

SQUARE-INTEGRABLE KERNELS AND GROWTH ESTIMATES FOR THEIR SINGULAR VALUES

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Let $K(x, y)$, $0 \leq x, y \leq \pi$, be Lebesgue square-integrable. Define

$$K^{(r)}(x, y) \equiv \partial^r K(x, y) / \partial x^r \quad (r = 0, 1, 2, \dots, s)$$

for nonnegative integer s , and assume that $K(x, y)$ is extended, as an even function of x if s is even, and as an odd function of x if s is odd, into the domain $-\pi \leq x \leq 0$, and thence as a periodic function of x with period 2π . Let the singular values μ_n , where

$$\phi_n(x) = \mu_n \int_0^\pi K(x, y) \Psi_n(y) dy,$$

$$\Psi_n(x) = \mu_n \int_0^\pi \overline{K(y, x)} \phi_n(y) dy$$

with $\|\phi_n\|, \|\Psi_n\| \neq 0$, be ordered (indexed) in the natural manner according to increasing size, namely $0 < \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 \leq \mu_3 \leq \dots$.

In a perhaps overlooked paper, Smithies [8] has shown that

THEOREM 1. *If the $K^{(r)}(x, y)$, $0 \leq r \leq s-1$, are continuous in x , a.e. in y , and $K^{(s)}(x, y)$ is in $\mathcal{L}^p(x)$, a.e. in y , for some $1 < p \leq 2$, then*

$$(1) \quad \int_0^\pi \left[\int_0^\pi |K^{(s)}(x+h, y) - K^{(s)}(x-h, y)|^p dx \right]^{2/p} dy \leq C |h|^{2\alpha}$$

for constant C , where $\alpha > 0$ if $s > 0$, $\alpha > (2-p)/2p$ if $s = 0$, implies

$$1/\mu_n = O(1)/n^{\alpha+s+1-1/p} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Recognizing (1) as essentially an integrated Lipschitz condition, and using various properties associated with the class of kernels which satisfy such a condition, we can substantially generalize the above result.

We say that $K^{(s)}(x, y)$ is in $\text{Lip } \alpha$ if

$$|K^{(s)}(x+h, y) - K^{(s)}(x-h, y)| < |h|^\alpha A(y) \quad (0 < \alpha \leq 1)$$

where $A(y)$ is nonnegative and square-integrable. Likewise $K^{(s)}(x, y)$ is said to be (relatively uniformly) of bounded variation if for all $N \geq 1$ and

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