## SATURATION IN THE LOCAL APPROXIMATION

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§1. Introduction. Let f(x) be integrable in  $(-\pi, \pi)$  and periodic with period  $2\pi$ , and let its Fourier series be

(1) 
$$S(f) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n(x).$$

The Poisson integral of f(x)

(2) 
$$f(r, x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) P_r(t) dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n(x) r^n$$

satisfies the Laplace equation

$$\left(rrac{\partial}{\partial r}
ight)^2 f(r,x) + rac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(r,x) = 0$$

inside the unit circle. Moreover if f(x) is continuous over (a, b), then f(r, x) tends uniformly to f(x) as  $r \to 1$  over (a', b') situated inside (a, b). What can we say about f(x), when the rapidity of approximation of f(x) by f(r, x) is given ? If (a, b) is  $(-\pi, \pi)$  and

$$f(r, x) - f(x) = o(1 - r),$$

uniformly if and only if f(x) is a constant and

$$f(r, x) - f(x) = O(1 - r)$$

uniformly if and only if  $\widetilde{f}(x)$  satisfies the Lipschitz condition, see G. Sunouchi and C. Watari [5]. This is a saturation theorem.

We shall investigate this problem over an interval (a, b) situated inside  $(-\pi, \pi)$  in §2 of this note. In §3 and §4, we consider such problem about