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The characterization of the best approximant for the multivariable functions in the space

$L_{p_1, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$

Досліджуються питання характеристики елемента найкращого наближення у просторах зі змішаною інтегральною метрикою з вагою для функцій багатьох змінних.

Питання найкращого наближення функцій двох змінних у просторах $L_{p,q}$ зі змішаною інтегральною метрикою вивчалися Г.С.Смірновим. Потім його результати були розповсюджені Трактинською В.М. і Ткаченко М.Є. спочатку на простори L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} , а потім на простори $L_{p,q; \Omega}$ з вагою. В статті розглядаються простори $L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$ функцій багатьох змінних з вагою, в яких норма задається таким чином:

$$\|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = \|f\|_{p_1, \dots, p_n; \Omega} = \left[\int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f(x)|^{p_1} dx_1 \right]^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} dx_2 \right]^{\frac{p_3}{p_2}} \dots dx_n \right]^{\frac{1}{p_n}},$$

де вага $\Omega(x) = \Omega(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ – невід’ємна, сумовна на n -вимірному паралелепіпеді $K = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n$ (де $I_i = [a_i, b_i]$, $1 \leq i \leq n$) функція, яка майже всюди не дорівнює нулю. Якщо $\Omega(x) = 1, \forall x \in K$, то отримуємо простори L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} , які розглядалися раніше.

Встановлено, що будь-який лінійний неперервний функціонал, заданий в просторі $L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$ має вигляд: $F(f) = \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) \alpha(x) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n$, де $f(x)$ – довільна функція з простору $L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$, а $\alpha(x)$ – деяка функція зі спряженого простору $L_{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n; \Omega}$, який визначається за функціоналом F , і при цьому його норма задовольняє умову $\|F\| = \|\alpha\|_{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n; \Omega}$.

Отриманий критерій елемента найкращого наближення із скінченновимірною підпростору H_m . А саме, для того, щоб елемент $P_m^*(x) \in H_m$ був поліномом найкращого наближення для функції $f(x)$ в метриці простору $L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$, достатньо і (коли хоча б одне з $p_i = 1$, у випадку, коли різниця $f(x) - P_m^*(x) \neq 0$ майже скрізь на паралелепіпеді K) необхідно, щоб для кожного елемента $P_m \in H_m$ виконувалось співвідношення: $\int_K \Omega(x) P_m(x) g(x) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n = 0$.

Якщо покласти $\Omega(x) = 1, \forall x \in K$, то отримаємо загальний вид лінійного неперервного функціоналу та критерій елемента найкращого наближення, які були раніше встановлені для просторів L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} .

THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BEST APPROXIMANT IN THE SPACE $L_{p_1, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$

Ключові слова: функції багатьох змінних, змішана інтегральна метрика з вагою, лінійний неперервний функціонал, критерій елемента найкращого наближення.

The questions of the characterization of the best approximant in spaces of multivariable functions with mixed integral metric with weight were considered in this article. The general form of a bounded linear functional and the criterion of best approximant in these spaces are obtained.

Key words: multivariable functions, space with a mixed metric with weight, the linear continuous functional, the criterion of the best approximant.

Let $\Omega(x) = \Omega(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be the nonnegative summable on $K = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n$ $I_i = [a_i, b_i]$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ function and $\Omega(x) \neq 0$ almost everywhere on K . Let $L_{p_1, \dots, p_n; \Omega} = L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ ($1 \leq p_i \leq \infty$, $1 \leq i \leq n$) be the space of all real-valued summable on K functions $f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = \left[\int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f(x)|^{p_1} dx_1 \right]^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} dx_2 \right]^{\frac{p_3}{p_2}} \dots dx_n \right]^{\frac{1}{p_n}} < \infty.$$

If $\Omega(x) = 1, \forall x \in K$, then $L_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = L_{\bar{p}} = L_{p_1, \dots, p_n}$.

We set

$$|f|_{p_k, \dots, p_i; \Omega} = \left[\int_{I_i} \dots \left[\int_{I_{k+1}} \left[\int_{I_k} \Omega(x) |f(x)|^{p_k} dx_k \right]^{\frac{p_{k+1}}{p_k}} dx_{k+1} \right]^{\frac{p_{k+2}}{p_{k+1}}} \dots dx_i \right]^{\frac{1}{p_i}},$$

where $1 \leq k < i \leq n$.

If $\Omega(x) = 1, \forall x \in K$, we will write $|f|_{p_k, \dots, p_i}$.

Consider also the classes L_{p_1, \dots, p_n} (where at least one $p_i = \infty$) of functions f respectively with norms

$$\|f\|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}, \infty; \Omega} = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x_n \in I_n} |f(x)|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega},$$

$$\|f\|_{p_1, \dots, p_{i-1}, \infty, p_{i+1}, \dots, p_n; \Omega} = \left[\int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_{i+1}} \left(\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x_i \in I_i} |f(x)|_{p_1, \dots, p_{i-1}; \Omega} \right)^{p_{i+1}} dx_{i+1} \right]^{\frac{p_{i+2}}{p_{i+1}}} \dots dx_n \right]^{\frac{1}{p_n}},$$

$$\|f\|_{\infty, p_2, \dots, p_n; \Omega} = \left| \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x_1 \in I_1} |f(x)| \right|_{p_2, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$$

where $1 \leq i < n$.

In 1973 G.S. Smirnov [1] proved the criterion of the best approximant in the spaces with mixed integral metric for the functions of two variables. V.M. Traktynska

[3] extended this result to the multivariable functions in the spaces L_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} . V.M. Traktynska and M.E. Tkachenko [4] proved the criterion of the best approximant in the spaces with mixed integral metric with weight for the functions of two variables. The purpose of this article is getting the general form of a bounded linear functional and the criterion of best approximant in the space $L_{p_1, \dots, p_n; \Omega}$.

Let $f \in L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$, $\varphi \in L_{\bar{q}; \Omega}$ ($\frac{1}{p_i} + \frac{1}{q_i} = 1, 1 \leq i \leq n$) be given (for $p_i = 1$ we take $q_i = \infty$). Applying Gelder's inequality and Fubini's Theorem, we obtain for $1 \leq p_i, q_i < \infty, 1 \leq i \leq n, p_1 \neq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_K (\Omega(x))^{\frac{1}{p_1}} f(x) \cdot (\Omega(x))^{\frac{1}{q_1}} \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \\ & \leq \int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f(x)|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \cdot \left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |\varphi(x)|^{q_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} \right] dx_2 \right] \dots dx_n \leq \dots \\ & \leq \left(\int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f(x)|^{p_1} dx_1 \right]^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} dx_2 \right]^{\frac{p_3}{p_2}} \dots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{p_n}} \\ & \cdot \left(\int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |\varphi(x)|^{q_1} dx_1 \right]^{\frac{q_2}{q_1}} dx_2 \right]^{\frac{q_3}{q_2}} \dots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{q_n}} = \|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \cdot \|\varphi\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega}. \end{aligned}$$

We can get similar inequality in the case when some $p_i = 1$ except p_1 . So for $1 \leq p_i, q_i < \infty, 1 \leq i \leq n, p_1 \neq 1$, we get the inequality:

$$\left| \int_K \Omega(x_1, \dots, x_n) f(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \cdot \|\varphi\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega}.$$

In the case when $p_1 = 1, 1 < p_i < \infty, 1 < i \leq n$, we will have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \\ & \leq \int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f(x)| dx_1 \right) \cdot \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x_1 \in I_1} |\varphi(x)| \right] dx_2 \right] \dots dx_n \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \int_{I_n} \dots \left(\int_{I_2} \left[\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f(x)| dx_1 \right]^{p_2} dx_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2}} \dots dx_n \cdot \\
 &\cdot \int_{I_n} \dots \left(\int_{I_2} \left[\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x_1 \in I_1} |\varphi(x)| \right]^{q_2} dx_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{q_2}} \dots dx_n \leq \dots \\
 &\leq \left(\int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f(x)| dx_1 \right]^{p_2} dx_2 \right]^{\frac{p_3}{p_2}} \dots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{p_n}} \cdot \\
 &\cdot \left(\int_{I_n} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x_1 \in I_1} |\varphi(x)| \right]^{q_2} dx_2 \right]^{\frac{q_3}{q_2}} \dots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{q_n}} = \|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \cdot \|\varphi\|_{\bar{q}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly inequality holds true in the case when some $p_i = 1$.

For $1 \leq p_i, q_i < \infty$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, we have equality if and only if the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

$$(\Omega(x))^{\frac{1}{q_1}} \varphi(x) = c_1(x_2, \dots, x_n) \left[(\Omega(x))^{\frac{1}{p_1}} |f| \right]^{p_1-1} \cdot \operatorname{sign} f(x)$$

almost everywhere on I_1 for every fixed $(x_2, \dots, x_n) \in I_2 \times \dots \times I_n$;

$$\left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |\varphi|^{q_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1}} = c_2(x_3, \dots, x_n) \left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2-1}{p_1}},$$

or $|\varphi|_{q_1; \Omega} = c_2(x_3, \dots, x_n) |f|_{p_1; \Omega}$ almost everywhere on I_2 for every fixed $(x_3, \dots, x_n) \in I_3 \times \dots \times I_n$; $|\varphi|_{q_1, q_2; \Omega} = c_3(x_4, \dots, x_n) |f|_{p_1, p_2; \Omega}$ almost everywhere on I_3 for every fixed $(x_4, \dots, x_n) \in I_4 \times \dots \times I_n$; continuing reasonings, we have

$$|\varphi|_{q_1, \dots, q_{n-2}; \Omega} = c_{n-1}(x_n) |f|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-2}; \Omega} \quad (1)$$

almost everywhere on I_{n-1} for every fixed $x_n \in I_n$;

$$|\varphi|_{q_1, \dots, q_{n-1}; \Omega} = c_n |f|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega} \quad (2)$$

almost everywhere on I_n . Let us combine these conditions. In left part of condition (2) we substitute condition (1):

$$\left(\int_{I_{n-1}} dx_{n-1} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} dx_{n-2} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} |\varphi|^{q_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{q_2}{q_1}} \dots \right)^{\frac{q_{n-1}}{q_{n-2}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_{n-1}}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= c_{n-1}(x_n) \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} dx_{n-1} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} dx_{n-2} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \dots \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}-1}{p_{n-2}} \cdot q_{n-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_{n-1}}} = \\
 &= c \cdot \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} dx_{n-1} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} dx_{n-2} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \dots \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}-1}{p_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-1}}} \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-1}}} .
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{n-1}(x_n) &= c \cdot \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} dx_{n-1} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} dx_{n-2} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \dots \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}-1}{p_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-1}}} \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{q_{n-1}}} = \\
 &= c \cdot \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} dx_{n-1} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} dx_{n-2} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \dots \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}-1}{p_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-1}}} \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-1}} - 1} .
 \end{aligned}$$

Then in left part of condition (1) we substitute the previous condition and find $c_{n-2}(x_{n-1}, x_n)$ and so on. As a result, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(x) &= c |f|^{p_1-1} \left(\int_{I_1} |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}-1} \cdot \left(\int_{I_2} dx_2 \left(\int_{I_1} |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \right)^{\frac{p_3}{p_2}-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \\
 &\cdot \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} dx_{n-1} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} dx_{n-2} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} |f|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \dots \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}-1}{p_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-1}}} \right)^{\frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}-1} \cdot \text{sign} f
 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\varphi = c |f|^{p_1-1} |f|_{p_1}^{p_2-p_1} |f|_{p_1, p_2}^{p_3-p_2} \cdot \dots \cdot |f|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}}^{p_n-p_{n-1}} \text{sign} f.$$

Theorem 1. Any linear continuous functional given in the space $L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ has the form:

$$F(f) = \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) \alpha(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n,$$

where $f(x)$ is arbitrary function from $L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ and $\alpha(x)$ is some function from $L_{\bar{q}; \Omega}$ which is determined by functional F , and

$$\|F\| = \|\alpha\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega}.$$

For a system of linearly independent functions $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\} \subset L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ we denote $H_m = \text{span}\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\}$, $E(f, H_m)_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = E(f)_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ is best $L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ -approximation of function $f(x) \in L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ by polynomials $P_m(x) = \sum_{k=1}^m c_k \varphi_k(x)$ where $c_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ are constants.

Theorem 2. For any $f \in L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$,

$$E_m(f)_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = \sup_g \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n \quad (3)$$

where sup distributed to functions $g \in L_{\bar{q}; \Omega}$ such us $\|g\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} = 1$ and $g \perp H_m$, that is $\int_K \Omega(x) P_m(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0, \forall P_m \in H_m$. sup on the right-hand side of (3) is realized

on functions $g \in L_{\bar{q}; \Omega}$ with the norm $\|g\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} = 1$.

In particular, if $f \in L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ then

$$\|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = \sup_g \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n, \quad (4)$$

where sup on the right-hand side of (4) distributed to all functions $g \in L_{\bar{q}; \Omega}$, $\|g\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} \leq 1$.

Lemma 1. If $\|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} > 0$ then sup on the right-hand side of (4) distributed to the function

$$g_0(x) = \frac{1}{\|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n-1}} |f|^{p_1-1} |f|_{p_1}^{p_2-p_1} \dots |f|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}}^{p_n-p_{n-1}} \text{sgn} f \quad \text{if } |f|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}} \neq 0,$$

$$g_0(x) = 0 \quad \text{if } |f|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}} = 0.$$

The function g_0 will be unique (if at least one of $p_i = 1$, assuming that $f(x) \neq 0$ almost everywhere on K).

Theorem 3. The polynomial $P_m^* \in H_m$ is the best approximant for $f \in L_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \setminus H_m$ if and only if there exists a function $g_0 \in L_{\bar{q}; \Omega}$ that satisfies the conditions:

- 1) $\|g_0\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} = 1$;
- 2) $\|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g_0(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n$;
- 3) $\int_K \Omega(x) P_m^*(x) g_0(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0, \quad \forall P_m \in H_m$.

Theorem 3 is the implementation of the general criterion for the best approximant.

Theorem 4. In order for the polynomial $P_m^*(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i^* \varphi_i(x)$ to be an best approximant for the function $f(x)$ in the space $L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$ sufficient and (if at least one of $p_i = 1$ in the case when the difference $f(x) - P_m^*(x) \neq 0$ almost everywhere on $K = I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n$) necessary truth of the equality

$$\int_K \Omega(x) P_m(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0, \quad \forall P_m \in H_m,$$

where

$$g_0(x) = |f - P_m^*|^{p_1-1} |f - P_m^*|_{p_1; \Omega}^{p_2-p_1} \cdots |f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega}^{p_n-p_{n-1}} \operatorname{sgn}(f - P_m^*)$$

$$\text{if } |f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega} \neq 0,$$

$$g_0(x) = 0 \quad \text{if } |f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega} = 0.$$

Proof.

$$g(x) = |f - P_m^*|^{p_1-1} \cdot \left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f - P_m^*|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}-1} \cdot \dots$$

$$\cdot \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f - P_m^*|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \dots dx_{n-2} \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-2}}} dx_{n-1} \right)^{\frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}-1} \cdot \operatorname{sgn}(f - P_m^*),$$

if $|f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega} \neq 0$, and $g(x) = 0$ if $|f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega} = 0$.

Sufficiency.

Suppose that $g(x)$ satisfies the above condition. Let's check that

$$\int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n}. \quad (5)$$

Indeed

$$\int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_K \Omega(x) (f(x) - P_m^*(x) + P_m^*(x)) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n =$$

$$= \int_K \Omega(x) (f(x) - P_m^*(x)) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n + \int_K \Omega(x) P_m^*(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n =$$

$$= \int_K \Omega(x) (f(x) - P_m^*(x)) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n =$$

$$= \int_{I_n} \dots \int_{I_1} \Omega(x) (f - P_m^*) |f - P_m^*|^{p_1-1} \left(\int_{I_1} |f - P_m^*|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}-1} \cdot \dots$$

$$\cdot \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} \left(\int_{I_{n-2}} \dots \left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f - P_m^*|^{p_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \dots dx_{n-2} \right)^{\frac{p_{n-1}}{p_{n-2}}} dx_{n-1} \right)^{\frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}-1} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{sgn}(f - P_m^*) dx_1 \dots dx_n =$$

$$= \int_{I_n} \left[\int_{I_{n-1}} \dots \left[\int_{I_2} \left[\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |f - P_m^*|^{p_1} dx_1 \right]^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} dx_2 \right]^{\frac{p_3}{p_2}} \dots dx_{n-1} \right]^{\frac{p_n}{p_{n-1}}} dx_n = \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n}.$$

In addition

$$\|g\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} = \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n - 1} \quad (6)$$

Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \|g\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} &= \left(\int_{I_n} \left(\int_{I_{n-1}} \dots \left(\int_{I_2} \left(\int_{I_1} \Omega(x) |g|^{q_1} dx_1 \right)^{\frac{q_2}{q_1}} dx_2 \right)^{\frac{q_3}{q_2}} \dots dx_{n-1} \right)^{\frac{q_n}{q_{n-1}}} dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{q_n}} = \\ &= \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, taking into account the generalization of Holder's inequality, the theorem 2 and (6), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n &\leq \|f\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \cdot \|g\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} = \\ &= \sup_g \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n \cdot \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n - 1} = E_m(f)_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \cdot \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n \leq E_m(f)_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \cdot \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n - 1}. \quad (7)$$

Comparing (5) i (7), we obtain:

$$\|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n} \leq E_m(f)_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \cdot \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{p_n - 1},$$

or $\|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} \leq E_m(f)_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$, and therefore, $P_m^*(x)$ is the best approximant for $f(x)$.

Necessity. Let P_m^* be the best approximant for $f \in L_{\bar{p}; \Omega}$. Then by the theorem 3 there is a function $g_0 \in L_{\bar{q}; \Omega}$ that satisfies the conditions:

- 1) $\|g_0\|_{\bar{q}; \Omega} = 1$;
- 2) $\|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega} = \int_K \Omega(x) f(x) g_0(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n$;
- 3) $\int_K \Omega(x) P_m^*(x) g_0(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0, \quad \forall P_m \in H_m$.

By the lemma the condition 2) will be satisfied for the function

$$g_0(x) = \|f - P_m^*\|_{\bar{p}; \Omega}^{1-p_n} |f - P_m^*|^{p_1 - 1} |f - P_m^*|_{p_1; \Omega}^{p_2 - p_1} \dots |f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega}^{p_n - p_{n-1}} \cdot \text{sgn}(f - P_m^*)$$

$$\text{if } |f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega} \neq 0,$$

$$g_0(x) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad |f - P_m^*|_{p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}; \Omega} = 0,$$

and the function g_0 is unique. But then from the condition 3) of the theorem 3 we obtain:

$$\int_K \Omega(x) P_m^*(x) g(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = 0, \quad \forall P_m \in H_m.$$

Theorem 4 is completely proved.

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