

APPROXIMATION INDUCED BY A FOURIER SERIES

CHARLES K. CHUI

1. **Introduction.** Let X be a normed vector space and S be a subset of X such that the vector space generated by S is dense in X . Suppose that f is a mapping from S into X and $V(f; S)$ is the vector space generated by the set $\{f(x) : x \in S\}$. We ask the following question: For what S and f is $V(f; S)$ dense in X ? For instance, for the Banach space $C[0, 1]$ of continuous functions on the closed unit interval $[0, 1]$ with the supremum norm, we can take $S = \{1, t, t^2, \dots\}$. If the mapping f from S into $C[0, 1]$ is given by $f(t^k) = t^{\alpha k}$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$, where $\alpha > 0$, then by the Stone-Weierstrass theorem we see that $V(f; S)$ is dense in $C[0, 1]$. Other sets S and other mappings f for the Banach space $C[0, 1]$ have been considered by Korevaar [3] and Luxemburg [4]. In this note, we consider the Banach spaces $L^p = L^p(T)$ and $C = C(T)$, where T will always denote the unit circle $|z| = 1$ in the complex plane, and we take $S = \{1, e^{it}, e^{-it}, e^{i2t}, e^{-i2t}, \dots\}$. Our f will be defined by some absolutely convergent Fourier series, and in particular, some exterior conformal maps. It should be mentioned that some related but a little different problems on Hilbert spaces have been considered by Hilding [1, 2] and Pollard [5].

2. **Approximation Induced by a Fourier Series.** Let \mathfrak{V} denote the class of all Fourier series $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{ikt}$ with

$$(1) \quad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (|a_k| + |a_{-k}|) \leq |a_1| - |a_{-1}|.$$

Any Fourier series of class \mathfrak{V} converges uniformly to a continuous function on T , and we also say that this limit function belongs to class \mathfrak{V} . Hence,

$$(2) \quad f(e^{it}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} a_k e^{ikt}$$

Received by the Editors November 18, 1971.

AMS 1971 *Subject classifications*: Primary 4130; Secondary 3001.

Key words and phrases: Approximation, Fourier series, conformal mapping, The spaces L^p and C .