

On N and $\mathbb{R}^n$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$

progress on the

[illegible]

n^o  cc cy^o **N**  d  **L/λ**

$\mathbf{v}$ $\frac{1}{n}$ and $\mathbf{C}^1$ $\mathbf{D}^1$ and $\mathbf{S}^1$ $\mathbf{A}^1$ $\mathbf{v}_N$ $\mathbf{y}_N$

$$\|\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_N\| \leq C \frac{1}{N^{\frac{1}{2}} S_N} \|\mathbf{v} - \boldsymbol{\varphi}_N\|,$$

$\mathbf{S}_N$ $\mathbf{N}$ $\mathbf{S}_N$ $\mathbf{C} >$ and $\mathbf{N}_0 >$ $\mathbf{N} \geq \mathbf{N}_0$

$\mathbf{S}$ $\mathbf{B}$ $\mathbf{d}$ $\mathbf{on}$ $\mathbf{c}$ $\mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{f}$ $\mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{c}$ $\mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{y}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{f}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{d}$ $\mathbf{c}$ $\mathbf{n}$

$\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \infty$ $\mathbf{S}_N$

$\mathbf{k}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{y}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{c}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{d}$ $\mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{d}$ $\mathbf{o}$ $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \infty$

$\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \infty$

$\mathbf{N}$ $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \infty$ $\mathbf{S}$

$\mathbf{N}$ $\mathbf{N} \geq \mathbf{N}_0$ $\mathbf{k}$ $\mathbf{C}$ $\mathbf{d}$ $\mathbf{nd}$ $\mathbf{on}$ $\mathbf{k}$ $\mathbf{o}$

For α sufficiently small, $\mathbf{B}$ and α are independent of ϵ . Moreover, for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\alpha_0 = \alpha_0(\epsilon) > 0$ such that for all $\alpha \in (0, \alpha_0)$, $\mathbf{S}_N \in L_2(\Gamma)$ and $\mathbf{v}_N \in \mathbf{S}_N$.

$$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{v}_N, \mathbf{w}_N) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{w}_N)_{L_2(\Gamma)}, \quad \forall \mathbf{w}_N \in \mathbf{S}_N,$$

where $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}/\alpha$ is the symmetric positive definite matrix.

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 and θ_2 n y n o ood o n t_1 and t_2 and θ_3 and θ_4

Consider the function $V(s, k)$ defined by the integral

$$V(s, k) = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-kx}}{1 - e^{-x}} dx$$

where $s = \sigma + i\tau$ and $k = k_1 + ik_2$ with $k_1 > 0$ and $k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. The function $V(s, k)$ is analytic in the half-plane $\sigma > 0$ and has a branch cut along the imaginary axis for $\sigma = 0$.

For all $L, M \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, the function $V(s, k)$ admits a decomposition of the form:

$$V(s, k) = \sum_{n=0}^{L+M} k^{-1/3-2n/3} b_n(s) k^{1/3} Z_n(s) + R_{L,M}(s, k),$$

for $s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i\mathbb{R}$, where the remainder term has its n th derivative bounded, for $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, by

$$|D^n R_{L,M}(s, k)| \leq C_{L,M,n} k^{-\mu+n/3},$$

where $\mu = \frac{2}{3}L$, M and $C_{L,M,n}$ is independent of k . The functions b and Z are C^∞ π -periodic functions. Z has simple zeros at t_1 and t_2

$\frac{1}{2} \leq \alpha \leq 1$ and $\beta \geq 0$ are fixed. For all $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ there exist constants $C_n > 0$ independent of k and $s \in \mathbb{R}$, π , such that for all k sufficiently large,

$$|D^n V(s, k)| \leq C_n \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0, \\ k^{-1} k^{-1/3} |\omega(s)|^{-n-2}, & n \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

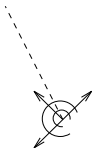
where $\omega(s) = s - t_1 - t_2 - s$. These estimates are uniform in $s \in \mathbb{R}$, π .

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \geq 1$ we have

$$|D^n V(s, k)| \leq C_n k^{-1} k^{-1/3} |\omega(s)|^{-n-2}$$
 and on the other hand

$$|D^n V(s, k)| \leq C_n k^{-1} k^{-1/3} |\omega(s)|^{-n-2}$$
 for $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $k \geq 1$.

A diagram showing a central hexagon with six circles attached to its sides. Each circle has an arrow pointing away from the hexagon, representing a vector field.



$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$, uniformly in $\eta > 0$.

$$\|S\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi k}}.$$

A An on n c on o o n n o

$$\|I_1 R_0^{-1}, I_2 k\| \leq \eta \leq \|u_1 R_0^{-1}, u_2 k\|,$$

[illegible]

$$\eta \quad \mathbf{R}_0^{-1} \quad \mathbf{k},$$

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