

## On Bernstein's Inequality

Let  $C_{2\pi}^\infty$  be the set of  $2\pi$ -periodic, infinitely differentiable real functions on  $R$ , the set of real numbers, and put  $\|f\| = \max\{|f(x)|: x \in R\}$ . For  $n \geq 0$ , set

$$S_n = \left\{ p \in C_{2\pi}^\infty : p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^n (a_j \cos jx + b_j \sin jx) \right\}.$$

the set of trigonometric polynomials of degree  $n$ .

The following result due to Bernstein is well known to any student of approximation theory and is an important result in analysis.

**THEOREM 1** (Bernstein [1, Vol. I, p. 26]).

$$p \in S_n, \quad \|p\| \leq M \Rightarrow \|p^{(k)}\| \leq Mn^k.$$

What is not so well known is that this derivative condition is a strong one; i.e., the trigonometric polynomials are the only functions that satisfy it for infinitely many values of  $k$ . For the student in approximation theory, this second result is even of more interest since a simple application of Jackson's theorem will prove it. Thus,

**THEOREM 2.** *Let  $f \in C_{2\pi}^\infty$ ; then, we have:*

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \exists M, \theta \geq 0 \ni \|f^{(k)}\| \leq M\theta^k \\ \text{for infinitely many } k \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists n \leq \theta \ni f \in S_n,$$

*Proof.* Let  $m = 1 + [\theta]$  and consider the best  $S_m$  approximation  $p_0$  to  $f$ , minimizing  $\|f - p\|$ . According to Jackson's theorem [2, p. 55],  $\|f - p_0\| \leq c \|f^{(k)}\|/m^k$  for all  $k$  and for some constant  $c$ . Letting  $k \rightarrow \infty$  carefully yields  $p_0 = f \in S_m$ . Moreover,  $a_m$  and  $b_m$  of  $p_0$  are zero, as otherwise,  $\|f^{(k)}\| \neq O(\theta^k)$ . Thus,  $f \in S_n$ ,  $n = [\theta]$ .

Finally, it should be remarked that (i) a similar proof can be given from estimates of Fourier coefficients given in Zygmund [3, p. 71], and (ii) that limiting the rate of growth of derivatives severely restricts the higher Fourier coefficients is mentioned in books on harmonic analysis.

## REFERENCES

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