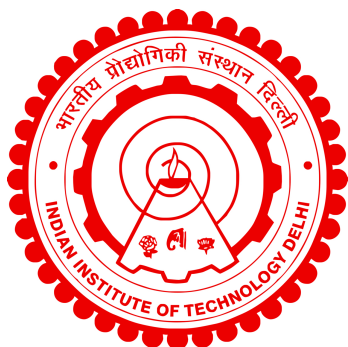


**AN INVESTIGATION OF MULTIVARIATE FRACTAL
APPROXIMATION AND FRACTAL OPERATOR ON
VARIOUS FUNCTION SPACES**

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
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by

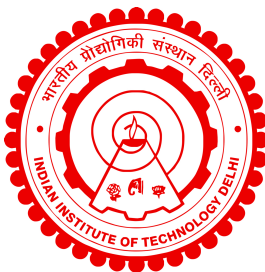
Kshitij Kumar Pandey

Department of Mathematics

submitted

in fulfillment of requirements of degree of Doctor of Philosophy

to the



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

July 2023

Dedicated to

My dear grandparents, Maa, and Babuji

In cherished memory of my beloved grandparents, Late Shree Bhuvneshwar Pandey (Baba), Late Smt. Indrani Devi (Mama), and Late Shree Ramkrishna Pandey (Nana Baba). With utmost respect and love, I dedicate this thesis to honor them. As they watch over me from above, I feel their blessings and good vibes illuminating my path. May they find eternal joy in their heavenly abode!

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **An Investigation of Multivariate Fractal Approximation and Fractal Operator on Various Function Spaces** submitted by **Mr. Kshitij Kumar Pandey** to the **Indian Institute of Technology Delhi**, for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, is a record of the original bonafide research work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. The thesis has reached the standards fulfilling the requirements of the regulations relating to the degree. The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or full to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

New Delhi
July 2023

Dr. P. Viswanathan
Associate Professor
Department of Mathematics
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Acknowledgments

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Kshitij Kumar Pandey

Abstract

The classical theory of interpolation, using polynomials and other simple functions, is a well-established subject in numerical analysis. The nature of the function to be used for interpolation depends on the signal or image that the function is intended to model. Smoothness and non-smoothness, depending on the interpolation problem at hand, are both essential features sought for the constructed interpolant, but the classical methods produce interpolants that are predominantly smooth except at a finite number of points. Fractal interpolation, a relatively new method, offers both smooth and non-smooth interpolants, and it is therefore well-suited to the interpolation of more complex and irregular data sets. Over the last few decades, fractal interpolation has emerged as a prominent research topic among researchers working in fractals and non-smooth interpolation theory. In classical settings, the inherent relationship between the two theories, interpolation and approximation, is widely understood and has a rich history. However, in the fractal setting, the interaction between these two theories is somewhat opaque. In the univariate case, the notion of α -fractal function, an offspring of FIF, serves as a bridge to explore this interconnection between interpolation and approximation. The multivariate case, however, lacks comparable studies, leaving it largely unexplored in terms of understanding the relationship between interpolation and approximation theories for fractal functions. The primary objective of this thesis is to develop a general framework for multivariate interpolation which is amenable to the construction of the α -fractal function. The ultimate objective, with the help of the multivariate α -fractal function, is to study some intriguing approximation theoretic aspects of multivariate fractal functions in various function spaces. However, before we get into the main subject matter of this thesis, we would like to extend some existing results in univariate and bivariate fractal interpolation methods from finite to countable data sets in chapters 2 and 3, respectively. This extension may be viewed as a humble

contribution to enriching the realm of univariate and bivariate fractal functions and fixing some gaps observed in the literature.

Chapter 1, being introductory in nature, attempts to compile the basic definitions, some notation, and necessary backgrounds relevant to the subsequent chapters of the thesis. Other details, as and when necessary, will be set out in those chapters.

Chapter 2 extends the notion of fractal interpolation to countably infinite univariate data sets, based on the notion of zipper, an alternative method to construct fractals. We also introduce the α -fractal functions and α -fractal operator associated with a prescribed countable univariate data set. We further use this construction to study some approximation and operator theoretic aspects of the countable fractal interpolation method.

In Chapter 3, we address a similar question for a countably infinite bivariate data set. That is, we develop an interpolation method for countably infinite bivariate data sets. Using this construction, we obtain the countable bivariate analogue of the α -fractal functions and α -fractal operator to study their approximation and operator theoretic aspects.

In Chapter 4, we embark on a discussion of multivariate fractal interpolation which will constitute our mainstay in the rest of the thesis. To be specific, in this chapter, we develop a general framework to construct a multivariate fractal interpolation function for finite data sets resting on a hyperrectangle. With the help of the aforesaid construction, we obtain a multivariate analog of the α -fractal functions, which sets the background for the subsequent chapters of the thesis. We also study some properties of the associated nonlinear fractal operator.

In Chapter 5, given a multivariate smooth function, we construct fractal (self-referential) approximants that preserve the smoothness of the original function. To be specific, given any multivariate function defined on a hyperrectangle and having a predetermined degree of smoothness, we construct a family of self-referential approximants with the same smoothness as that of the original function. Furthermore, these functions and all their partial derivatives, up to a predetermined order, interpolate the original function and its respective partial derivatives at a given finite data set. We use this construction in the subsequent parts of the chapter to develop a fractal methodology for approaching a multivariate Hermite interpolation, constrained interpolation, and a few approximation problems.

We continue our investigation of the multivariate α -fractal functions in Chapter 6, this time in Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces. To be specific, we derive the constraints involved in the construction of α -fractal function so that for a given $f \in \mathcal{L}^P(\Omega)$ or $\mathcal{W}^{M,P}(\Omega)$ the corresponding α -fractal function lies in the same space. Further, we will explore the properties of the fractal operator acting on these spaces, which maps each multivariate function in any of these spaces to its fractal analogue.

Chapter 7 serves to extend the concept of α -fractal functions to the mixed (norm) Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces, which contains the findings of the preceding chapter as a special case. Further, we investigate the approximation properties of the Bernstein-Kantorovich operators on the mixed Lebesgue spaces. Using the Bernstein-Kantorovich operators as the parameter map, we establish a fractal approximation procedure for the mixed Lebesgue spaces. As a straightforward application of these findings, we construct a Schauder basis consisting of self-referential functions for the mixed norm Lebesgue spaces.

सार

बहुपदों और अन्य सरल कार्यों का उपयोग करते हुए प्रक्षेप का शास्त्रीय सिद्धांत, संख्यात्मक विश्लेषण में एक अच्छी तरह से स्थापित विषय है। इंटरपोलेशन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले फ़ंक्शन की प्रकृति उस सिग्नल या छवि पर निर्भर करती है जिसे फ़ंक्शन मॉडल करना चाहता है। चिकनाई और गैर-चिकनापन, मौजूदा इंटरपोलेशन समस्या के आधार पर, निर्मित इंटरपोलेंट के लिए आवश्यक दोनों विशेषताएं हैं, लेकिन शास्त्रीय विधियां इंटरपोलेंट उत्पन्न करती हैं जो सीमित संख्या में बिंदुओं को छोड़कर मुख्य रूप से चिकनी होती हैं। फ्रैक्टल इंटरपोलेशन, एक अपेक्षाकृत नई विधि, चिकनी और गैर-चिकनी दोनों इंटरपोलेंट प्रदान करती है, और इसलिए यह अधिक जटिल और अनियमित डेटा सेट के इंटरपोलेशन के लिए उपयुक्त है। पिछले कुछ दशकों में, फ्रैक्टल और नॉन-स्मूथ इंटरपोलेशन सिद्धांत में काम करने वाले शोधकर्ताओं के बीच फ्रैक्टल इंटरपोलेशन एक प्रमुख शोध विषय के रूप में उभरा है। शास्त्रीय सेटिंग्स में, दो सिद्धांतों, प्रक्षेप और सन्निकटन के बीच अंतर्निहित संबंध को व्यापक रूप से समझा जाता है और इसका एक समृद्ध इतिहास है। हालाँकि, फ्रैक्टल सेटिंग में, इन दोनों सिद्धांतों के बीच की बातचीत कुछ हद तक अपारदर्शी है। अविभाज्य मामले में, α -फ्रैक्टल फ़ंक्शन की धारणा, एफआईएफ की एक संतान, प्रक्षेप और सन्निकटन के बीच इस अंतर्संबंध का पता लगाने के लिए एक पुल के रूप में कार्य करती है। हालाँकि, बहुभिन्नरूपी मामले में तुलनीय अध्ययन का अभाव है, जिससे फ्रैक्टल कार्यों के लिए प्रक्षेप और सन्निकटन सिद्धांतों के बीच संबंधों को समझने के मामले में यह काफी हद तक अज्ञात है। इस थीसिस का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य बहुभिन्नरूपी प्रक्षेप के लिए एक सामान्य रूपरेखा विकसित करना है जो α -फ्रैक्टल फ़ंक्शन के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी है। मल्टीवेरिएट α -फ्रैक्टल फ़ंक्शन की मदद से अंतिम उद्देश्य, विभिन्न फ़ंक्शन स्पेस में मल्टीवेरिएट फ्रैक्टल फ़ंक्शन के कुछ दिलचस्प सन्निकटन सिद्धांत संबंधी पहलुओं का अध्ययन करना है। हालाँकि, इससे पहले कि हम इस थीसिस के मुख्य विषय में पहुँचें, हम क्रमशः अध्याय 2 और 3 में परिमित से लेकर गणनीय डेटा सेट तक यूनीवेरिएट और बाइवेरिएट फ्रैक्टल इंटरपोलेशन विधियों में कुछ मौजूदा परिणामों का विस्तार करना चाहेंगे। इस विस्तार को अविभाज्य और द्विचर भग्न कार्यों के दायरे को समृद्ध करने और साहित्य में देखे गए कुछ अंतरालों को ठीक करने के लिए एक विनम्र योगदान के रूप में देखा जा सकता है।

अध्याय 1, परिचयात्मक होने के कारण, थीसिस के बाद के अध्यायों के लिए प्रासंगिक बुनियादी परिभाषाओं, कुछ संकेत चिन्ह और आवश्यक पृष्ठभूमि को संकलित करने का प्रयास करता है। अन्य विवरण, जब भी आवश्यक हो, उन अध्यायों में दिए जाएंगे।

अध्याय 2, फ्रैक्टल इंटरपोलेशन की धारणा को असंख्य अनंत अविभाज्य डेटा सेटों तक विस्तारित करता है, जो कि जिपर की धारणा पर आधारित है, जो फ्रैक्टल बनाने की एक वैकल्पिक विधि है। हम एक निर्धारित गणनीय यूनियवैरिएट डेटा सेट से जुड़े α -फ्रैक्टल फंक्शन और α -फ्रैक्टल ऑपरेटर का भी परिचय देते हैं। हम आगे इस निर्माण का उपयोग गणनीय फ्रैक्टल इंटरपोलेशन विधि के कुछ सन्निकटन और ऑपरेटर सिद्धांत संबंधी पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए करते हैं।

अध्याय 3 में, हम गणनीय अनंत द्विचर डेटा सेट के लिए एक समान प्रश्न को संबोधित करते हैं। अर्थात्, हम असंख्य अनंत द्विचर डेटा सेटों के लिए एक प्रक्षेप विधि विकसित करते हैं। इस निर्माण का उपयोग करके, हम α -फ्रैक्टल फंक्शन और α -फ्रैक्टल ऑपरेटर के गणनीय द्विचर एनालॉग प्राप्त करते हैं ताकि उनके सन्निकटन और ऑपरेटर सिद्धांत संबंधी पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया जा सके।

अध्याय 4 में, हम बहुभिन्नरूपी फ्रैक्टल इंटरपोलेशन की चर्चा शुरू करते हैं जो बाकी थीसिस में हमारा मुख्य आधार बनेगा। विशिष्ट होने के लिए, इस अध्याय में, हम एक हाइपररेक्टेंगल पर आराम करने वाले परिमित डेटा सेट के लिए एक बहुभिन्नरूपी फ्रैक्टल इंटरपोलेशन फंक्शन के निर्माण के लिए एक सामान्य रूपरेखा विकसित करते हैं। उपरोक्त निर्माण की सहायता से, हम α -फ्रैक्टल फंक्शंस का एक बहुभिन्नरूपी एनालॉग प्राप्त करते हैं, जो थीसिस के बाद के अध्यायों के लिए पृष्ठभूमि तैयार करता है। हम संबंधित नॉनलाइनियर फ्रैक्टल ऑपरेटर के कुछ गुणों का भी अध्ययन करते हैं।

अध्याय 5 में, एक बहुभिन्नरूपी सुचारु फंक्शन को देखते हुए, हम फ्रैक्टल (स्व-संदर्भित) सन्निकटन का निर्माण करते हैं जो मूल फंक्शन की सुचारुता को संरक्षित करते हैं। विशिष्ट होने के लिए, हाइपररेक्टेंगल पर परिभाषित किसी भी बहुभिन्नरूपी फंक्शन को देखते हुए और चिकनाई की पूर्व निर्धारित डिग्री होने पर, हम मूल फंक्शन के समान चिकनाई के साथ स्व-संदर्भित सन्निकटन के एक परिवार का निर्माण करते हैं। इसके अलावा, ये फंक्शन और उनके सभी आंशिक डेरिवेटिव, एक पूर्व निर्धारित क्रम तक, किसी दिए गए सीमित डेटा सेट पर मूल फंक्शन और उसके संबंधित आंशिक डेरिवेटिव को इंटरपोल करते हैं। हम इस निर्माण का उपयोग अध्याय के बाद के हिस्सों में बहुभिन्नरूपी हर्मिट इंटरपोलेशन, विवश इंटरपोलेशन और कुछ सन्निकटन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए एक फ्रैक्टल पद्धति विकसित करने के लिए करते हैं।

हम अध्याय 6 में बहुभिन्नरूपी α -फ्रैक्टल फंक्शंस की अपनी जांच जारी रखते हैं, इस बार लेबेस्गुए और सोबोलेव स्थानों में। विशिष्ट होने के लिए, हम α -फ्रैक्टल फंक्शन के निर्माण में शामिल बाधाओं को प्राप्त करते हैं ताकि किसी दिए गए $f \in L^p(\Omega)$ या $f \in W^{M,p}(\Omega)$ से संबंधित α -फ्रैक्टल फंक्शन एक ही स्थान पर स्थित है। इसके अलावा, हम इन स्थानों पर कार्य करने वाले फ्रैक्टल ऑपरेटर के गुणों का पता लगाएंगे, जो इनमें से किसी भी स्थान में प्रत्येक बहुभिन्नरूपी फंक्शन को उसके फ्रैक्टल एनालॉग में मैप करता है।

अध्याय 7 α -फ्रैक्टल फंक्शंस की अवधारणा को मिश्रित (मानक) लेबेस्गुए और सोबोलेव स्थानों तक विस्तारित करने का कार्य करता है, जिसमें एक विशेष मामले के रूप में पिछले अध्याय के निष्कर्ष शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, हम मिश्रित लेबेस्गुए स्थानों पर बर्नस्टीन-कांटोरोविच ऑपरेटरों के सन्निकटन गुणों की जांच करते हैं। बर्नस्टीन-कांटोरोविच ऑपरेटरों को पैरामीटर मानचित्र के रूप में उपयोग करते हुए, हम मिश्रित लेबेस्गुए रिक्त स्थान के लिए एक फ्रैक्टल सन्निकटन प्रक्रिया स्थापित करते हैं। इन निष्कर्षों के एक सीधे अनुप्रयोग के रूप में, हम मिश्रित मानक लेबेस्गुए रिक्त स्थान के लिए स्व-संदर्भित कार्यों से युक्त एक शॉडर आधार का निर्माण करते हैं।

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List of Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
\forall	for all
\in	belongs to
\exists	there exists
\cup	union of sets
\cap	intersection of sets
\subset or \subseteq	contained in
$A \setminus B$	the set difference of A and B
$:= (=:$)	the expression on the left (right) is defined as the one on the right (left)
\rightrightarrows	a set-valued function (or multi-function)
i, j, k, m, M	non-negative integers
n	a positive integer
κ, κ'	positive constants
d_h	the Hausdorff metric corresponding to the metric d
$\text{diam}(F)$	diameter of a set F
$\underline{\dim}_B(F)$	lower box dimension of a set F
$\overline{\dim}_B(F)$	upper box dimension of a set F
$\dim_B(F)$	box dimension of a set F
$\dim_H(F)$	Hausdorff dimension of a set F

\mathbb{N}	the set of positive integers
\mathbb{N}_0	the set of non-negative integers
\mathbb{N}^n	the n -fold Cartesian product of \mathbb{N}
\mathbf{M}	$(M_1, \dots, M_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$
\mathbb{Z}	the set of integers
\mathbb{R}	the set of real numbers
\mathbb{R}^n	the n -dimensional Euclidean space
\mathbb{X}	a metric or normed linear space
$\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{X})$	the set of all non-empty subsets of \mathbb{X}
$\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{X})$	the set of all non-empty compact subsets of \mathbb{X}
Φ	the Hutchinson-Barnsley map associated with a (finite) IFS
\mathcal{G}	the set valued map on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{X})$ associated with a CIFS
\mathcal{F}	a CIFS or the Hutchinson-Barnsley map associated with it
\mathcal{Z}	a countable zipper or the Hutchinson-Barnsley map associated with it
$\text{Gr}(f)$	the graph of a function f
Σ_m	$\{1, \dots, m\}$
$\Sigma_{m,0}$	$\{0, 1, \dots, m\}$
$\partial\Sigma_{m,0}$	$\{0, m\}$
$\text{int}\Sigma_{m,0}$	$\{1, \dots, m-1\}$, for $m > 1$
Ω	n -dimensional hyperrectangle of the form $[a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n]$
$\partial\Omega$	boundary of Ω
$\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$	space of real-valued continuous functions on Ω
$\mathcal{C}^M(\Omega)$	space of real-valued functions on Ω having continuous (partial) derivatives of order upto M
$\text{Lip}(\Omega)$	space of real-valued Lipschitz continuous functions on Ω
$\mathcal{L}^P(\Omega)$	the Lebesgue spaces
$\mathcal{W}^{M,P}(\Omega)$	the Sobolev spaces
\vec{P}	exponent vector
$\mathcal{L}^{\vec{P}}(\Omega)$	mixed Lebesgue spaces with exponent \vec{P}
$\mathcal{W}^{M,\vec{P}}(\Omega)$	mixed Sobolev spaces with regularity m and exponent \vec{P}

$D(T)$	domain of the map T
Δ	a data set or a mesh partition of the hyperrectangle
α	scale vector (or scale function)
b	base function
$f_{\Delta,L}^{\alpha}$	fractal perturbation of f associated with appropriate parameters
$\mathcal{F}_{\Delta,L}^{\alpha}$	fractal operator associated with appropriate parameters
$\mathcal{P}_{m,n}$	the space of n -variate polynomials of degree less than or equal to m
$\mathcal{P}_{m,n}(\Omega)$	the space of n -variate polynomials of degree less than or equal to m with variable restricted to the set Ω
\mathcal{P}_n	the space of n -variate polynomials
$\mathcal{P}_n(\Omega)$	the space of n -variate polynomials with variable restricted to the set Ω
$\mathcal{P}_{m,n}^{\alpha}(\Omega)$	the set of n -variate fractal polynomials of degree less than or equal to m
$\mathcal{P}_{m,n}^{\alpha}(\Omega)$	the set of n -variate fractal polynomials
Id	identity operator
$\ \cdot\ _{\mathbb{X}}$	norm on the normed linear space \mathbb{X}
$\ \cdot\ _{\infty}$	the sup-norm or uniform norm
$\ \cdot\ _{M,\infty}$	the norm of functions belonging to $\mathcal{C}^M(\Omega)$
$\ \cdot\ _P$	the classical Lebesgue norm
$\ \cdot\ _{M,P}$	the classical Sobolev norm
$\ \cdot\ _{\vec{P}}$	the mixed Lebesgue norm
$\ \cdot\ _{M,\vec{P}}$	the mixed Sobolev norm
$\ \ \cdot\ \ _{\infty}$	the maximum (or supremum) of the sup-norm of each coordinates of the scale vector
$\ \ \cdot\ \ _{M,\infty}$	the maximum of the $\ \cdot\ _{M,\infty}$ norm of each coordinates of the scale vector
\square	end of a proof.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full-form
CFIF	Countable Fractal Interpolation Function
CFIS	Countable Fractal Interpolation Surface
CIFS	Countable Iterated Function System
CSD	Countable System Data
CZFIF	Countable Zipper Fractal Interpolation Function
FIF	Fractal Interpolation Function
FIS	Fractal Interpolation Surface
IFS	Iterated Function System
RB-operator	Read-Bajraktarević-operator