{-1}$  and  $C$  is a positive constant. The following theorem shows that, for  $\alpha \geq 2$ , this result is best possible.

**THEOREM.** *Let  $\alpha \geq 2$  and  $\beta = \alpha^{-1}$ . For each positive integer  $N$  there is a function  $F$ , continuous on  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , such that*

$$E_{2N-1}(F, \exp(-|x|^\alpha)) > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \omega_F(N^{-1+\beta}).$$

PROOF. We let  $d\sigma(x)$  be the measure with masses  $(-1)^k \binom{2N}{N+k}$  at the points  $x = ka$ ,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm N$ ,  $a = 4^{-\beta} N^{-1+\beta}$ , so that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n d\sigma(x) = \Delta^{2N} t^n \quad (t = -Na) = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, 2N - 1.$$

If we now set  $\sigma(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x d\sigma(t)$  and let  $F(x)$  be the continuous "sawtooth" function satisfying  $F(x) = 0$  for  $|x| \geq Na$  and  $F'(x) = -\text{sign } \sigma(x)$  for  $|x| < Na$ ,  $x \neq ka$ , we see that  $\omega_F(N^{-1+\beta}) = a$  and, for

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any polynomial  $P(x)$  of degree  $\leq 2N-1$ ,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x) d\sigma(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [F(x) - P(x)] \exp(-|x|^\alpha) \exp(|x|^\alpha) d\sigma(x).$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \|F - P\|^{-1} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x) d\sigma(x) \right| &\leq \sum_{k=-N}^N \binom{2N}{N+k} \exp(a^\alpha |k|^\alpha) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=-N}^N \binom{2N}{N+k} \exp\left(\frac{k^2}{4N}\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=-N}^N \binom{2N}{N+k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(-x^2 + \frac{k}{\sqrt{N}} x\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-x^2) \left[ \exp\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{N}}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{-x}{2\sqrt{N}}\right) \right]^{2N} dx \\ &< \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} 4^N, \end{aligned}$$

where the final inequality is obtained from the inequality  $e^u + e^{-u} < 2 \exp(\frac{1}{2}u^2)$  for  $u \neq 0$ .

However, integration by parts yields

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(x) d\sigma(x) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F'(x) \sigma(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\sigma(x)| dx = \frac{1}{2} 4^N a$$

which, combined with the above, completes the proof.

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