# Cesàro means of Jacobi expansions on the parabolic biangle

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November 10, 2018

Abstract. We study Cesàro  $(C, \delta)$  means for two-variable Jacobi polynomials on the parabolic biangle  $B = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x_1^2 \leq x_2 \leq 1\}$ . Using the product formula derived by Koornwinder & Schwartz for this polynomial system, the Cesàro operator can be interpreted as a convolution operator. We then show that the Cesàro  $(C, \delta)$  means of the orthogonal expansion on the biangle are uniformly bounded if  $\delta > \alpha + \beta + 1$ ,  $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \geq \beta \geq 0$ . Furthermore, for  $\delta \geq \alpha + 2\beta + \frac{3}{2}$  the means define positive linear operators.

**Keywords.** orthogonal expansion, Cesàro summability, parabolic biangle, two-variable orthogonal polynomials, positive linear operators, convolution operators

## 1 Introduction

Multivariate analogs of classical orthogonal polynomials are of great interest in many areas of applied analysis and approximation. Although, there is a beautiful theory of orthogonal polynomials in one variable (cf. [10]), it is much harder to develop a picture as comprehensive as in the univariate case for orthogonal polynomials in several variables (cf. [3]). Among classical orthogonal polynomials in one variable the family of Jacobi polynomials plays a special role. Their importance is partly due to the fact that there are connections of these polynomials to group representations and the eigensystem of the Laplace-Beltrami operator for certain compact symmetric spaces. In the two-dimensional setting, Koornwinder [5, 6] discusses seven classes of Jacobi polynomials, studying spherical functions on homogeneous spaces of rank 2, or using quadratic transformations of known examples of Jacobi polynomials, as well as analytic continuation with respect to some parameters. Among these classes, there are bivariate Jacobi polynomials on the biangle. The *parabolic biangle* is the closed subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by

$$B = \{ \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \le x_1^2 \le x_2 \le 1 \}.$$

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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

The system of bivariate orthogonal polynomials defined on the set B has first been introduced by Agahanov [1]. The polynomials can be explicitly expressed in terms of the univariate Jacobi polynomials. In order to provide the explicit formulae let us recall some basic facts for Jacobi polynomials.

For  $\alpha, \beta > -1$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$  the Jacobi polynomials are defined as

$$P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) = \frac{(\alpha+1)_n}{n!} F\left(-n, n+\alpha+\beta+1; \alpha+1; \frac{1-x}{2}\right),$$

where F(a, b; c; x) denotes the Gaussian hypergeometric function. Given the weight function  $w^{(\alpha,\beta)}$  defined as

$$w^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+2)}{2^{\alpha+\beta+1}\Gamma(\alpha+1)\Gamma(\beta+1)}(1-x)^{\alpha}(1+x)^{\beta}, \quad x \in [-1,1],$$

the Jacobi polynomials satisfy the following orthogonality relation.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_m^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) w^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) dx = \delta_{n,m} h_n^{(\alpha,\beta)},$$

where

$$h_n^{(\alpha,\beta)} = \frac{(\alpha+1)_n(\beta+1)_n(\alpha+\beta+1)}{n!(\alpha+\beta+2)_n(\alpha+\beta+2n+1)_n}.$$
 (1.1)

We are now ready to define the orthogonal polynomials system on B. For  $\alpha, \beta > -1$  and  $n \ge k \ge 0$  let

$$P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) = P_{n-k}^{(\alpha-\frac{1}{2},\beta+k)}(2x_2-1) \cdot x_2^{\frac{k}{2}} P_k^{(\beta-\frac{1}{2},\beta-\frac{1}{2})}(x_1x_2^{-\frac{1}{2}}), \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1,x_2) \in B.$$
(1.2)

Note that the polynomial is of degree k in  $x_1$  and of degree n - k in  $x_2$  and thus, of total degree n. Furthermore,

$$P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{e}) = \frac{\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-k} \left(\beta + \frac{1}{2}\right)_k}{(n-k)!k!},$$

where  $\mathbf{e} = (1, 1) \in B$ . Moreover, for  $\alpha, \beta$  fixed these polynomials are orthogonal with respect to the weight function

$$W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\alpha + \beta + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\beta + \frac{1}{2}\right)} (1 - x_2)^{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} (x_2 - x_1^2)^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}, \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in B.$$
(1.3)

Thus, for the  $L^2$ -norm of the polynomials  $P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}$  we obtain the expression

$$(g_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta})^{-1} = \int_{B} |P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x})|^{2} W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}$$
  
=  $h_{n-k}^{(\alpha-\frac{1}{2},\beta+k)} h_{k}^{(\beta-\frac{1}{2},\beta-\frac{1}{2})}.$  (1.4)

To keep the notation simple we write  $L^p(B)$  for the Lebesgue spaces  $L^p(B, W^{\alpha,\beta})$ ,  $1 \le p \le \infty$ , where for  $p = \infty$  the space  $L^{\infty}(B)$  is understood to be the space of continuous functions on B with the supremum norm.

We want to study Cesàro means of orthogonal expansions with respect to the system  $\{P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}: 0 \leq k \leq n\}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ , on B.

For  $\delta \geq 0$ , the Cesàro  $(C, \delta)$  means  $s_n^{\delta}$  of a sequence  $(c_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$  are defined as

$$s_n^{\delta} = \frac{1}{\binom{n+\delta}{n}} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-k+\delta-1}{n-k} s_k = \frac{1}{\binom{n+\delta}{n}} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-k+\delta}{n-k} c_k, \quad (1.5)$$

where  $s_n$  denotes the *n*-th partial sum  $\sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k$ . The sequence  $(s_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$  is called  $(C, \delta)$  summable if  $s_n^{\delta}$  converges for  $n \to \infty$ . For simplicity, we set  $A_n^{\delta} = \binom{n+\delta}{n}$ .

The study of Cesàro means for orthogonal expansions has a long history. It is worthwhile to note that in the multivariate setting, there is a strong influence of the domain of definition, which is up to now not fully understood. For example, the Cesàro means for the *Chebyshev weight function*  $1/\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}$  converge uniformly on the unit square for all  $\delta > 0$ . On the unit ball, there is in contrast a *critical index* for the weight  $1/\sqrt{1-||x||^2}$ , which means, uniform convergence does not hold if  $\delta \leq \frac{d-1}{2}$ . The same is true for the standard simplex (cf. [2, 9] for further details). The parabolic biangle is in some sense an intermediate region having both, a smooth curved boundary as well as singularities. As we will show below, for  $1/\sqrt{(1-x_2)(x_2-x_1^2)}$  on this region uniform convergence holds if  $\delta > 1$ .

In the following section we will introduce the Cesàro means for the orthogonal expansion on the biangle. Since one crucial point for our following discussion is the fact that the Cesàro means can be interpreted as a convolution operator, we recall some facts on the convolution structure on the parabolic biangle. In Section 3 our main results are stated, while the proof of Theorem 3.2, our main result, is given in the last section. Throughout the paper we will use the letter c for a generic constant which does not have to be the same in every occurrence.

### 2 Cesàro means on the biangle

The Fourier coefficient of a function  $f \in L^1(B)$  with respect to the orthogonal system  $\{P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}: 0 \leq k \leq n\}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ , is given by

$$\widehat{f}(n,k) = \int_{B} f(\mathbf{y}) P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}, \qquad (2.1)$$

where  $0 \leq k \leq n, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ .

The projection of f onto the space of polynomials of degree n is given by

$$\mathcal{P}_n f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \widehat{f}(n,k) P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) g_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta} = \int_B f(\mathbf{x}) P_n(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}, \qquad (2.2)$$

with kernel

$$P_n(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{k=0}^n P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) g_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}$$

#### 2 CESÀRO MEANS ON THE BIANGLE

We want to study approximate expansions of functions using summability methods. Let us therefore recall the definition of Cesàro means.

The Cesàro  $(C, \delta)$  means of the expansion (2.2) are given by

$$\mathcal{S}_{n}^{\delta}f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{A_{n-k}^{\delta}}{A_{n}^{\delta}} \mathcal{P}_{k}f(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{B} f(\mathbf{y})\mathcal{K}_{n}^{\delta}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}, \qquad (2.3)$$

where the summability kernel is given by

$$\mathcal{K}_{n}^{\delta}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{A_{n-k}^{\delta}}{A_{n}^{\delta}} P_{k}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{k} \frac{A_{n-k}^{\delta}}{A_{n}^{\delta}} P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) g_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{A_{n-k}^{\delta-1}}{A_{n}^{\delta}} \mathcal{K}_{k}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}).$$
(2.4)

Here and for the remaining part of the paper we simply write  $S_n$  for  $S_n^0$  and  $\mathcal{K}_n$  for  $\mathcal{K}_n^0$ . Now, a key observation is that the operators  $\mathcal{P}_n$  and  $\mathcal{S}_n^{\delta}$  can be written as convolution operators. In order to see how this works, we need to outline some facts concerning the convolution structure on B associated with the polynomial system  $\{P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}: 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ .

Convolution structures are commonly based on product formulas. For the polynomials  $P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}$  such a construction was given by Koornwinder and Schwartz [7]. We need some notation. For  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)$  with  $|x_1|, |x_2| \in [0, 1], 0 \leq r \leq 1$ , and  $\psi, \psi_j \in [0, \pi], j = 1, 2, 3$ , define

$$D(\mathbf{x}; r, \psi) = x_1 x_2 + (1 - x_1^2)^{1/2} (1 - x_2^2)^{1/2} r \cos \psi,$$
  

$$E(\mathbf{x}; r, \psi) = (x_1^2 x_2^2 + (1 - x_1^2)(1 - x_2^2)r^2 + 2x_1 x_2(1 - x_1^2)^{1/2}(1 - x_2^2)^{1/2} r \cos \psi)^{1/2},$$

and, setting  $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2)$ ,

$$F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; r, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3) = E(\mathbf{x}; r, \psi_1) D\left[\frac{D(\mathbf{x}; r, \psi_1)}{E(\mathbf{x}; r, \psi_1)}, D\left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}, \frac{y_1}{y_2}; 1, \psi_2\right); 1, \psi_3\right],$$

where  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \neq 0$ . Moreover, we define the following measures

$$dm^{\alpha,\beta}(r,\psi) = \frac{2\Gamma(\alpha+1/2)\Gamma(\beta+1/2)}{\Gamma(\alpha-\beta)\Gamma(\beta+1/2)\Gamma(\beta)\Gamma(1/2)} (1-r^2)^{\alpha-\beta-1}r^{2\beta}\sin^{2\beta-1}\psi \,dr\,d\psi$$

and

$$d\mu^{\alpha,\beta}(r,\psi_1,\psi_2,\psi_3) = c_{\alpha,\beta}(1-r^2)^{\alpha-\beta-3/2}r^{2\beta} \\ \times \sin^{2\beta-1}\psi_2 \sin^{2\beta-1}\psi_3 \sin^{2\beta}\psi_1 \, dr d\psi_1 \, d\psi_2 \, d\psi_3,$$

where  $c_{\alpha,\beta}$  is a constant so that  $d\mu^{\alpha,\beta}$  is a probability measure.

Koornwinder and Schwartz [7] proved the following product formula for the orthogonal polynomials on the parabolic biangle.

**Theorem 2.1** Let  $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \ge \beta \ge 0$ . Assume that  $0 \le |x_1| \le x_2 \le 1$  and  $0 \le |y_1| \le y_2 \le 1$ . Then if  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2), \mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2) \in B \setminus \{0\}$ , we have that

$$P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(x_1, x_2^2) P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(y_1, y_2^2) = P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{e}) \int_{[0,1]\times[0,\pi]^3} P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(E^2(\mathbf{x}; r, \psi), F(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}; r, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3)) d\mu^{\alpha,\beta}(r, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3).$$

If  $0 \leq |x_1| \leq x_2 \leq 1$  and  $\mathbf{y} = 0$  we have that

$$P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(x_1,x_2^2) P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(0) = P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{e}) \int_{[0,1]\times[0,\pi]^3} P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(E^2(\mathbf{x};r,\psi), D(\mathbf{x};r,\psi_1)) \, dm^{\alpha,\beta+1/2}(r,\psi_1).$$

For our aim we do not need the product formula in its explicit form, rather than its existence, which gives rise to the convolution structure on the parabolic biangle. Thus, let us restate the product formula in a convenient form:

$$P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) = P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{e}) \int_{B} P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{z}) \ d\omega_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{z}), \qquad (2.5)$$

where  $d\omega_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{z})$  is a probability measure.

Formula (2.5) gives rise to a generalized translation operator on B in the following way. For  $f \in C(B)$  we define

$$T_{\mathbf{x}}f(\mathbf{y}) = \int_{B} f(\mathbf{z}) \ d\omega_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{z}), \quad \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in B.$$

It can be shown that  $T_{\mathbf{x}}$  extends to a bounded linear operator on  $L^p(B)$  with  $||T_{\mathbf{x}}||_p \leq 1$ ,  $\mathbf{x} \in B$ , for every  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ . The convolution of functions  $f, g \in L^1(B)$  is then defined as

$$f * g(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{B} f(\mathbf{y}) T_{\mathbf{x}} g(\mathbf{y}) \ W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) \ d\mathbf{y}, \quad \mathbf{x} \in B.$$
(2.6)

This convolution product is associative and commutative. Moreover, the following estimate holds true for all  $f, g \in L^p(B)$ :

$$||f * g||_p \le ||f||_1 ||g||_p, \quad 1 \le p \le \infty.$$
 (2.7)

In view of formulae (2.5) and (2.6) it becomes obvious that the operator  $S_n^{\delta}$  can be written as convolution operator. To be precise, we have the following result.

**Proposition 2.1** If  $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \ge \beta \ge 0$ ,  $\delta > 0$ , and  $\mathbf{x} \in B$ , then for every  $f \in L^p(B)$  we have that

$$S_n^{\delta} f(\mathbf{x}) = K_n^{\delta} * f(\mathbf{x}), \qquad (2.8)$$

where  $K_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{K}_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{e})$  and  $\mathbf{e} = (1, 1)$ .

*Proof.* From equations (2.3) and (2.4) we obtain, using the product formula (2.5), that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_n^{\delta} f(\mathbf{x}) &= \int_B f(\mathbf{y}) \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^k \frac{A_{n-k}^{\delta}}{A_n^{\delta}} P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{e}) T_{\mathbf{x}} P_{n,k}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y} \\ &= K_n^{\delta} * f(\mathbf{x}). \end{aligned}$$

Now from inequality (2.7) an estimate for the operator norm of  $\mathcal{S}_n^{\delta}$  follows, i.e.,  $\|\mathcal{S}_n^{\delta}\|_p \leq \|K_n^{\delta}\|_1$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ . Notice that  $K_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x})$  is the kernel  $\mathcal{K}_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  when  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{e}$ . The uniform convergence of the  $(C, \delta)$  means on B is reduced to convergence at a point. We state this formerly as a corollary.

**Corollary 2.2** If  $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \ge \beta \ge 0$ ,  $\delta > 0$ , and  $f \in L^p(B)$ , the Cesàro  $(C, \delta)$  means  $\mathcal{S}_n^{\delta} f$  converge uniformly on B if  $\mathcal{S}_n^{\delta} f$  converges at the point  $\mathbf{e}$ , which holds, in turn, if

$$\|K_n^{\delta}\|_1 = \int_B |K_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x})| W^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \le c < \infty$$
(2.9)

uniformly in n.

### 3 Summability of Cesàro expansions on the biangle

As shown in Corollary 2.2, it is sufficient to establish (2.9). For this purpose, it is essential to derive a closed formula for the kernel  $K_n^{\delta}$ , which we state below.

**Theorem 3.1** For  $\alpha, \beta > -\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\mathbf{x} \in B$  we have that

$$K_{n}(\mathbf{x}) = P_{n}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(1)$$

$$\times \int_{-1}^{1} P_{n}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(\frac{1}{2}(1+t)^{2} + (1-t^{2})x_{1} + \frac{1}{2}(1-t)^{2}x_{2} - 1) w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t) dt.$$
(3.1)

*Proof.* We derive this formula from the addition formula for Jacobi polynomials  $P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}$  established by Koornwinder (cf. [5, (4.14)]).

$$P_{n}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\frac{1}{2}(1+\xi)(1+\eta) + \frac{1}{2}(1-\xi)(1-\eta)r^{2} + (1-\xi^{2})^{1/2}(1-\eta^{2})^{1/2}r\cos\psi - 1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{k} a_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha,\beta)} \quad (1-\xi)^{(k+l)/2}(1+\xi)^{(k-l)/2}P_{n-k}^{(\alpha+k+l,\beta+k-l)}(\xi)$$

$$\cdot \quad (1-\eta)^{(k+l)/2}(1+\eta)^{(k-l)/2}P_{n-k}^{(\alpha+k+l,\beta+k-l)}(\eta)$$

$$\cdot \quad P_{l}^{(\alpha-\beta-1,\beta+k-l)}(2r^{2}-1)r^{k-l}P_{k-l}^{(\beta-1/2,\beta-1/2)}(\cos\psi),$$
(3.2)

where the coefficients  $a_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha,\beta)}$  are given by

$$a_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha,\beta)} = (k+l+\alpha)(k-l+\beta)$$

$$\times \frac{(n+\alpha+\beta+1)_k(2\beta+1)_{k-l}(n-l+\beta+1)_l(n-k)!}{2^{2k}(k+\alpha)(\frac{1}{2}(k-l)+\beta)(\beta+1)_k(k+\alpha+1)_{n-k+l}(\beta+1/2)_{k-l}}.$$
(3.3)

By definition (2.4) we have that

$$K_n(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{e}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^k P_{k,l}^{\alpha, \beta}(\mathbf{x}) P_{k,l}^{\alpha, \beta}(\mathbf{e}) g_{n,k}^{\alpha, \beta}$$

From the fact that  $P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(1) = (\alpha + 1)_n/n!$ , it follows that

$$P_{k,l}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{e}) = P_{k-l}^{(\alpha-\frac{1}{2},\beta+k)}(1)P_l^{(\beta-\frac{1}{2},\beta-\frac{1}{2})}(1) = \frac{(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})_{k-l}(\beta+\frac{1}{2})_l}{(k-l)!l!}$$

In the addition formula (3.2), set  $\xi = \eta = t$ ,  $r = \sqrt{x_2}$ ,  $r \cos \psi = x_1$ , and replace  $\alpha$  by  $\alpha + \beta + 1/2$  to obtain

$$P_n^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)} \left( \frac{1}{2} (1+t)^2 + (1-t^2) x_1 + \frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2 x_2 - 1 \right)$$
  
=  $\sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^k a_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)} (1-t)^{k+l} (1+t)^{k-l} \left[ P_{n-k}^{(\alpha+\beta+k+l+\frac{1}{2},\beta+k-l)}(t) \right]^2$   
 $\times P_l^{(\alpha-\frac{1}{2},\beta+k-l)} (2x_2-1) x_2^{\frac{k-l}{2}} P_{k-l}^{(\beta-\frac{1}{2},\beta-\frac{1}{2})} \left( \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_2}} \right).$ 

The product of the last three terms in the sum is precisely  $P_{k,k-l}^{\alpha,\beta}$ . Integrating the above equation with respect to  $w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t)dt$  gives

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_n^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)} \left(\frac{1}{2}(1+t)^2 + (1-t^2)x_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-t)^2x_2 - 1\right) w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t) dt$$
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{k} a_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)} b_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha,\beta)} P_{k,k-l}^{\alpha,\beta}(x),$$

where

$$b_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha,\beta)} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ P_{n-k}^{(\alpha+\beta+k+l+\frac{1}{2},\beta+k-l)}(t) \right]^2 (1-t)^{k+l} (1+t)^{k-l} w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t) dt.$$

Using (1.1) and the explicit formula of  $a_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}$  it can be verified that

$$a_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}b_{n,k,l}^{(\alpha,\beta)} = g_{k-l,k}^{\alpha,\beta}P_{k,k-l}^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{e})[P_n^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(1)]^{-1}h_n^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}.$$

This proves the stated formula.

We will use the abbreviation  $z(\mathbf{x}; t)$  for the argument of the univariate Jacobi polynomial in equation (3.1), i.e.,

$$z(\mathbf{x};t) = \frac{1}{2}(1+t)^2 + (1-t^2)x_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1-t)^2x_2 - 1, \qquad \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in B.$$

Using Theorem 3.1 we obtain the following form of the Cesàro kernel.

**Corollary 3.1** Let  $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \ge \beta \ge 0$  and  $\delta > 0$ . Then for all  $\mathbf{x} \in B$  and  $f \in L^p(B)$ ,  $1 \le p \le \infty$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} K_{n}^{\delta}(\mathbf{x}) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{A_{n-k}^{\delta-1}}{A_{n}^{\delta}} h_{k}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)} P_{k}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(1) \int_{-1}^{1} P_{k}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(z(\mathbf{x};t)) w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t) dt \\ &= \frac{A_{n}^{\delta-1}}{A_{n}^{\delta}} \int_{-1}^{1} k_{n}^{\delta-1}(z(\mathbf{x};t)) w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t) dt, \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

where  $k_n^{\delta}$  is the univariate Cesàro  $(C, \delta)$  kernel,

$$k_{n}^{\delta}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{A_{n-k}^{\delta}}{A_{n}^{\delta}} h_{k}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)} P_{k}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(1) P_{k}^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t)$$

Equation (3.4) allows us to establish (2.9) by working with the univariate kernel  $k_n^{\delta}$ . This leads to our main result in this paper.

**Theorem 3.2** Let  $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \geq \beta \geq 0$ . The  $(C, \delta)$  means of the orthogonal expansions with respect to  $W_B^{\alpha,\beta}$  converge uniformly to f on B for every continuous function f if  $\delta > \alpha + \beta + 1$ .

The proof of Theorem 3.2 will be stated in Section 4. The proof involves sharp estimates on various pieces, which indicates that the order  $\delta > \alpha + \beta + 1$  is sharp. In other words, we conjecture that the convergence fails if  $\delta \leq \alpha + \beta + 1$ .

The compact formula (3.4) also allows us to deduce positivity of the  $(C, \delta)$  means on B from its counterpart of univariate Jacobi expansions.

**Theorem 3.3** Let  $\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \ge \beta \ge 0$ . The  $(C, \alpha + 2\beta + 3/2)$  means of the orthogonal expansions with respect to  $W_B^{\alpha,\beta}$  define positive linear operators.

*Proof.* In [4] it is proved that the  $(C, \mu + \nu + 2)$  means of the univariate Jacobi expansion

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [h_n^{\mu,\nu}]^{-1} P_n^{(\mu,\nu)}(1) P_n^{(\mu,\nu)}(x)$$

are nonnegative for  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $\mu \geq \nu \geq -1/2$ . By Corollary 3.1, the  $(C, \delta)$  means of  $K_n(\mathbf{x})$  are the integrals of the  $(C, \delta - 1)$  means of the Jacobi expansions for  $w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}$ , which shows that  $K_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x})$  is nonnegative for  $\delta = \alpha + 2\beta + 3/2$ . By the product formula,  $\mathcal{K}_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = T_{\mathbf{x}}\mathcal{K}_n(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{y})$ , and  $T_{\mathbf{x}}$  is an integral against a nonnegative measure, it follows that  $\mathcal{K}_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \geq 0$  for  $\delta = \alpha + 2\beta + 3/2$ .

We note that if the  $(C, \delta_0)$  means are nonnegative, then the  $(C, \delta)$  means are nonnegative for all  $\delta \geq \delta_0$ . The positivity implies  $||K_n^{\delta}||_1 = 1$ , hence, convergence of the means. However, since convergence of the  $(C, \delta)$  means implies the convergence of the  $(C, \delta')$ means for  $\delta' > \delta$ , the convergence also follows form Theorem 3.2.

## 4 Proof of Theorem 3.2

We start with a result in [10, p. 261, (9.4.13)] and its extension in [8] given in the following lemma.

**Lemma 4.1** Let  $k_n^{\delta}(w^{(\xi,\eta)}; u)$ ,  $u \in [-1,1]$ , denote the kernel for the univariate Cesàro  $(C,\delta)$  means of the Jacobi expansion with respect to the weight function  $w^{(\xi,\eta)}$  on [-1,1]. Then for any  $\xi, \eta > -1$  such that  $\xi + \eta + \delta + 3 > 0$  we have that

$$k_n^{\delta}(w^{(\xi,\eta)};t) = \sum_{j=0}^J b_j(\xi,\eta,\delta,n) P_n^{(\xi+\delta+j+1,\eta)}(t) + G_n^{\delta}(t),$$

where J is a fixed integer and

$$G_{n}^{\delta}(t) = \sum_{j=J+1}^{\infty} d_{j}(\xi, \eta, \delta, n) k_{n}^{\delta+j}(w^{(\xi,\eta)}, 1, t).$$

Moreover, the coefficients satisfy the inequalities

$$|b_j(\xi,\eta,\delta,n)| \le cn^{\xi+1-\delta-j}$$
 and  $|d_j(\xi,\eta,\delta,n)| \le cj^{-\xi-\eta-\delta-4}$ .

Furthermore, we will need an estimate for the univariate kernel which was proved in [9, Lemma 5.2].

**Lemma 4.2** Let  $k_n^{\delta}(w^{(\xi,\eta)}; u)$ ,  $u \in [-1,1]$ , denote the kernel for the univariate Cesàro  $(C,\delta)$  means of the Jacobi expansion with respect to the weight function  $w^{(\xi,\eta)}$  on [-1,1]. Let further  $\xi, \eta > -1$  and  $\delta \geq \xi + \eta + 2$ . Then

$$|k_n^{\delta}(w^{(\xi,\eta)};t)| \leq cn^{-1}(1-t-n^{-2})^{-(\xi+3/2)}.$$

It is well known that the Jacobi polynomials satisfy the following estimate ([10, (7.32.5) and (4.1.3)]).

**Lemma 4.3** For  $\alpha, \beta > -1$  and  $t \in [0, 1]$ ,

$$|P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(t)| \le cn^{-1/2}(1-t+n^{-2})^{-(\alpha+1/2)/2}.$$
(4.5)

The estimate on [-1, 0] follows from the fact that  $P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(t) = (-1)^n P_n^{(\beta,\alpha)}(-t)$ . In particular, for all  $t \in [-1, 1]$ , we have the estimate

$$|P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(t)| \le cn^{-1/2} \left[ (1-t+n^{-2})^{-(\alpha+1/2)/2} + (1-t+n^{-2})^{-(\beta+1/2)/2} \right].$$
(4.6)

The central part of the proof is the following proposition.

**Proposition 4.4** If  $\delta > \alpha + \beta + 1$  then

$$\int_B \int_{-1}^1 |P_n^{(\alpha+\beta+\delta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(z(\mathbf{x};t))| w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t) dt W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \le cn^{\delta-\alpha-\beta-3/2}$$

*Proof.* Using the inequality (4.6), we see that it is sufficient to show that

$$J_{1} := \int_{B} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t)}{(1-z(\mathbf{x};t)+n^{-2})^{\frac{\alpha+\beta+\delta+1}{2}}} dt W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \le cn^{\delta-\alpha-\beta-1},$$
(4.7)

and

$$J_{2} := \int_{B} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t)}{(1+z(\mathbf{x};t)+n^{-2})^{\frac{\beta+1/2}{2}}} dt W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \le cn^{\delta-\alpha-\beta-1}.$$
 (4.8)

We start with  $J_1$ . Its estimate is divided into several cases, according to the decompositions  $[-1, 1] = [-1, 0] \cup [0, 1]$  and

 $B = B_+ \cup B_-, \quad B_+ := \{ \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in B : x_1 \ge 0 \}, \quad B_- := \{ \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \in B : x_1 \le 0 \}.$ To simplify notation, we further denote

To simplify notation, we further denote

$$\gamma := (\alpha + \beta + \delta + 1)/2$$

throughout this proof. The following basic identity can be easily verified,

$$1 - z(\mathbf{x}; t) = (1 - t^2)(1 - x_1) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - t)^2(1 - x_2).$$
(4.9)

Case 1. The integral over  $\mathbf{x} \in B$  and  $t \in [0, 1]$ .

Since  $t \ge 0$ , by (4.9),  $1 - z(\mathbf{x}; t) \ge (1 - t)(1 - x_1)$ , and  $w^{(\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{2}, \beta)}(t) \le c(1 - t)^{\alpha + \beta + 1}$ , so that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t)}{(1-z(\mathbf{x};t)+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} dt \le \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^{\alpha+\beta+1}}{[(1-t)(1-x_1)+n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} dt =: f(x_1).$$

Since f depends on  $x_1$  only, it readily follows that

$$\int_{B} f(x_1) W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x_1) \int_{x_1^2}^{1} W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) dx_2 dx_1 = c \int_{-1}^{1} f(x_1) (1 - x_1^2)^{\alpha+\beta} dx_1,$$

where we used the fact that

$$\int_{x_1^2}^1 (1-x_2)^{\alpha-1/2} (x_2 - x_1^2)^{\beta-1/2} dx_2 = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\beta + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + 1)} (1-x_1^2)^{\alpha+\beta}.$$

Thus, it follows that this part of the integral in  $J_1$  is bounded by

$$\int_B \int_0^1 \dots \le c \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^{\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2}}}{[(1-t)(1-x_1)+n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} dt (1-x_1^2)^{\alpha+\beta} dx_1 := I_1^+ + I_1^-,$$

where we split of the integral over [-1, 1] as two integrals over [0, 1] and [-1, 0], respectively, and define  $I_1^+$  and  $I_1^-$  accordingly. For  $I_1^+$ , we have

$$\begin{split} I_1^+ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{s^{\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2}}(1-x^2)^{\alpha+\beta}}{[s(1-x)+n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} ds \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^x \frac{u^{\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2}}(2+x)^{\alpha+\beta}}{(u+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} du \, x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2}}}{(u+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} \int_u^1 x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \, du \leq c \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\alpha+\beta}}{(u+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} du \\ &= c n^{2\gamma-2\alpha-2\beta-2} \int_0^{n^2} \frac{v^{\alpha+\beta}}{(1+n^2v)^{\gamma}} dv \leq c n^{\delta-\alpha-\beta-1}, \end{split}$$

as the last integral is bounded if  $\gamma > \alpha + \beta + 1$ . For  $I_1^-$ , we have  $1 - x_1 \ge 1$ , so that

$$I_1^- \le c \int_0^1 \frac{(1-t)^{\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2}}}{[(1-t)+n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} dt \int_{-1}^0 (1-x_1^2)^{\alpha+\beta} dx_1 \le c \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\alpha+\beta+1}}{(u+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} du_{\alpha+\beta+1} dx_1 \le c \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\alpha+\beta+1}}{(u+n^{-2})^{\gamma+2}} dx_1 \ge c \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\alpha+\beta+1}}{($$

which has the same bound as  $I_1^+$  if we use  $u^{\alpha+\beta+1} \leq u^{\alpha+\beta}$ .

Case 2. The integral over  $\mathbf{x} \in B_+$  and  $t \in [-1, 0]$ .

For  $t \leq 0$ , by (4.9),  $1 - z(\mathbf{x}; t) \geq (1+t)(1-x_1) + \frac{1}{2}(1-x_2)$  and  $w^{(\alpha+\beta+1,\beta)}(t) \leq c(1+t)^{\beta}$ . Hence, this portion of the integral in  $J_1$  is bounded by

$$I := c \int_{B_+} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{(1+t)^{\beta}}{\left[(1+t)(1-x_1) + (1-x_2) + n^{-2}\right]^{\gamma}} \, dt \, W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x}.$$

Changing variables  $u = (1 + t)(1 - x_1)$  shows that

$$I = c \int_{B_{+}} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} \frac{u^{\beta}}{[u+(1-x_{2})+n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} du \frac{W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x})}{(1-x_{1})^{\beta}} d\mathbf{x}$$
  
$$= c \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x_{2}}} \int_{0}^{x_{1}} \frac{u^{\beta}}{[u+(1-x_{2})+n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} du \frac{(x_{2}-x_{1}^{2})^{\beta-\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x_{1})^{\beta+1}} dx_{1}(1-x_{2})^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} dx_{2}.$$

Let us first consider the two inner integrals. Changing the order of integration shows that

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{x_2}} \int_{0}^{1-x_1} du dx_1 = \int_{0}^{1-\sqrt{x_2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x_2}} dx_1 du + \int_{1-\sqrt{x_2}}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-u} dx_1 du$$

Now, using  $x_2 + \sqrt{x_1} \sim \sqrt{x_2}$  and  $\beta + \frac{1}{2} > 0$ , integration by parts once gives,

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{x_2}} \frac{(x_2 - x_1^2)^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}}{(1 - x_1)^{\beta + 1}} dx_1 \le c x_2^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x_2}} \frac{(\sqrt{x_2} - x_1)^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}}{(1 - x_1)^{\beta + 1}} dx_1$$
$$= c \sqrt{x_2}^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x_2}^{\beta + \frac{1}{2}}}{\beta + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\beta + 1}{\beta + \frac{1}{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x_2}} \frac{1}{(1 - x_1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx_1 \right] \le c \frac{\sqrt{x_2}^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}}{(1 - x_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Analogously, using  $\sqrt{x_2} \leq \sqrt{x_2} + x_1 \leq 2$  and integration by parts once, we have the estimate

$$\int_{0}^{1-u} \frac{(x_2 - x_1^2)^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}}{(1 - x_1)^{\beta + 1}} dx_1 \leq c \max\{1, \sqrt{x_2}^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}\} \int_{0}^{1-u} \frac{(\sqrt{x_2} - x_1)^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}}{(1 - x_1)^{\beta + 1}} dx_1$$
$$\leq c \max\{1, \sqrt{x_2}^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}.$$

Adding the two parts together, we obtain that for a generic function f(u),

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{x_{2}}} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} f(u) du \frac{(x_{2} - x_{1}^{2})^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}}{(1 - x_{1})^{\beta + 1}} dx_{1}$$
  
$$\leq c \max\{1, \sqrt{x_{2}}^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}\} \int_{0}^{1} f(u) \max\{(1 - x_{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}, u^{-\frac{1}{2}}\} du$$

#### 4 PROOF OF THEOREM 3.2

Consequently, we conclude that

$$I \le c \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{u^\beta \max\{1, \sqrt{x_2}^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}}\}}{[u + (1 - x_2) + n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} du \left[ (1 - x_2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + u^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] (1 - x_2)^{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} dx_2.$$

We note that the term  $\max\{1, \sqrt{x_2}^{\beta-\frac{1}{2}}\}$ , which matters only if  $\beta < \frac{1}{2}$ , is integrable as  $\beta > -1/2$  and it plays a minor role. In fact, if we split the integral of  $x_2$  as an integral over  $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$  and  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ , then the part over  $x_2 \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$  is bounded as  $u + (1 - x_2) + n^{-2} \ge \frac{1}{2}$ . Hence, we only need to estimate the sum

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{u^\beta x^{\alpha-1}}{(u+x+n^{-2})^\gamma} du \, dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\beta-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}}}{(u+x+n^{-2})^\gamma} du \, dx := I_1 + I_2.$$

For  $I_1$  we change variables v = u + x and then exchange the order of the integrals,

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{x+1} \frac{(v-x)^{\beta} x^{\alpha-1}}{(v+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} dv dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(v+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} \int_{0}^{v} (v-x)^{\beta} x^{\alpha-1} dx dv + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(v+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} \int_{v-1}^{1} (v-x)^{\beta} x^{\alpha-1} dx dv.$$

The second term is bounded by a constant as  $v \ge 1$ , whereas the inner integral of the first term is a Beta integral and equals  $v^{\beta+\alpha}B(\beta+1,\alpha)$ , so that

$$I_1 \le c \left( 1 + \int_0^1 \frac{v^{\alpha+\beta}}{(v+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} \, dv \right) \le c n^{\delta-\alpha-\beta-1},$$

where the second inequality follows from the last step in the estimate for  $I_1^+$  of Case 1. Notice that  $I_2$  becomes  $I_1$  if we replace  $(\alpha, \beta)$  by  $(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}, \beta + \frac{1}{2})$ , so that  $I_2$  has the same upper bound.

Case 3. The integral over  $\mathbf{x} \in B_{-}$  and  $t \in [-1, 0]$ .

Just like in Case 2, this portion of the integral in  $J_1$  is bounded by

$$I := c \int_{B_{-}} \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{(1+t)^{\beta}}{\left[(1+t)(1-x_{1}) + (1-x_{2}) + n^{-2}\right]^{\gamma}} dt W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}.$$

For  $\mathbf{x} \in B_-$ , we have that  $1 - x_1 \ge 1$  so that we can drop the factor  $1 - x_1$  in the denominator. Changing variables u = 1 + t then shows that

$$\begin{split} I &\leq c \int_{B_{-}} \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{u^{\beta}}{[u + (1 - x_{2}) + n^{-2}]^{\gamma}} du (1 - x_{2})^{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} (x_{2} - x_{1}^{2})^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq c \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u^{\beta} du}{(u + (1 - x_{2}) + n^{-2})^{\gamma}} (1 - x_{2})^{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{x_{2}}}^{0} (x_{2} - x_{1}^{2})^{\beta - \frac{1}{2}} dx_{1} dx_{2} \\ &\leq c \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u^{\beta} (1 - x_{2})^{\alpha - 1/2}}{(u + (1 - x_{2}) + n^{-2})^{\gamma}} x_{2}^{\beta} du dx_{2} \leq c \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u^{\beta} x^{\alpha - 1/2}}{(u + x + n^{-2})^{\gamma}} du dx. \end{split}$$

Comparing to  $I_2$  in Case 2 and using  $u^{\beta} \leq u^{\beta-\frac{1}{2}}$ , we see that I is bounded by  $cn^{\delta-\alpha-\beta-1}$  as before.

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Putting these cases together completes the proof of (4.7).

We now prove (4.8). A straightforward computation shows that

$$1 + z(\mathbf{x}; t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1 + t + (1 - t)x_1)^2 + (1 - t)^2 (x_2 - x_1^2) \right] \ge \frac{1}{2} (1 - t)^2 (x_2 - x_1^2).$$

Using this inequality in  $J_2$ , we obtain that

$$J_{2} \leq c \int_{B} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(1-t)^{\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2}}(1+t)^{\beta}}{[(1-t)\sqrt{x_{2}-x_{1}^{2}}+n^{-1}]^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}} dt (1-x_{2})^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} (x_{2}-x_{1}^{2})^{\beta-\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{x}$$
  

$$\leq c \int_{B} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{((1-t)\sqrt{x_{2}-x_{1}^{2}})^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}}{[(1-t)\sqrt{x_{2}-x_{1}^{2}}+n^{-1}]^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}}} (1-t)^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} (1+t)^{\beta} dt$$
  

$$\cdot (1-x_{2}^{2})^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} (x_{2}-x_{1}^{2})^{\frac{\beta-\frac{3}{2}}{2}} d\mathbf{x}$$
  

$$\leq c \int_{B} \int_{-1}^{1} (1-t)^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} (1+t)^{\beta} dt (1-x_{2}^{2})^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} (x_{2}-x_{1}^{2})^{\frac{\beta-\frac{3}{2}}{2}} d\mathbf{x} \leq c.$$

Hence, for  $\delta > \alpha + \beta + 1$ ,  $J_2$  is bounded and this completes the proof.

Proof of Theorem 3.2. By Corollary 2.2, it is sufficient to show that

$$\|K_n^{\delta}\|_1 = \int_B |K_n^{\delta}(\mathbf{x})| W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \le c$$

under the condition that  $\delta > \alpha + \beta + 1$ . We set  $J = \alpha + 2\beta + \frac{3}{2}$  in Lemma 4.1 and obtain that

$$|k_n^{\delta}(t)| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{J} |b_j(\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{2}, \beta, \delta, n) P_n^{(\alpha + \beta + \delta + j + \frac{3}{2}, \beta)}(t)| + \sum_{j=J+1}^{\infty} |d_j(\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{2}, \beta, \delta, n) k_n^{\delta+j}(t)|.$$

Using Corollary 3.1 together with Proposition 4.4, and taking into account the estimate for the coefficients given in Lemma 4.1, we obtain that

$$\begin{split} \|K_n^{\delta}\|_1 &\leq \frac{A_n^{\delta-1}}{A_n^{\delta}} \Big[ cn + \sum_{j=J+1}^{\infty} |d_j(\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{2}, \beta, \delta, n)| \\ &\times \int_B \int_{-1}^1 |k_n^{\delta+j}(z(\mathbf{x}; t))| w^{(\alpha + \beta + \frac{1}{2}, \beta)}(t) \, dt \, W^{\alpha, \beta}(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \Big]. \end{split}$$

To estimate the second sum, we use Lemma 4.2. Thus, we have to derive an upper bound for the integral

$$I := n^{-1} \int_B \int_{-1}^1 \frac{w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t)}{(1-z(\mathbf{x};t)+n^{-2})^{\alpha+\beta+2}} dt \, W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x}.$$

Setting  $\gamma = \alpha + \beta + 2$ , we already proved (cf. (4.7)) that

$$\int_{B} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{w^{(\alpha+\beta+\frac{1}{2},\beta)}(t)}{(1-z(\mathbf{x};t)+n^{-2})^{\gamma}} dt W^{\alpha,\beta}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \leq cn^{2\gamma-2\alpha-2\beta-2} = cn^{2},$$

provided that  $\gamma > \alpha + \beta + 1$ . Hence, we obtain the bound  $I \leq cn$ . From  $\binom{n+\delta-1}{n} / \binom{n+\delta}{n} = \frac{\delta}{n+\delta}$  it follows that  $\|K_n^{\delta}\|_1$  is bounded uniformly in n.

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