

519.6

2D

2D

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, 2D

In the paper the formulas of the evaluating of 2D Fourier's coefficients with using spline-interlineation were submitted. Cubature formulas are investigated in the case when information about function is set of values on the lines, set of knots on the Gelder's class. The estimation of error of approaching of cubature formulas are presented.

Key words: spline-interlineation, 2D Fourier's coefficients, cubature formulas.

1.

2D

[1]

2D

$f(x, y)$

2.

[2]-[4]

2D

$f(x, y)$

, , [5]
 $2D -$
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3. ,
 $2D -$
 $C_{2,L,r}^2, 0 < r \leq 1 -$
 $G = [0,1]^2$,

$$|f(x_1, y) - f(x_2, y)| \leq L|x_1 - x_2|^\alpha, \quad |f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L|y_1 - y_2|^\alpha,$$

$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_1) - f(x_1, y_2) + f(x_2, y_2)| \leq \tilde{L}|x_1 - x_2|^\alpha |y_1 - y_2|^\alpha,$$

4. **2D** ,

$$h_{0k}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in X_k \\ 0, & x \notin X_k \end{cases}, \quad k = \overline{1, \ell}; \quad H_{0j}(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \in Y_j \\ 0, & y \notin Y_j \end{cases}, \quad j = \overline{1, \ell},$$

$$X_k = [x_{k-1/2}, x_{k+1/2}], \quad Y_j = [y_{j-1/2}, y_{j+1/2}],$$

$$x_k = k\Delta - \Delta/2, \quad y_j = j\Delta - \Delta/2, \quad k, j = \overline{1, \ell}, \quad \Delta = 1/\ell.$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$f(x_k, y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad f(x, y_j), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

$$Jf(x, y) -$$

$$Jf(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} f(x_k, y)h_{0k}(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} f(x, y_j)H_{0j}(y) - \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} f(x_k, y_j)h_{0k}(x)H_{0j}(y),$$

[1]:

$$1. Jf(x_k, y) = f(x_k, y), \quad k = \overline{1, \ell}, \quad Jf(x, y_j) = f(x, y_j), \quad j = \overline{1, \ell}$$

$$2. |f(x, y) - Jf(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{\ell^2}\right) = O(\Delta^2), \quad \forall (x, y) \in G.$$

$$I_k^2(m, n), \quad k = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$I_1^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x, y) \sin 2f mx \sin 2f ny dx dy,$$

$$I_2^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x, y) \cos 2f mx \cos 2f ny dx dy,$$

$$I_3^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x, y) e^{-i2f mx} e^{-i2f ny} dx dy$$

:

$$\Phi_1^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Jf(x, y) \sin 2f mx \sin 2f ny dx dy,$$

$$\Phi_2^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Jf(x, y) \cos 2f mx \cos 2f ny dx dy,$$

$$\Phi_3^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 Jf(x, y) e^{-i2f mx} e^{-i2f ny} dx dy.$$

- $Jf(x, y)$
:

$$\Phi_1^2(m, n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2f mx dx \int_0^1 f(x_k, y) \sin 2f ny dy +$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int_0^1 f(x, y_j) \sin 2f mx dx \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2f ny dy -$$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} f(x_k, y_j) \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2f mx dx \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2f ny dy .$$

1. $f(x, y) \in C_{2,L,r}^2$ $N = 2\ell$

- $f(x_k, y), k = \overline{1, \ell}, f(x, y_j), j = \overline{1, \ell}$

$G = [0, 1]^2$.

$I_1^2(m, n)$

$\Phi_1^2(m, n)$

$\ell > 2f \max\{m, n\} :$

$$\left| I_1^2(m, n) - \Phi_1^2(m, n) \right| \leq \frac{\tilde{L}}{(r+1)^2 2^{2r}} \frac{1}{\ell^{2r}} .$$

$$J_1 f(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} f(x_k, y) h_{0k}(x), \quad k = \overline{1, \ell}, \quad J_2 f(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} f(x, y_j) H_{0j}(y), \quad j = \overline{1, \ell},$$

$$- \quad Jf(x, y) \\ Jf = (J_1 + J_2 - J_1 J_2) f . \\ f(x, y)$$

$$\left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (f(x, y) - Jf(x, y)) \sin 2f mx \sin 2f ny dx dy \right| \leq \\ \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |f(x, y) - Jf(x, y)| dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |f(x, y) - (J_1 + J_2 - J_1 J_2) f(x, y)| dx dy =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} |f(x, y) - f(x_k, y) - f(x, y_j) + f(x_k, y_j)| dx dy \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \tilde{L} |x - x_k|^r |y - y_j|^r dx dy =$$

$$= \tilde{L} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{s=1}^{\ell} \left(-\frac{(x_k - x)^{r+1}}{r+1} \Big|_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_k} + \frac{(x - x_k)^{r+1}}{r+1} \Big|_{x_k}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \times$$

$$\times \left(-\frac{(y_j - y)^{r+1}}{r+1} \Big|_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_j} + \frac{(y - y_j)^{r+1}}{r+1} \Big|_{y_j}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \right) =$$

$$= \tilde{L} \ell^2 \frac{\Delta^{r+1}}{(r+1)2^r} \frac{\Delta^{r+1}}{(r+1)2^r} = \frac{\tilde{L}}{(r+1)^2} \frac{1}{2^{2r} \ell^{2r}} .$$

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5.

2D

$$: \\ \tilde{X}_{\tilde{k}} = [\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}-1/2}, \tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}+1/2}], \quad \tilde{Y}_{\tilde{j}} = [\tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}-1/2}, \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}+1/2}], \\ \tilde{h}_{0\tilde{k}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \tilde{X}_{\tilde{k}} \\ 0, & x \notin \tilde{X}_{\tilde{k}}, \end{cases} \quad \tilde{k} = \overline{1, \ell^2}; \quad \tilde{H}_{0\tilde{j}}(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y \in \tilde{Y}_{\tilde{j}} \\ 0, & y \notin \tilde{Y}_{\tilde{j}}, \end{cases} \quad \tilde{j} = \overline{1, \ell^2},$$

$$\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}} = \tilde{k}\Delta_1 - \frac{\Delta_1}{2}, \quad \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}} = \tilde{j}\Delta_1 - \frac{\Delta_1}{2}, \quad \tilde{k}, \tilde{j} = \overline{1, \ell^2}, \quad \Delta_1 = \frac{1}{\ell^2}.$$

$$\tilde{J}f(x, y) \quad - \quad - \quad , \quad - \quad -$$

$$Jf(x, y) :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{J}f(x, y) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell^2} f(x_k, \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}}) h_{0k}(x) \tilde{H}_{0\tilde{j}}(y) + \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell^2} f(\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}}, y_j) \tilde{h}_{0\tilde{k}}(x) H_{0j}(y) - \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} f(x_k, y_j) h_{0k}(x) H_{0j}(y), \end{aligned}$$

[1]:

1. $\tilde{J}f(\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}}, y_j) = f(\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}}, y_j), \quad \tilde{k} = \overline{1, \ell^2}, \quad j = \overline{1, \ell},$
 $\tilde{J}f(x_k, \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}}) = f(x_k, \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}}), \quad j = \overline{1, \ell^2}, \quad k = \overline{1, \ell};$
2. $|f(x, y) - \tilde{J}f(x, y)| = O\left(\frac{1}{\ell^2}\right) = O(\Delta^2), \quad \forall (x, y) \in G.$

$$I_k^2(m, n), \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \quad :$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \tilde{J}f(x, y) \sin 2fmx \sin 2fny dx dy,$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_2^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \tilde{J}f(x, y) \cos 2fmx \cos 2fny dx dy,$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_3^2(m, n) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \tilde{J}f(x, y) e^{-i2fmx} e^{-i2fny} dx dy.$$

$$- \quad \tilde{J}f(x, y)$$

,

:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell^2} f(x_k, \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}}) \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2fmx dx \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2fny dy + \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \sum_{k=1}^{\ell^2} f(\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}}, y_j) \int_{\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}-\frac{1}{2}}}^{\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2fmx dx \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2fny dy - \\ &- \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} f(x_k, y_j) \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2fmx dx \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \sin 2fny dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{2.} & f(x, y) \in C_{2, L, r}^2 & f_{kj} = f(x_k, y_j), \\
k = \overline{1, m_1}, \quad j = \overline{1, m_2} & & Q = m_1 m_2, \quad m_1 = m_2 = \ell^2, \quad Q = \ell^4 \\
& & (x_k, y_j) \in G. & \Phi_1^2(m, n) \\
& & \tilde{I}_1^2(m, n)
\end{aligned}$$

$\ell > 2f \max\{m, n\}$:

$$\left| I_1^2(m, n) - \tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n) \right| \leq \frac{\tilde{L} + (r+1)2^{r+1}L}{(r+1)^2 2^{2r}} \frac{1}{\ell^{2r}}.$$

$$J_1 f(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} f(x_k, y) h_{0k}(x), \quad J_2 f(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} f(x, y_j) H_{0j}(y),$$

$$\tilde{J}_1 f(x, y) = \sum_{\tilde{k}=1}^{\ell^2} f(\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}}, y) \tilde{h}_{0\tilde{k}}(x), \quad \tilde{J}_2 f(x, y) = \sum_{\tilde{j}=1}^{\ell^2} f(x, \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}}) \tilde{H}_{0\tilde{j}}(y)$$

$$- \tilde{J}f(x, y) \quad -$$

$$Jf(x, y)$$

$$\tilde{J}f = (J_1 \tilde{J}_2 + \tilde{J}_1 J_2 - J_1 J_2) f.$$

$$f(x, y)$$

$$\left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (f(x, y) - \tilde{J}f(x, y)) \sin 2f mx \sin 2f ny dx dy \right| =$$

$$= \left| \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (f(x, y) - Jf(x, y) + Jf(x, y) - \tilde{J}f(x, y)) \sin 2f mx \sin 2f ny dx dy \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |f(x, y) - Jf(x, y)| dx dy + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |Jf(x, y) - \tilde{J}f(x, y)| dx dy.$$

$$1 \quad : \left| I_1^2(m, n) - \Phi_1^2(m, n) \right| \leq \frac{\tilde{L}}{(r+1)^2 2^{2r}} \frac{1}{\ell^{2r}}.$$

:

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 |Jf(x, y) - \tilde{J}f(x, y)| dx dy =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left| (J_1 + J_2 - J_1 J_2) f - (J_1 \tilde{J}_2 + J_2 \tilde{J}_1 - J_1 J_2) f \right| dx dy \leq$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left| (J_1 - J_1 \tilde{J}_2) f + (J_2 - J_2 \tilde{J}_1) f \right| dx dy \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left| (J_1 - J_1 \tilde{J}_2) f \right| dx dy + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left| (J_2 - J_2 \tilde{J}_1) f \right| dx dy \leq \\
& \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{\tilde{j}=1}^{\ell^2} \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} dx \int_{\tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}-\frac{1}{2}}}^{\tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}+\frac{1}{2}}} \left| f(x_k, y) - f(x_k, \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}}) \right| dy + \\
& \quad + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \sum_{\tilde{k}=1}^{\ell^2} \int_{\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}-\frac{1}{2}}}^{\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}+\frac{1}{2}}} \left| f(x, y_j) - f(\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}}, y_j) \right| dx \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} dy \leq \\
& \leq L \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} \sum_{\tilde{j}=1}^{\ell^2} \int_{x_{k-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} dx \int_{\tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}-\frac{1}{2}}}^{\tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}+\frac{1}{2}}} \left| y - \tilde{y}_{\tilde{j}} \right|^r dy + L \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \sum_{\tilde{k}=1}^{\ell^2} \int_{\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}-\frac{1}{2}}}^{\tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}+\frac{1}{2}}} \left| x - \tilde{x}_{\tilde{k}} \right|^r dx \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} dy = \\
& = L \ell \Delta \frac{\Delta_1^{\Gamma+1}}{(r+1)2^r} \ell^2 + L \ell \Delta \frac{\Delta_1^{\Gamma+1}}{(r+1)2^r} \ell^2 = 2L \frac{\Delta_1^{\Gamma}}{(r+1)2^r} = \frac{L}{(r+1)2^{r-1} \ell^{2r}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| I_1^2(m, n) - \tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n) \right| \leq \left| I_1^2(m, n) - \Phi_1^2(m, n) \right| + \left| \Phi_1^2(m, n) - \tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n) \right| \leq \\
& \leq \frac{\tilde{L}}{(r+1)^2 2^{2r}} \frac{1}{\ell^{2r}} + \frac{L}{(r+1)2^{r-1}} \frac{1}{\ell^{2r}} = \frac{\tilde{L} + (r+1)2^{r+1}L}{(r+1)^2 2^{2r}} \frac{1}{\ell^{2r}}. \\
& \quad \tilde{\Phi}_k^2(m, n), \quad k=1, 2, 3,
\end{aligned}$$

$$v = \frac{\tilde{L} + (r+1)2^{r+1}L}{(r+1)^2 2^{2r}} \frac{1}{\ell^{2r}} \quad Q = \ell^4$$

$$, \quad \tilde{Q} = O(\ell^3).$$

6.

$$[6] \quad , \quad g(u) = \arccos u$$

:

$$\left| \arccos u_1 - \arccos u_2 \right| \leq \frac{f}{\sqrt{2}} |u_1 - u_2|^{r/2}, \quad \forall u_1, u_2 \in [-1, 1], \quad 0 < r < 1.$$

$$f(x, y) \in C_{2, L, r}^2 :$$

$$f(x, y) = \arccos^2 \left(xy + \sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1-y^2} \right).$$

$$v = \left| I_1^2(m, n) - \tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n) \right| \leq \left| I_1^2(m, n) - \Phi_1^2(m, n) \right| + \left| \Phi_1^2(m, n) - \tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n) \right| = v_1 + v_2 = \tilde{v} .$$

. 1.

			$I_1^2(m, n)$	$\tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n)$
m	n	ℓ	$I_1^2(m, n)$	$\tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n)$
2	3	10	-0.015286618346109	-0.015290411046625
		20	-0.015286618346109	-0.015286853697802
		30	-0.015286618346109	-0.015286659986594
3	4	10	-0.008056465302083	-0.008059596324498
		20	-0.008056465302083	-0.008056653340502
		30	-0.008056465302083	-0.00805648897002
4	5	20	-0.004993788721127	-0.004993970112124
		30	-0.004993788721127	-0.00499381802974
		40	-0.004993788721127	-0.004993795668839

. 2.

			$I_1^2(m, n)$	$\Phi_1^2(m, n)$	$\Phi_1^2(m, n)$	$\tilde{\Phi}_1^2(m, n)$
m	n	ℓ	v_1	v_2		
2	3	10	0.0000001049458	0.000003897646316		
		20	0.000000053819045	0.000000289170738		
		30	0.000000021649813	0.000000063290298		
3	4	10	0.000000034044084	0.00000309697833		
		20	0.000000041822528	0.000000229860947		
		30	0.000000019568825	0.000000043236762		
4	5	20	0.00000002601411	0.000000207405106		
		30	0.000000013007693	0.000000042316307		
		40	0.000000009453601	0.000000016401312		

. 3.

			v	$\tilde{v} = v_1 + v_2$
m	n	ℓ	v	$v_1 + v_2$
2	3	10	0.000003792700516	0.000004002592116
		20	0.000000235351693	0.000000342989783
		30	0.000000041640485	0.000000084940111
3	4	10	0.000003131022415	0.000003131022415
		20	0.000000188038419	0.000000271683476
		30	0.000000023667937	0.000000062805587
4	5	20	0.000000181390996	0.000000233419216
		30	0.000000029308613	0.000000055324
		40	0.000000006947712	0.000000025854913

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- 7.
- 2D
- $\tilde{Q} = O(\ell^3)$.
- $Q = \ell^4$
- 3D
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