<u>МАТЕМАТИКА/МАТНЕМАТІСS</u>

ON THE ASYMPTOTICS OF THE GENERALIZED FUP-FUNCTIONS

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In [1] V.A. Rvachev introduced the function

$$\operatorname{Fup}_{n}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{t}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{t}{2^{n+1}}} \right)^{n+1} \prod_{j=n+2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{t}{2^{j}}}{\frac{t}{2^{j}}} dt,$$
$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

This function has various applications in such branches of mathematics as approximation theory [1, 2], wavelet theory [3] and mathematical modeling [4, 5]. Therefore the asymptotic behavior of $\operatorname{Fup}_n(x)$ as $n \to \infty$ is of interest.

In this paper we construct a generalization of the function $\operatorname{Fup}_n(x)$ and consider the problem of its asymptotics.

Consider the function

$$\sup_{s}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} F_{s}(t) dt , F_{s}(t) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} \frac{st}{(2s)^{k}}}{s^{2} \cdot \frac{t}{(2s)^{k}} \cdot \sin \frac{t}{(2s)^{k}}},$$

 $s \in \Box$

which is a solution with a compact support of the functional differential equation

$$y'(x) = 2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{s} (y(2sx+2s-2k+1)-y(2sx-2k+1)).$$

The function $mup_s(x)$ was introduced by V.A. Rvachev and G.A. Starets in [6].

Let

$$f_{s,N,n}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{t}{N}}{\frac{t}{N}} \right)^{n+1} F_s\left(\frac{t}{N}\right) dt,$$

where $n, N \in \Box$. It is obvious that this function is a generalization of the function $Fup_n(x)$. Hence we will call it the generalized Fup-function.

Theorem 1. For any $x \in \Box$ it is true that

$$\left| \frac{1}{N} f_{s,N,n}\left(\frac{x}{N}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \frac{n+1}{3}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right| \le \frac{2M+1}{\sqrt{(n+1)^3}} + \frac{0,9^{n-1}}{2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)e^{\frac{n+1}{6}}},$$

where $M = \int_{-1}^{1} x^2 mup_s(x) dx$.

So there exists an asymptote of generalized Fupfunction and the first term of its asymptotic expansion is obtained.

Note that if $N = 2(2s)^n$ then $f_{s,N,n}(x)$ equals to the function $Fmup_s^{[n]}(x)$ which was introduced in [7].

Functions $Fup_n(x)$ and $Fmup_s^{[n]}(x)$ have "good" approximation properties.

Let \tilde{W}_{∞}^{r} be a class of functions $f \in C_{[-\pi,\pi]}^{r}$ such that $f^{(j)}(-\pi) = f^{(j)}(\pi)$ for any $j = 0, 1, \dots, r-1$ and $\left\| f^{(r)} \right\|_{C[-\pi,\pi]} \le 1$. Denote by \tilde{W}_{2}^{r} a class of functions

 $f \in C_{[-\pi,\pi]}^{r-1}$ such that $f^{(j)}(-\pi) = f^{(j)}(\pi)$ for any j = 0, 1, ..., r-1, $f^{(r-1)}(x)$ is absolutely continuous and $\|f^{(r)}\|_{L_2[-\pi,\pi]} \leq 1$. Spaces of linear combinations of shifts of the function $\operatorname{Fup}_n(x)$ are asymptotically extremal for approximating \tilde{W}_{∞}^r in the norm of $C[-\pi,\pi]$ [1] and extremal for approximating \tilde{W}_{∞}^r in the norm of $C[-\pi,\pi]$ [1] and extremal for approximating \tilde{W}_{∞}^r in the norm of L₂[$-\pi,\pi$] [2]. It was shown in [7] that spaces of linear combinations of shifts of the function $\operatorname{Fmup}_s^{[n]}(x)$ are asymptotically extremal for approximating functions from the classes \tilde{W}_2^r in the norm of $L_2[-\pi,\pi]$. Moreover, $\operatorname{Fup}_n(x)$ and $\operatorname{Fmup}_s^{[n]}(x)$ are infinitely smooth and locally supported. Therefore these functions are convenient to use from the practical point of view and theorem 1 provides their usage for large n.

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SOLUTION OF REAL LIFE STRUCTURAL-PARAMETRIC IDENTIFICATION PROBLEMS USING CONTINUED FRACTIONS

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Introduction. Although, system identification methods utilizing experimental data in a form of discrete-time series are widely used nowadays, there still not exists a well-developed universally recognized