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**OPTIMAL RECOVERY OF FUNCTIONS FROM GENERALIZED  
SOBOLEV CLASSES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FORMULATION  
«COMPUTATIONAL (NUMERICAL) DIAMETER»**

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**Abstract.** In this paper the problems of recovering functions and finding the limiting error of the optimal computing unit are solved in the case when the numerical information of the volume  $N$  about the restored function  $f$ , belonging to the generalized multidimensional Sobolev classes, is removed from the linear functionals defined on the classes under consideration. The relevance of this work is due to the following factors: firstly, the problem of restoring functions from a functional class  $F$  by computing units constructed from the values of linear functionals is attractive because the computing units form a fairly wide set containing all partial sums of Fourier series over all possible orthonormal systems as well as all finite approximation sums used in orthowidths, linear widths and greedy algorithms; secondly, the calculation of numerical information about a function  $f$ , with rare exceptions, cannot be accurate. Therefore, finding the limiting error of the optimal computing unit, that preserves the exact order of the recovery error and is unimprovable in order is an important problem in approximation theory and numerical analysis; thirdly, previously, the problem of finding the limiting error of an optimal computing unit was not studied on functional classes of Sobolev with generalized smoothness.

**Keywords:** computational (numerical) diameter, linear functional, computing unit, exact order of recovery error, limiting error, generalized Sobolev class.

## Introduction

Problems of optimal recovery of functions in various formulations have been studied by many mathematicians (see, for example, the books [1–3] and the bibliographies therein).

We present from [4] the formulation «Computational (Numerical) Diameter» (briefly: C(N)D ) of the general problem of optimal recovery. The initial value in this formulation is the quantity

$$\delta_N(\varepsilon_N, D_N, T, F)_Y \equiv \inf_{(l^{(N)}, \varphi_N) \in D_N} \delta_N(\varepsilon_N, (l^{(N)}, \varphi_N), T, F)_Y, \quad (1)$$

where  $\delta_N(\varepsilon_N, (l^{(N)}, \varphi_N), T, F)_Y =$

$$= \sup_{\substack{f \in F \\ |\gamma_N^{(\tau)}| \leq 1 (\tau=1, \dots, N)}} \left\| (T f)(\cdot) - \varphi_N(l_N^{(1)}(f) + \gamma_N^{(1)} \varepsilon_N, \dots, l_N^{(N)}(f) + \gamma_N^{(N)} \varepsilon_N; \cdot) \right\|_Y.$$

Here the mathematical model is given by the operator  $T: F \mapsto Y$ ,  $X$  and  $Y$  normed spaces of functions defined respectively on sets  $\Omega_X$  и  $\Omega_Y$ ,  $F \subset X$  – class of functions. Numerical information  $l^{(N)} \equiv l^{(N)}(f) = (l_N^{(1)}(f), \dots, l_N^{(N)}(f))$  of volume  $N (N=1, 2, \dots)$  about  $f$  from the class  $F$  is removed from the functionals  $l_N^{(1)}: F \mapsto C, \dots, l_N^{(N)}: F \mapsto C$ . The information processing algorithm  $\varphi_N(z_1, \dots, z_N; \cdot): C^N \times \Omega_Y \mapsto C$  is a correspondence, which, for any fixed  $(z_1, \dots, z_N) \in C^N$  as a function of  $(\cdot)$ , is an element  $Y$ . Further,  $(l^{(N)}, \varphi_N)$  – the computing unit of recovery from the exact information of the function  $f \in F$ , acting according to the rule  $\varphi_N(l_N^{(1)}(f), \dots, l_N^{(N)}(f); \cdot)$  and let  $D_N \subset \{(l^{(N)}, \varphi_N)\}$ .

The value (1) is called the *informative power of the set of computing units of  $D_N$  accuracy* where  $\varepsilon_N$  – is a non-negative sequence.

Everywhere below, the notation  $A \ll B (B \geq 0)$  and  $A \succ B (A \geq 0, B \geq 0)$  for  $A \equiv \{A_n\}$  and  $B \equiv \{B_n\}$  respectively mean  $|A| \leq C \cdot B (C > 0, \forall n = 1, 2, \dots)$  both the simultaneous execution  $A \ll B$  and  $B \ll A$ .

When given,  $F, Y, T, D_N$  the formulation of the "Computational (numerical) diameter" of the general recovery problem consists in the sequential solution of three problems:

**C(N)D - 1.** The order is found  $\succ \delta_N(0, D_N, T, F)_Y$ , is the informative power of the set of computing units  $D_N$ :

**C(N)D - 2.** A specific computing unit  $(\bar{l}^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}_N)$  is constructed from  $D_N$ , supporting order  $\succ \delta_N(0, D_N, T, F)_Y$  and a sequences is found  $\bar{\varepsilon}_N > 0$  (the limiting error of the optimal computing unit  $(\bar{l}^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}_N)$ ) such that  $\delta_N(0, D_N, T, F)_Y \succ \delta_N(\bar{\varepsilon}_N, (\bar{l}^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}_N), T, F)_Y =$

$$= \sup_{f \in F} \sup_{\left| \gamma_N^{(1)} \right| \leq 1, \dots, \left| \gamma_N^{(N)} \right| \leq 1} \left\| (Tf)(\cdot) - \bar{\varphi}_N \left( \bar{l}_N^{(1)}(f) + \gamma_N^{(1)} \bar{\varepsilon}_N, \dots, \bar{l}_N^{(N)}(f) + \gamma_N^{(N)} \bar{\varepsilon}_N; \cdot \right) \right\|$$

with simultaneous execution for any increasing to  $+\infty$  positive sequence  $\{\eta_N\}_{N \geq 1}$  of equality

$$\overline{\lim}_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta_N \left( \eta_N \bar{\varepsilon}_N, \left( \bar{l}^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}_N \right), T, F \right)_Y}{\delta_N (0, D_N, T, F)_Y} = +\infty;$$

**C(N)D-3.** The massiveness of the limiting error  $\bar{\varepsilon}_N$  is established: the largest possible set of computing units  $(l^{(N)}, \varphi_N)$  (usually associated with the structure of the initial one  $(\bar{l}^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}_N)$ ), constructed according to various functionals  $l_N^{(1)}, \dots, l_N^{(N)}$  such that for each of which

$$\overline{\lim}_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta_N \left( \eta_N \bar{\varepsilon}_N, \left( l^{(N)}, \varphi_N \right), T, F \right)_Y}{\delta_N (0, D_N, T, F)_Y} = +\infty.$$

Concretizing in (1) the class  $F$ , space  $Y$ , set  $D_N$ , operator  $T$  we obtain various problems of optimal recovery from exact and from inaccurate information (see, for example, [4-6]).

### Definition of classes $W_2^{\omega_r}$

For a given number  $r \geq 1$  any continuous nondecreasing function  $\omega_r$  on  $[0,1]$  is called a function of the modulus of smoothness type of order  $r$ , if  $\omega_r(0) = 0$  and there exists a quantity

$C_1(r) > 0$  such that  $\frac{\omega_r(\mu)}{\mu^r} \leq C_1(r) \frac{\omega_r(\delta)}{\delta^r}$  for all  $0 < \delta \leq \mu \leq 1$ .

The generalized Sobolev class  $W_2^{\omega_r} = W_2^{\omega_r}(0,1)^s$  consists of all summable 1-periodic functions  $f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_s)$  in each variable satisfying the condition

$$\sum_{m \in Z^s} |\hat{f}(m)|^2 (\omega_r^{-2}(1/\bar{m}_1) + \dots + \omega_r^{-2}(1/\bar{m}_s)) \leq 1,$$

where  $\hat{f}(m)$  – trigonometric Fourier-Lebesgue coefficients of the function  $f$ ,  $\bar{m}_j = \max\{1, |m_j|\}$  for each  $j = 1, \dots, s$ .

Note that for  $\omega_r(\delta) = \delta^r$  the classes  $W_2^{\omega_r}(0,1)^s$  turn into the Sobolev classes  $W_2^r(0,1)^s$ .

Classes  $W_2^{\omega_r}$  were first considered in [7] when studying the problem of integrating functions on functional classes. Further, in [8], in the Hilbert metric, the exact order of the error was found that

arises when functions are restored from classes  $W_2^{\omega_r}$  by computing units constructed from their exact values at a finite number of points. In the same place, similar results were obtained when discretizing solutions of the heat equation with initial conditions from the classes  $W_2^{\omega_r}$ . It should also be noted that in [7] and [8] only problems C(N)D - 1 were considered in the integration, restoration of functions, and discretization of solutions heat conduction equations.

In this paper, for  $F = W_2^{\omega_r}$ ,  $Tf = f$ ,  $Y = L^q(0,1)^s$ ,  $D_N = L^{(N)} \times \{\varphi_N\}$  the problems C(N)D-1, C(N)D-2 and C(N)D-3 are solved, where  $2 \leq q \leq \infty$ ,  $L^{(N)}$  is the set of all vectors  $l^{(N)} = (l_N^{(1)}, \dots, l_N^{(N)})$ , consisting of linear functionals  $l_N^{(1)} : W_2^{\omega_r} \mapsto C, \dots, l_N^{(N)} : W_2^{\omega_r} \mapsto C$ .

### Main result

**Theorem.** Let  $s \in \mathbb{N}, q \in [2, \infty]$  also be given a function  $\omega_r$  of type of the modulus of smoothness of the order  $r$  such that  $\sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} \omega_r(1/2^\tau) 2^{\tau s/2} < \infty$  and  $\omega_r(\delta\eta) \leq C_2(r) \omega_r(\delta) \omega_r(\eta)$  for some  $C_2(r) > 0$  and for all  $0 \leq \delta, \eta \leq 1$ .

Then for each  $N \equiv N(K) = (2K+1)^s, K = 1, 2, \dots$  following statements hold:

$$\mathbf{C(N)D - 1.} \quad \delta_N \left( 0; L^{(N)} \times \{\varphi_N\}, Tf = f, W_2^{\omega_r} \right)_{L^q} \asymp \omega_r \left( \frac{1}{N^{1/s}} \right) N^{1/2 - 1/q};$$

$$\mathbf{C(N)D - 2.} \quad \delta_N \left( \bar{\varepsilon}_N, (\bar{l}^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}_N), Tf = f, W_2^{\omega_r} \right)_{L^q} \asymp \delta_N \left( 0; L^{(N)} \times \{\varphi_N\}, Tf = f, W_2^{\omega_r} \right)_{L^q}$$

and  $\lim_{K \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta_N \left( \eta_N \bar{\varepsilon}_N, (\bar{l}^{(N)}, \bar{\varphi}_N), Tf = f, W_2^{\omega_r} \right)_{L^q}}{\delta_N \left( 0; L^{(N)} \times \{\varphi_N\}, Tf = f, W_2^{\omega_r} \right)_{L^q}} = +\infty$  for any arbitrarily slowly increasing to  $+\infty$  positive sequence  $\{\eta_N\}_{K \geq 1}$ ,

where  $\bar{\varepsilon}_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \omega_r \left( \frac{1}{N^{1/s}} \right)$ ,  $\bar{l}^{(N)} = (\bar{l}_N^{(1)}(f), \dots, \bar{l}_N^{(N)}(f))$  – is a  $N$ -dimensional vector with components  $\bar{l}_N^{(1)}(f) = \hat{f}(\tilde{m}^{(1)})$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $\bar{l}_N^{(N)}(f) = \hat{f}(\tilde{m}^{(N)})$ ,  $\bar{\varphi}_N(z_1, \dots, z_N; x) = \sum_{\nu=1}^N z_\nu e^{2\pi i (\tilde{m}^{(\nu)}, x)}$ ,

$s$ - dimensional integer vectors  $\tilde{m}^{(1)}, \dots, \tilde{m}^{(N)}$  such that  $\tilde{m}^{(i)} \neq \tilde{m}^{(j)}$  for  $i \neq j$  and

$$\bigcup_{\nu=1}^N \left\{ \tilde{m}^{(\nu)} \right\} = A_K, A_K = \{m \in Z^s : |m_1| \leq K, \dots, |m_s| \leq K\}.$$

**C(N)D - 3.** For any computing unit  $(l^{(N)}, \varphi_N)(x) \equiv \varphi_N \left( \hat{f}(m^{(1)}), \dots, \hat{f}(m^{(N)}) ; x \right)$  for any arbitrarily slowly increasing to  $+\infty$  positive sequence  $\{\eta_{N(K)}\}_{K \geq 1}$  the equality

$$\overline{\lim}_{K \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta_N \left( \eta_N \bar{\varepsilon}_N ; \varphi_N \left( \hat{f}(m^{(1)}), \dots, \hat{f}(m^{(N)}) ; x \right), Tf = f, W_2^{\omega_r} \right)_{L^q}}{\delta_N \left( 0; L^{(N)} \times \{\varphi_N\}, Tf = f, W_2^{\omega_r} \right)_{L^q}} = +\infty.$$

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## ЖАЛПЫЛАНГАН СОБОЛЕВ КЛАСЫ ФУНКЦИЯЛАРЫН «КОМПЬЮТЕРЛІК (ЕСЕПТЕУШ) ДИАМЕТР» ҚОЙЫЛЫМЫ АЯСЫНДА ОПТИМАЛДЫ ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ

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**Андратпа.** Бұл жұмыста функцияларды оптималды жуықтау және оптималды есептеу агрегатының шектік қателігін табу есептерінің шешімдері жалпыланған көпөлшемді Соболев класында жататын, қалыптастыруға тиісті  $f$  функциясын одан алынған  $N$  көлемдегі сандық мәлімет қарастырылып отырылған класта анықталған сызықтық функционалдарының мәндері болатын жағдайда берілген. Осы жұмыстың өзекті екені келесі жайттармен қамтамасыз етілген: біріншіден,  $F$  функционалдық класына тиесілі функцияларды сызықтық функционалдарың мәндері бойынша құрылатын есептеу агрегаттарымен қалыптастыру есептеріндегі есептеу агрегаттарының жиыны барлық мүмкін ортонормаланған жүйелерге сәйкес Фурье қатарларының дербес қосындыларын, сызықтық диаметрлер мен ортодиаметрлерде, сонымен бірге, greedy алгоритмдерде қолданылатын барлық жуықтау қосындыларын қамтып кететін жеткілікті дәрежеде кең жиын болады; екіншіден,  $f$  функциясы туралы сандық мәліметті есептеу кейбір сирек жағдайларда ғана мүмкін болады. Сол себепті де оптималды есептеу агрегатының класс функцияларын қалыптастыруда пайда болатын қателігінің дәл ретін сактайтын және реті бойынша жақсармайтын шектік қателігін табу есебі жуықтаулар теориясы мен сандық анализдің маңызды есептері қатарынан орын алады; ушіншіден, оптималды есептеу агрегатының шектік қателігін табу есебі осы уақытқа дейін тегістігі жалпыланған Соболев функционалдық кластарында зерттелмеген.

**Түйін сөздер:** компьютерлік (есептеуіш) диаметр, сызықтық функционал, есептеу агрегаты, қалыптастыру қателігінің дәл реті, шектік қателік, жалпыланған Соболев класы.

**ОПТИМАЛЬНОЕ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ФУНКЦИЙ ИЗ ОБОБЩЕННЫХ  
КЛАССОВ СОБОЛЕВА В РАМКАХ ПОСТАНОВКИ  
«КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЙ (ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЙ) ПОПЕРЕЧНИК»**

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**Аннотация.** В данной работе решены задачи восстановления функций и нахождения предельной погрешности оптимального вычислительного агрегата в случае, когда числовая информация объема  $N$  о восстанавливаемой функции  $f$ , принадлежащей обобщенным многомерным классам Соболева, снимается с линейных функционалов, определенных на рассматриваемых классах. Актуальность настоящей работы обусловлена следующими факторами: во – первых, задача восстановления функций из функционального класса  $F$  вычислительными агрегатами, построенными по значениям линейных функционалов привлекательна тем, что вычислительные агрегаты образуют достаточно широкое множество, содержащее все частичные суммы рядов Фурье по всевозможным ортонормированным системам, а также все конечные суммы приближения, использующиеся в ортопоперечниках, линейных поперечниках и жадных алгоритмах; во– вторых, вычисление числовой информации о функции  $f$ , за редкими исключениями, не может быть точным. Поэтому, нахождение предельной погрешности оптимального вычислительного агрегата, сохраняющей точный порядок погрешности восстановления функций из классов и неулучшаемой по порядку, является важной задачей в теории приближений и численном анализе; в – третьих, ранее задача нахождения предельной погрешности оптимального вычислительного агрегата не изучалась на функциональных классах Соболева с обобщенными гладкостями.

**Ключевые слова:** компьютерный (вычислительный) поперечник, линейный функционал, вычислительный агрегат, точный порядок погрешности восстановления, предельная погрешность, обобщенный класс Соболева.