

SYMMETRIC DERIVATIVES DEFINED BY WEIGHTED SPHERICAL MEANS

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ABSTRACT. We consider, for functions of several variables, symmetric derivatives defined by taking weighted spherical averages. We apply these derivatives to establish theorems of Lebesgue type for multiple trigonometric series.

1. **Introduction.** Let $f(t)$ be a function defined in a neighborhood of $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. We say f has a *first symmetric derivative* at t_0 with value s [9, vol. I, p. 59] if

$$(1.1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \{f(t_0 + t) - f(t_0 - t)\} = st + o(t)$$

as $t \rightarrow 0$. This definition has the following applications to formally integrated trigonometric series [9, vol. I, p. 322 and p. 324].

THEOREM A. Let $T: \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{in\theta}$ be a trigonometric series with $c_n = O(1/n)$. If T converges at θ_0 to finite sum s then

$$(1.2) \quad f(\theta) = c_0\theta + \sum' \frac{c_n}{in} e^{in\theta}$$

has at θ_0 a *first symmetric derivative* with value s .

THEOREM B. Suppose the coefficients of $T: \sum c_n e^{in\theta}$ satisfy $c_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. If T converges at θ_0 to finite sum s , then the function $f(\theta)$ defined by (1.2) has at θ_0 a *first symmetric approximate derivative* equal to s . That is, the limit in (1.1) exists as it tends to 0 through a set having 0 as a point of density.

A two dimensional version of (1.1) and of Theorems A and B appears in [5] and [6]. In two dimensions let us write $x = (x_1, x_2) = te^{i\theta}$ and $n = (n_1, n_2)$. Let

$$(1.3) \quad \Omega(\theta) = \cos \theta + \sin \theta.$$

Let $L(x)$ be defined in a neighborhood of $x_0 \in E_2$ and integrable over each circle $|x - x_0| = t$, for t small. We say $L(x)$ has at x_0 a *first generalized symmetric derivative* with value s if

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