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Bernstein-Nikol'skii-Markov-type inequalities for algebraic polynomials in a weighted Lebesgue space in regions with cusps

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Received: .202 • **Accepted/Published Online:** .202 • **Final Version:** ..202

Abstract: In this paper, we study Bernstein-Nikol'skii-Markov type inequalities for arbitrary algebraic polynomials with respect to a weighted Lebesgue space, where the weight functions have some singularities on a given contour. We consider curves which can contain a finite number of exterior and interior corners with power-law tangency of the boundary arcs at those points where the weight functions have both zeros and poles of finite order. The estimates are given for the growth of the module of derivatives for algebraic polynomials on the closure of a region bounded by a given curve, depending on the behavior of weight functions, on the property of curve, and on the degree of contact of the boundary arcs, which form zero angles on the boundary.

Key words: Algebraic polynomials, conformal mapping, quasicircle

1. Introduction and Definitions

Let $\mathbb{C}$ be a complex plane, $\overline{\mathbb{C}} =: \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$; $G \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a bounded Jordan region (without loss of generality, let $0 \in G$) and $L := \partial G$, $\Omega := \overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \overline{G} = extL$. Let $\wp_n$ denote the class of arbitrary algebraic polynomials $P_n(z) := \sum\limits_{j=0}^{n} a_j z^j$ of degree at most $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let $0 < p \leq \infty$ and $h(z)$ be a some weight function. For a rectifiable Jordan curve L, we denote:

$$\|P_n\|_p := \|P_n\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h,L)} := \left(\int\limits_L h(z) \left| P_n(z) \right|^p |dz| \right)^{1/p}, \ 0 < p < \infty,$$

$$\|P_n\|_\infty := \|P_n\|_{\mathcal{L}_\infty(1,L)} := \max_{z \in L} |P_n(z)|, \ p = \infty.$$

Clearly, $\|\cdot\|_p$ is a quasinorm (i.e. a norm for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and a $p-$norm for $0 < p < 1$).

The classical Markov inequality [30] says

$$\max_{x \in [-1,1]} |P_n'(x)| \leq n^2 \max_{x \in [-1,1]} |P_n(x)|. \tag{1.1}$$

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2010 *AMS Mathematics Subject Classification:* 30A10, 30C10, 30C30, 30C70, 30E10, 41A17

S.N. Bernstein [21] indicated an analogue of this result for the unit disk instead of the real interval $[-1,1]$ as follows:

$$\max_{|z|\leq 1}|P_n'(z)|\leq n\max_{|z|\leq 1}|P_n(z)|. \tag{1.2}$$

In 1933, Jackson [26] for $L=\{z:|z|=1\}$ and $0<p<\infty$ established the following estimate for $P_n(z)$:

$$\|P_n\|_\infty\leq 2n^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\int_0^{2\pi}\left|P_n(e^{it})\right|^p dt\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \tag{1.3}$$

During almost one hundred years, the estimates of (1.1-1.3) type and their generalizations for higher order derivatives, as well as similar estimates in various weighted spaces, have been studied by many mathematicians. See, e.g., Szegö and Zygmund [43], Suetin [41], [42], Mamedhanov [28], [29], Nikol'skii [33, pp.122-123], Dzyadyk [25], Andrashko [16], Nevai, Totik [32], Milovanovic, Mitrinovic, Rassias [31], Pritsker [38], Ditzian, Prymak [23], Ditzian, Tikhonov [24], Andrievskii [18], [19] (and the references therein).

For the last few years, the estimates of (1.3) type and their analogues for the weighted Bergman class under some $m\geq 0$, $h(z)$, L and $0<p\leq\infty$ have been obtained in [3]-[14], [20], [35], [36], [40] and others.

In this work, we continue to study the estimates of (1.3)-type for $m-th$ derivatives, $m=0,1,2,...,$ for polynomials $P_n(z)$ in the weighted Lebesgue spaces $\mathcal{L}_p(h,L)$, $p>1$, in various regions of the complex plane.

For $t\in\mathbb{C}$ and $\delta>0$, let $\Delta(t,\delta):=\{w\in\mathbb{C}:|w-t|>\delta\};\Delta:=\Delta(0,1)$ and $B(t,\delta):=\{w\in\mathbb{C}:|w-t|<\delta\}$; $B:=B(0,1)$. Let $\Phi:\Omega\to\Delta$ be a univalent conformal mapping normalized by $\Phi(\infty)=\infty$ and $\lim_{z\to\infty}\frac{\Phi(z)}{z}>0$; $\Psi:=\Phi^{-1}$. For $t\geq 1$, let us set:

$$L_t:=\{z:\ |\Phi(z)|=t\},\ L_1\equiv L,\ G_t:=int\ L_t,\ \Omega_t:=ext\ L_t.$$

Let $\{z_j\}_{j=1}^l$ be a fixed system of distinct points on curve L which is located in the positive direction. For some fixed R_0, $1<R_0<\infty$, and $z\in G_{R_0}$, consider a generalized Jacobi weight function $h(z)$ which is defined as follows:

$$h(z):=h_0(z)\prod_{j=1}^{l}|z-z_j|^{\gamma_j}, \tag{1.4}$$

where $\gamma_j>-1$ for all $j=1,2,...,l$, and h_0 is uniformly separated from zero in G_{R_0}, i.e. there exists a constant $c_0:=c_0(G_{R_0})>0$ such that $h_0(z)\geq c_0>0$ for all $z\in G_{R_0}$.

Let $\varphi:G\to B$ be a conformal and univalent map which is normalized by $\varphi(0)=0$, $\varphi'(0)>0$; $\psi:=\varphi^{-1}$. Following [37] and [27, p.100], a bounded Jordan region G is called a κ *-quasidisk,* $0\leq\kappa<1$, if any conformal mapping ψ can be extended to a K -quasiconformal homeomorphism, $K=\frac{1+\kappa}{1-\kappa}$, of the plane $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ onto $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$. In that case, the curve $L:=\partial G$ is called a κ *-quasicircle.* The region G (curve L) is called a *quasidisk (quasicircle)*, if it is a κ*-quasidisk (κ -quasicircle)* for some $0\leq\kappa<1$. We denote this class by $Q(\kappa)$, $0\leq\kappa<1$, and say that $L=\partial G\in Q(\kappa)$, if $G\in Q(\kappa)$, $0\leq\kappa<1$. Note that quasicircles can be non-rectifiable (see, e.g., [22], [27, p.104]). Therefore, we will say that $G\in\widetilde{Q}(\kappa)$, $0\leq\kappa<1$, if $G\in Q(\kappa)$ and ∂G is rectifiable. Furthermore, we mean that $G(L)\in Q$ (or $\widetilde{Q}$), if $G(L)\in Q(\kappa)$ (or $\widetilde{Q}(\kappa)$) for some $0\leq\kappa<1$. Recall that there is a geometric definition [27, p.102] of quasicircle (quasiconformal curve). A curve L is said to be quasiconformal if for arbitrary points $z_1 \in L$ and $z_2 \in L$, the diameter of the shorter arc $l(z_1, z_2)$ of the curve L joining points z_1, z_2 satisfies the inequality:

$$\frac{\operatorname{diam} l(z_1, z_2)}{|z_1 - z_2|} \leq c < +\infty. \tag{1.5}$$

In [35, Th.2.5], it is proved that:

Theorem A. *Let* $0 < p \leq \infty$; $L \in \widetilde{Q}(\kappa)$ *for some* $0 \leq \kappa < 1$ *and* $h(z)$ *be defined by (1.4). Then, for any* $P_n \in \wp_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, *and every* $m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

$$\|P_n^{(m)}\|_\infty \leq c_1 n^{\left(\frac{1+\gamma^*}{p}+m\right)(1+k)} \|P_n\|_p,$$

where

$$\gamma^* := \max\left\{0; \gamma_j,\ j = \overline{1, l}\right\}.$$

In particularly, for any $P_n \in \wp_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and every $m = 1, 2, \ldots$ we have the following sharp estimate for all $0 \leq \kappa < 1$ (see the well-known sharp Markov inequality, [15, $m = 1$] and [35, Cor.2.6]):

$$\|P_n^{(m)}\|_\infty \leq c_1 n^{m(1+k)} \|P_n\|_\infty. \tag{1.6}$$

A simple example of curve

$$L^* := [0, 1] \cup [1, 1+i] \cup \{z = x + ix^\alpha,\ x \in [0.1]\,,\ \alpha > 1\}$$

shows that the curve L^* does not satisfy (1.5) and, consequently, is not a quasicircle.

In this work, we study this problem for regions bounded by piecewise rectifiable quasicircles having a finite number interior and exterior zero angles on the boundary.

We start with the corresponding definitions.

Definition 1.1 *A Jordan arc* ℓ *is called* $\kappa-$ *quasiarc for some* $0 \leq \kappa < 1$*, if* ℓ *is a part of some* κ*-quasicircle for the same* $0 \leq \kappa < 1$*.*

Now, we define a new class of regions bounded by piecewise quasicircle having interior and exterior cusps at the connecting points of boundary arcs.

Throughout this paper, $c, c_{0,} c_1, c_2, \ldots$ are positive and $\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \ldots$ are sufficiently small positive constants (generally, different in different relations), which depend on G (in general) and on parameters inessential for the argument; otherwise, such a dependence will be explicitly stated.

We say that a bounded Jordan curve (arc) L is a *locally* $\kappa-$ *quasicircle* ($\kappa-$quasiarc) at the point $z \in L$, if there exists a closed subarc $\ell \subset L$ containing z such that every open subarc of ℓ containing z is the $\kappa-$ *quasicircle* ($\kappa-$quasiarc).

For any $k \geq 0$ and $m > k$, the notation $i = \overline{k, m}$ means $i = k, k+1, \ldots, m$. For any $i = 1, 2, \ldots,\ k = 0, 1, 2$ and $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, we denote by $f_i : [0, \varepsilon_1] \to \mathbb{R}$ and $g_i : [0, \varepsilon_1] \to \mathbb{R}$ twice differentiable functions such that

$$f_i(0) = g_i(0) = 0,\ f_i^{(k)}(x) > 0,\ \ g_i^{(k)}(x) > 0,\ 0 < x \leq \varepsilon_1. \tag{1.7}$$

Definition 1.2 *We say that a Jordan region* $G \in \widetilde{PQ}(\kappa; f_i,\ g_i)$*, for some* $0 \le \kappa < 1$*,* $f_i = f_i(x), i = \overline{1, l_1}$ *and* $g_i = g_i(x), i = \overline{l_1+1, l}$*, defined as in (1.7), if* $L = \partial G = \bigcup\limits_{i=0}^{l} L_i$ *is a union of the finite number of rectifiable* κ_i*-quasiarcs,* $0 \le \kappa_i < 1$*,* $(\kappa = \max\{\kappa_i,\ 0 \le i \le l\})$ L_i*, connecting at the points* $\{z_i\}_{i=0}^{l} \in L$ *and such that* L *is a locally* κ*-quasiarc at* $z_0 \in L \backslash\ \{z_i\}_{i=1}^{l}$ *and, in the* (x,y) *local coordinate system with its origin at the* z_i*,* $1 \le i \le l$*, the following conditions are satisfied:*

a) for every $z_i \in L,\ i = \overline{1, l_1},\ l_1 \le l$*,*

$$\left\{z = x+iy:\ |z| \le \varepsilon_1,\ c_{11}^{i} f_i(x) \le y \le c_{12}^{i} f_i(x),\ 0 \le x \le \varepsilon_1\right\} \subset \overline{G},$$
$$\{z = x+iy : |z| \le \varepsilon_1,\ |y| \ge \varepsilon_2 x,\ 0 \le x \le \varepsilon_1\} \subset \overline{\Omega};$$

b) for every $z_i \in L,\ i = \overline{l_1+1, l}$*,*

$$\left\{z = x+iy : |z| < \varepsilon_3,\quad c_{21}^{i} g_i(x) \le y \le c_{22}^{i} g_i(x),\ 0 \le x \le \varepsilon_3\right\} \subset \overline{\Omega},$$
$$\{z = x+iy : |z| < \varepsilon_3,\quad |y| \ge \varepsilon_4 x,\ 0 \le x \le \varepsilon_3\} \subset \overline{G},$$

for some constants $-\infty < c_{11}^{i} < c_{12}^{i} < \infty$*,* $-\infty < c_{21}^{i} < c_{22}^{i} < \infty$ *and* $\varepsilon_s > 0$*,* $s = \overline{1,4}$*.*

It is clear from Definition 1.2, that each region $G \in \widetilde{PQ}(\kappa; f_i, g_i)$ may have l_1 interior and $l - l_1$ exterior zero angles (with respect to $\overline{G}$) at the points $\{z_i\}_{i=1}^{l} \in L$. If a region G does not have interior zero angles $(l_1 = 0)$ (exterior zero angles $(l_1 = l)$), then it is written as $G \in \widetilde{PQ}(\kappa; 0, g_i)$ $(G \in \widetilde{PQ}(\kappa; f_i, 0))$. If a region G does not have such angles $(l = 0)$, then G is bounded by a rectifiable $\kappa-$quasicircle, and in this case we set $\widetilde{PQ}(\kappa, 0, 0) \equiv \widetilde{Q}(\kappa)$.

Throughout this work, we will assume that the points $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^{l} \in L$ defined in (1.4) and the points $\{z_i\}_{i=1}^{l} \in L$ defined in Definition 1.2 coincide. Without loss of generality, we also will assume that the points $\{z_i\}_{i=0}^{l}$ are ordered in the positive direction on the curve L such that G has interior zero angles at the points $\{z_i\}_{i=1}^{l_1}$, if $l_1 \ge 1$ and exterior zero angles at the points $\{z_i\}_{i=l_1+1}^{l}$, if $l \ge l_1 + 1$.

2. Main Results

For $L = \partial G$ and $0 < \delta_j < \delta_0 := \frac{1}{4}\min\left\{|z_i - z_j| : i,j = \overline{1,l},\ i \ne j\right\}$. For $t \ge 1$, we set: $\Omega_t(z_j,\ \delta_j) := \Omega_t \cap \{z : |z - z_j| \le \delta_j\}$; $\delta := \min\limits_{1 \le j \le l} \delta_j$; $\Omega_t(\delta) := \bigcup\limits_{j=1}^{l} \Omega_t(z_j,\ \delta)$, $\widehat{\Omega}_t(\delta) := \Omega_t \backslash\ \Omega_t(\delta)$. Additionally, let $\Delta_j := \Phi(\Omega_t(z_j,\ \delta))$, $\Delta_t(\delta) := \bigcup\limits_{j=1}^{l} \Phi(\Omega_t(z_j,\ \delta))$, $\widehat{\Delta}_t(\delta) := \Delta_t \backslash \Delta_t(\delta)$. $\Omega_{t,j} := \Psi(\Delta_{t,j}^{'})$, $L_t^{j} := L_t \cap \overline{\Omega}_{t,j}$, $i = 1, 2, ..., l$. Clearly, $\Omega_t = \bigcup\limits_{j=1}^{l} \Omega_{t,j}$. $F_t^{i} := \Phi(L_t^{i}) = \overline{\Delta}_{t,i}^{'} \cap \{\tau : |\tau| = t\}$, $i = \overline{1, l}$.

Throughout this paper, for any $i=1,2,...;\ \ \gamma_i>-1,\ \alpha_i\geq 0,\ \beta_i>0,\ 0<\kappa<1,\ \widetilde{\kappa}=\begin{cases}1, & \alpha_i>0,\\ \kappa, & \alpha_i=0,\end{cases}$;

$$\begin{aligned}
&p_6^*(m;i):=\frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{(1+\beta_i)-m(1+\kappa)};\ \ p_7:=\frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{\beta_2-\kappa};\\
&p_8:=\frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)-(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)-(1+\kappa)};\ \ \gamma_i^*:=\max\{0;\gamma_i\};\ \ \widetilde{\gamma}_2:=\frac{\gamma_2\,(1+\kappa)}{(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}\cdot\frac{2+\widetilde{\kappa}}{1+\widetilde{\kappa}};\\
&\widetilde{\gamma}_4:=2\left[\frac{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\kappa)}-1\right];\ \ \widetilde{\gamma}_1(2):=\frac{(\gamma_2+1+p)(1+\kappa)}{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}-p-1.
\end{aligned}\tag{2.1}$$

Now, we start with formulating some new results. We note that all parameters p and γ with different labels are taken from (2.1).

So, let us begin with the evaluations for $\left|P_n^{(m)}(z)\right|,\ m\geq 0$.

Theorem 2.1 *Let $p>1$; $G\in\widetilde{PQ}(\kappa;f_i,\ g_i)$ for some $0\leq\kappa<1$, $\ f_i(x)=c_ix^{1+\alpha_i},\ \alpha_i\geq 0,\ i=\overline{1,l_1},$ and $g_i(x)=c_ix^{1+\beta_i},\beta_i>0,\ i=\overline{l_1+1,l}$. Suppose that $h(z)$ is defined by (1.4). Then, for any $\gamma_i>-1,\ i=\overline{1,l}$, and $P_n\in\wp_n,\ n\in\mathbb{N}$, the following inequality holds:*

$$\left\|P_n^{(m)}\right\|_\infty\leq c_1\left(\sum_{i=1}^{l_1}M_{n,1}^i(m)+\sum_{i=l_1+1}^{l}M_{n,2}^i(m)\right)\|P_n\|_p\,,\tag{2.2}$$

where $c_1=c_1(L,\gamma_i,\beta,p)>0$ is a constant independent of n and z;

$$M_{n,1}^i(m):=\begin{cases}
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_i^*+1}{p}+m\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, & m\geq 1,\\
n^{\frac{\gamma_i^*+1}{p}(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p<1+(\gamma_i^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & m=0,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=1+(\gamma_i^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & m=0,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>1+(\gamma_i^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & m=0,
\end{cases};\tag{2.3}$$

$$M_{n,2}^i(m):=\begin{cases}
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_i^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_i}}, & p>1, & \beta_i<m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_i^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_i}}, & p<\frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{(1+\beta_i)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \beta_i\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\geq 1,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=\frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{(1+\beta_i)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \beta_i\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\geq 1,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>\frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{(1+\beta_i)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \beta_i\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_i^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_i}}, & p<1+(\gamma_i^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_i)}, & \beta_i>0, & m=0,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=1+(\gamma_i^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_i)}, & \beta_i>0, & m=0,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>1+(\gamma_i^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_i)}, & \beta_i>0, & m=0.
\end{cases}$$

For $i=1,2;\ l_1=1,\ l=2,$ we obtain:

Corollary 2.2 *Let $p>1$; $G\in\widetilde{PQ}(\kappa;f_1,\ g_2)$, for some $0\leq\kappa<1$, $f_1(x)=C_1x^{1+\alpha_1},\ \alpha_1\geq 0,$ and $g_2(x)=C_2x^{1+\beta_2},\beta_2>0$. Suppose that $h(z)$ is defined by (1.4) for $l=2$. Then, for any $\gamma_i>-1,\ i=1,2,$ and*

$P_n \in \wp_n,\ n \in \mathbb{N},$ the following inequality holds:

$$\left\| P_n^{(m)} \right\|_\infty \le c_2 M_{n,3}(m) \left\| P_n \right\|_p , \tag{2.4}$$

where $c_2 = c_2(L, \gamma_i, \beta, p) > 0$ is a constant independent of n and z; $M_{n,3}(m) := M^1_{n,1}(m) + M^2_{n,2}(m)$ and $M^1_{n,1}(m)$, $M^2_{n,2}(m)$ are defined as follows:

$$M^1_{n,1}(m) := \begin{cases} n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}+m\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, & m \ge 1, \\ n^{\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p < 1+(\gamma_1^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & m=0, \\ (n \ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p = 1+(\gamma_1^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & m=0, \\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p > 1+(\gamma_1^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & m=0, \end{cases}$$

$$M^2_{n,2}(m) := \begin{cases} n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_2}}, & p>1, & \beta_2 < m(1+\kappa)-1, & m \ge 1, \\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_2}}, & p < \frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \beta_2 \ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m \ge 1, \\ (n \ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p = \frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \beta_2 \ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m \ge 1, \\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p > \frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \beta_2 \ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m \ge 1, \\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_2}}, & p < 1+(\gamma_2^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \beta_2 > 0, & m=0, \\ (n \ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p = 1+(\gamma_2^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \beta_2 > 0, & m=0, \\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p > 1+(\gamma_2^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \beta_2 > 0, & m=0. \end{cases}$$

In particular,

$$\left\| P_n' \right\|_\infty \le c_2 M_{n,3}(1) \left\| P_n \right\|_p , \tag{2.5}$$

where $M_{n,3}(1) := M^1_{n,1}(1) + M^2_{n,2}(1)$, i.e., is defined as follows:

$$M_{n,3}(1) :=$$

$$\begin{cases} n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_1+1}{p}+1\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p < \frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)-(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)-(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_1 \ge \frac{(\gamma_2+1+p)(1+\kappa)}{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)} - p - 1, & \gamma_2 \ge 2\left[\frac{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\kappa)} - 1\right], \\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2+1}{p}+1\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_2}}, & p < \frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)-(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)-(1+\kappa)}, & 0 < \gamma_1 < \frac{(\gamma_2+1+p)(1+\kappa)}{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)} - p - 1, & \gamma_2 \ge 2\left[\frac{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\kappa)} - 1\right], \\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_1+1}{p}+1\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p \ge \frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)-(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)-(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_1 > 0, & \gamma_2 \ge 2\left[\frac{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\kappa)} - 1\right], \\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}+1\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p > 1, & \gamma_1 > -1, & -1 < \gamma_2 < 2\left[\frac{(1+\widetilde{\kappa})(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\kappa)} - 1\right]. \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.3 *Let $p > 1$; $G \in \widetilde{PQ}(\kappa; f,,0)$, for some $0 < \kappa < 1$, $f_i(x) = C_1 x^{1+\alpha_i}$, $\alpha_i \ge 0$. Suppose that $h(z)$ is defined by (1.4) for $l = l_1$. Then, for any $P_n \in \wp_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \ge 1$, there exists $c_3 = c_3(G, p, \kappa, \gamma_1) > 0$ such that:*

$$\left\| P_n^{(m)} \right\|_\infty \le c_3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{l_1} n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_i^*+1}{p}+m\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})} \right) \left\| P_n \right\|_p ,$$

and, consequently, we obtain a global estimate

$$\left\| P_n^{(m)} \right\|_\infty \le c_3 n^{\left(\frac{\gamma^* \max+1}{p}+m\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})} \left\| P_n \right\|_p . \tag{2.6}$$

where $\gamma^{*\max} := \max\left\{0; \gamma_i, i=\overline{1,l_1}\right\}.$

Similarly to above, for $G \in \widetilde{PQ}\left(\kappa; 0, g_i\right),$ we get:

Corollary 2.4 *Let* $p>1;$ $G \in \widetilde{PQ}\left(\kappa; 0, g_i\right),$ *for some* $0<\kappa<1,$ $g_i(x)=C_i x^{1+\beta_i}, \beta_i>0,$ $i=\overline{l_1+1,l}.$ *Suppose that* $h(z)$ *is defined by (1.4). Then, for any* $P_n \in \wp_n,$ $n \in \mathbb{N},$ *and* $\gamma_i > -1,$ $i=\overline{l_1+1,l},$ $m \geq 1,$ *there exists* $c_4 := c_4(G, p, \kappa, \gamma_i, \beta_i) > 0$ *such that:*

$$\left\|P_n^{(m)}\right\|_\infty \leq c_4 \left(\sum_{i=l_1+1}^{l} M_{n,2}^i(m)\right) \left\|P_n\right\|_p, \tag{2.7}$$

where $M_{n,2}^i(m)$ *are taken from (2.3) for* $m \geq 1,$ *and, therefore, we get:*

$$\left\|P_n^{(m)}\right\|_\infty \leq c_4 \widetilde{M}_{n,2}^i(m) \left\|P_n\right\|_p, \tag{2.8}$$

where

$$\widetilde{M}_{n,2}^i(m) := \begin{cases} n^{\left(\frac{\gamma^*_{\max}+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_{\min}}}, & p>1, \quad \beta_i < m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad \textit{for all } i=\overline{l_1+1,l}, \\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma^*_{\max}+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_{\min}}}, & p< \frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{(1+\beta_i)-m(1+\kappa)}, \quad \beta_i \geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad \textit{for all } i=\overline{l_1+1,l}, \\ (n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p= \frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{(1+\beta_i)-m(1+\kappa)}, \quad \beta_i \geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad \textit{for all } i=\overline{l_1+1,l}, \\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p> \frac{(\gamma_i+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_i)}{(1+\beta_i)-m(1+\kappa)}, \quad \beta_i \geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad \textit{for all } i=\overline{l_1+1,l}, \end{cases}$$

$\gamma^*_{\max} := \max\left\{0; \gamma_i, i=\overline{l_1+1,l}\right\},$ $\beta_{\min} := \min\left\{\beta_i, i=\overline{l_1+1,l}\right\}.$

Remark 1. a) Obviously, $G = B \subset \widetilde{PQ}\left(0\,;0,\ 0\right) \equiv \widetilde{Q}(0).$ Then, for $h \equiv 1,$ $m=0,$ the estimate (1.3) follows from (2.2).

b) Theorem 2.1 for $\alpha_i = \beta_i = 0$ coincides with [35, Th. 2.5] and, therefore, it generalizes [35, Th. 2.5] to the case of regions with interior and exterior zero angles;

c) The second sum in Theorem 2.1 gives a better estimate for $m=0$ than the corresponding estimate in [5, Th.2.1].

Remark 2. Theorem 2.1 and their corollaries, for some $p>1,$ $\kappa=0,$ and $\alpha_i=0, \beta_i=0$ are sharp.

3. Some auxiliary results

For $a>0$ and $b>0$ we use notations "$a \preceq b$" and "$a \asymp b$" if $a \leq cb$ and $c_1 a \leq b \leq c_2 a$ for some constants $c, c_1, c_2,$ respectively.

Lemma 3.1 *[1] Let* G *be a quasidisk,* $z_1 \in L,$ $z_2, z_3 \in \Omega \cap \{z : |z-z_1| \preceq d(z_1, L_{r_0})\};$ $w_j = \Phi(z_j),$ $j=1,2,3.$ *Then*

a) The statements $|z_1-z_2| \preceq |z_1-z_3|$ *and* $|w_1-w_2| \preceq |w_1-w_3|$ *are equivalent. Therefore,* $|z_1-z_2| \asymp |z_1-z_3|$ *and* $|w_1-w_2| \asymp |w_1-w_3|$ *also are equivalent.*

b) If $|z_1 - z_2| \preceq |z_1 - z_3|$, *then*

$$\left|\frac{w_1 - w_3}{w_1 - w_2}\right|^{c_1} \preceq \left|\frac{z_1 - z_3}{z_1 - z_2}\right| \preceq \left|\frac{w_1 - w_3}{w_1 - w_2}\right|^{c_2},$$

where $0 < r_0 < 1$ *a constant, depending on* G.

Corollary 3.2 *Under the conditions of Lemma 3.1, we have:*

$$|w_1 - w_2|^{c_1} \preceq |z_1 - z_2| \preceq |w_1 - w_2|^{\varepsilon},$$

where $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(G) < 1$.

Lemma 3.3 *Let* $G \in Q(\kappa)$ *for some* $0 \le \kappa < 1$. *Then*

$$|\Psi(w_1) - \Psi(w_2)| \succeq |w_1 - w_2|^{1+\kappa},$$

for all $w_1, w_2 \in \overline{\Delta}$.

This fact follows from an appropriate result for the mapping $f \in \sum(\kappa)$ [37, p.287] and estimation for Ψ' [17, Th.2.8]:

$$\frac{d(\Psi(\tau), L)}{|\tau| - 1} \asymp |\Psi'(\tau)|. \tag{3.1}$$

Let $\{z_j\}_{j=1}^{l}$ be a fixed system of the points on L and the weight function $h(z)$ defined by (1.4).

Lemma 3.4 *[2] Let* $L = \partial G$ *be a rectifiable Jordan curve and* $P_n(z)$, $\deg P_n \le n$, $n = 1, 2, ...,$ *be an arbitrary polynomial, and weight function* $h(z)$ *satisfies the condition (1.4). Then for any* $R > 1$, $p > 0$ *and* $n = 1, 2, ...$

$$\|P_n\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h, L_R)} \le R^{n + \frac{1+\gamma^*}{p}} \|P_n\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h, L)}, \ \gamma^* = \max\{0; \gamma_j : 1 \le j \le \ l\}.$$

4. Proofs of Theorems

Proof of Theorem 2.1. Suppose that $G \in \widetilde{PQ}(\kappa; f_i, \ g_i)$, for some $0 \le \kappa < 1$, $f_i(x) = c_i x^{1+\alpha_i}$, $\alpha_i \ge 0$, $i = \overline{1, l_1}$, and $g_i(x) = c_i x^{1+\beta_i}, \beta_i > 0$, $i = \overline{l_1 + 1, l}$. First of all, we introduce some notations. Let $w_j := \Phi(z_j), \varphi_j := \arg w_j$. Without loss of generality, we will assume that $\varphi_l < 2\pi$. For simplicity in our next calculations, we assume that:

$$l_1 = 1, \ l = 2, \ i = 1, 2; \ z_1 = -1, \ z_2 = 1; \ (-1, 1) \subset G; \ R = 1 + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{n}, \tag{4.1}$$

and let the local coordinate axis in Definition 1.2 be parallel to OX and OY in the OXY coordinate system; $L = L^+ \cup L^-$, where $L^+ := \{z \in L : \mathrm{Im} z \ge 0\}$, $L^- := \{z \in L : \mathrm{Im} z < 0\}$. Let $w^{\pm} := \left\{w = e^{i\theta} : \theta = \frac{\varphi_1 \pm \varphi_2}{2}\right\}$, $z^{\pm} \in \Psi(w^{\pm})$ and L^i be arcs, connecting the points $z^+, \ z_i, \ z^- \in \ L$; $L^{i,\pm} := L^i \cap L^{\pm}$, $i = 1, 2$. Let z_0 be taken as an arbitrary point on L^+ (or on L^- subject to the chosen direction). For simplicity, without loss of generality, we assume that $z_0 = z^+$ $(z_0 = z^-)$. Analogously to the previous notations, we introduce the following: $L_R =$

$L_R^+ \cup L_R^-$, where $L_R^+ := \{z \in L_R : \mathrm{Im} z \geq 0\}$, $L_R^- := \{z \in L_R : \mathrm{Im} z < 0\}$. Let $w_R^{\pm} := \left\{w = Re^{i\theta} : \theta = \frac{\varphi_1 \pm \varphi_2}{2}\right\}$, $z_R^{\pm} \in \Psi(w_R^{\pm})$. We set: $z_{i,R} \in L_R$, such that $d_{i,R} = |z_i - z_{i,R}|$ and $\zeta^{\pm} \in L^{\pm}$, such that $d(z_{2,R}, L^2 \cap L^{\pm}) := d(z_{2,R}, L^{\pm})$; $z_i^{\pm} := \left\{\zeta \in L^i : |\zeta - z_i| = c_i d(z_i, L_R)\right\}$, $z_{i,R}^{\pm} := \left\{\zeta \in L_R^i : |\zeta - z_{i,R}| = c_i d(z_{i,R}, L_R)\right\}$, $w_{i,R}^{\pm} = \Phi(z_{i,R}^{\pm})$. Let L_R^i, $i = 1,2$, denote the arcs connecting the points z_R^+, $z_{i,R}$, $z_R^- \in L_R$, $L_R^{i,\pm} := L_R^i \cap L_R^{\pm}$ and $l_{i,R}^{\pm}(z_{i,R}^{\pm}, z_R^{\pm})$ denote the arcs, connecting the points $z_{i,R}^{\pm}$ with $z_R^{\pm}$, respectively, and $\left|l_{i,R}^{\pm}\right| := mes\ l_{i,R}^{\pm}(z_{i,R}^{\pm}, z_R^{\pm}), i = 1,2$. We denote:

$$\begin{aligned}
&E_{1,R}^{i,\pm} := \left\{\zeta \in L_R^{i,\pm} : |\zeta - z_i| < c_i d_{i,R}\right\}, \\
&E_{2,R}^{i,\pm} := \left\{\zeta \in L_R^{i,\pm} : c_i d_{i,R} \leq |\zeta - z_i| \leq \left| l_{i,R}^{\pm}\right|\right\},\ F_{j,R}^{i,\pm} := \Phi(E_{j,R}^{i,\pm}); \\
&E_1^{i,\pm} := \left\{\zeta \in L^{i,\pm} : |\zeta - z_i| < c_i d_{i,R}\right\}, \\
&E_2^{i,\pm} := \left\{\zeta \in L^{i,\pm} : c_i d_{i,R} \leq |\zeta - z_i| \leq \left| l_{i,R}^{\pm}\right|\right\},\ F_j^{i,\pm} := \Phi(E_j^{i,\pm}),\ i,j = 1,2.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

Now let's start the proof. Let $p > 1$. The Cauchy integral formulas for $m-th$ derivatives for the region G_R, $R > 1$, give:

$$P_n^{(m)}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int\limits_{L_R} P_n(\zeta) \frac{d\zeta}{(\zeta - z)^{m+1}},\ z \in G_R.$$

Let $z \in L$ be arbitrary fixed. Multiplying the numerator and denominator of the integrand by $h^{1/p}(\zeta)$, and applying the Hölder inequality, we obtain:

$$\left|P_n^{(m)}(z)\right| \preceq \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(\int\limits_{L_R} h(\zeta)\left|P_n(\zeta)\right|^p |d\zeta|\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left(\int\limits_{L_R} \frac{|d\zeta|}{\prod\limits_{j=1}^{l} |\zeta - z_j|^{(q-1)\gamma_j} |\zeta - z|^{q(m+1)}}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} Y_{n,1} \times Y_{n,2}. \tag{4.3}$$

According to Lemma 3.4, we have:

$$\left|P_n^{(m)}(z)\right| \preceq Y_{n,1} \cdot Y_{n,2} \preceq \|P_n\|_p \cdot Y_{n,2},\ z \in L. \tag{4.4}$$

In order to evaluate the integral $Y_{n,2}$, we get

$$Y_{n,2} =: \left(\sum_{i=1}^{l} Y_{n,2}^i\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{l} \left(Y_{n,2}^i\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \tag{4.5}$$

where

$$Y_{n,2}^i := \int\limits_{L_R^i} \frac{|d\zeta|}{|\zeta - z_i|^{(q-1)\gamma_i} |\zeta - z|^{q(m+1)}},\ i = \overline{1,l}, \tag{4.6}$$

since the points $\{z_i\}_{i=1}^l \in L$ are distinct. Let us estimate the integrals $Y_{n,2}^i$ for each $i = \overline{1,l}$.

According to the above notation, under changing the variable $\tau = \Phi(\zeta)$, from (3.1) and (4.6), we have:

$$Y_{n,2}^{i} \asymp \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} \int\limits_{F_{j,R}^{i,\pm}} \frac{|\Psi'(\tau)|\,|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_i)|^{(q-1)\gamma_i}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)}} \tag{4.7}$$

$$\asymp \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} \int\limits_{F_{j,R}^{i,\pm}} \frac{d(\Psi(\tau),L)\,|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_i)|^{(q-1)\gamma_i}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)}\,(|\tau|-1)} =: \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} Y(F_{j,R}^{i,\pm}).$$

So, we need to evaluate the integrals $Y(F_{j,R}^{i,\pm})$ for each $i,j=1,2$. Let

$$\left\|P_n^{(m)}\right\|_\infty =: |P_n(z')|\,,\ z' \in L = L^1 \cup L^2, \tag{4.8}$$

and let $w' = \Phi(z')$.

1) Suppose that $z' \in L^1$.

1.1) If $z' \in E_1^{1,\pm}$, then

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{1,+}) + Y(F_{1,R}^{1,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|^{(q-1)\gamma_1}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.9}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left[\min\left\{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|\,;|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|\right\}\right]^{(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1}}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left[\min\left\{|\tau-w_1|\,;|\tau-w'|\right\}\right]^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}}$$

$$\preceq \begin{cases} n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1 & m\geq 1, \\ n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & [(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})>1, & m=0, \\ n\ln n, & [(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})=1, & m=0, \\ n, & [(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})<1, & m=0, \end{cases}$$

for $\gamma_1>0$, and

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{1,+}) + Y(F_{1,R}^{1,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|^{-(q-1)\gamma_1}\,|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.10}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\tau-w'|^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}}$$

$$\preceq \begin{cases} n^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, & m\geq 1, \\ n^{[q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & [q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})>1, & m=0, \\ n\ln n, & [q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})=1, & m=0, \\ n, & [q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})<1, & m=0, \end{cases}$$

for $-1<\gamma_1\leq 0$.

1.2) If $z'\in E_2^{1,\pm}$, then

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{1,+})+Y(F_{1,R}^{1,-})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|^{(q-1)\gamma_1}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.11}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\left[\min\left\{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|\,;|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|\right\}\right]^{(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1}}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\left[\min\left\{|\tau-w_1|\,;|\tau-w'|\right\}\right]^{((q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}}$$

$$\preceq\begin{cases} n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, \quad m\geq 1,\\ n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & (q-1)\gamma_1+q-1>\frac{1}{1+\widetilde{\kappa}}, \quad m=0,\\ n\ln n, & (q-1)\gamma_1+q-1=\frac{1}{1+\widetilde{\kappa}}, \quad m=0,\\ n, & [(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1]<\frac{1}{1+\widetilde{\kappa}}, \quad m=0,\end{cases}$$

for all $\gamma_1>0$ and

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{1,+})+Y(F_{1,R}^{1,-})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|^{-\gamma_1}\,|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}}\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\tau-w'|^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}}\preceq\begin{cases} n^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, \quad m\geq 1,\\ n^{[q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & [q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})>1, \quad m=0,\\ n\ln n, & [q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})=1, \quad m=0,\\ n, & [q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})<1, \quad m=0,\end{cases}$$

for $-1<\gamma_1\leq 0$.

1.3) If $z'\in E_1^{1,\pm}$, then

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{1,+})+Y(F_{2,R}^{1,-})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|^{(q-1)\gamma_1}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.12}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\min\left\{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|\,;|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|\right\}^{(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1}}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\min\left\{|\tau-w_1|\,;|\tau-w'|\right\}^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}}$$

$$\preceq\begin{cases} n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, \quad m\geq 1,\\ n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & [(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})>1, \quad m=0,\\ n\ln n, & [(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})=1, \quad m=0,\\ n, & [(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1]\,(1+\widetilde{\kappa})<1, \quad m=0,\end{cases}$$

for $\gamma_1 \geq 0$ and

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{1,+}) + Y(F_{2,R}^{1,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|^{-(q-1)\gamma_1}|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.13}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\tau - w'|^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}} \preceq \begin{cases} n^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, & m \geq 1, \\ n^{[q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & [q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})>1, & m=0, \\ n\ln n, & [q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})=1, & m=0, \\ n, & [q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})<1, & m=0, \end{cases}$$

for $-1<\gamma_1<0$.

1.4) If $z' \in E_2^{1,\pm}$, then

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{1,+}) + Y(F_{2,R}^{1,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|^{(q-1)\gamma_1}|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.14}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left[\min\left\{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_1)|\,;|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|\right\}\right]^{(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1}}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left[\min\left\{|\tau-w_1|\,;|\tau-w'|\right\}\right]^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}}$$

$$\preceq \begin{cases} n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, & m\geq 1, \\ n^{[(q-1)\gamma_1+q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & (q-1)\gamma_1+q-1>\frac{1}{1+\widetilde{\kappa}}, & m=0, \\ n\ln n, & (q-1)\gamma_1+q-1=\frac{1}{1+\widetilde{\kappa}}, & m=0, \\ n, & (q-1)\gamma_1+q-1<\frac{1}{1+\widetilde{\kappa}}, & m=0, \end{cases}$$

for $\gamma_1>0$, and

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{1,+}) + Y(F_{2,R}^{1,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.15}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{1,+}\cup F_{2,R}^{1,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\tau - w'|^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}} \preceq \begin{cases} n^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, & m \geq 1, \\ n^{[q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & [q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})>1, & m=0, \\ n\ln n, & [q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})=1, & m=0, \\ n, & [q-1](1+\widetilde{\kappa})<1, & m=0, \end{cases}$$

for $-1<\gamma_1\leq 0$. Combining the relations (4.9)-(4.15), in the case of $z' \in L^1$ for each $\gamma_1>-1$ we get:

$$\left(Y_{n,2}^1\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \preceq \begin{cases} n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}+m\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, & \gamma_1>-1, & m\geq 1, \\ n^{\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p<1+(\gamma^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & \gamma_1>-1, & m=0, \\ (n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=1+(\gamma^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & \gamma_1>-1, & m=0, \\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>1+(\gamma^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), & \gamma_1>-1, & m=0. \end{cases} \tag{4.16}$$

2) Now suppose that $z' \in L^2$. Replacing the variable $\tau=\Phi(\zeta)$ and according to (3.1), we have:

$$Y_{n,2}^{i} \asymp \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} \int\limits_{F_{j,R}^{i,\pm}} \frac{d(\Psi(\tau),L)\,|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)}\,(|\tau|-1)} =: \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} Y(F_{j,R}^{i,\pm}). \tag{4.17}$$

2.1) If $z' \in E_1^{2,\pm}$, then

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+})+Y(F_{1,R}^{2,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}\cup F_{1,R}^{2,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.18}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} + n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}},$$

for all $\gamma_2 > -1$. The last two integrals are evaluated identically, therefore, we give an estimate for the first on. When $\tau \in F_{1,R}^{2,+}$, for the $|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|$, we obtain:

$$|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')| \succeq \max\left\{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|;\ \left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^{+}\right|\right\} = |\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)| \succeq \left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^{+}\right|^{\frac{1}{1+\beta_2}}.$$

Then,

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^{+}\right|^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}}} \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\tau-w_2^{+}\right|^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}}$$

$$\preceq \begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1,\\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1,\end{cases}$$

if $\gamma_2 > 0$, and

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|^{-(q-1)\gamma_2}\,|d\tau|}{\left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^{+}\right|^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}}} \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\tau-w_2^{+}\right|^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}}$$

$$\preceq \begin{cases} n^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1,\\ n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1,\end{cases},$$

if $-1<\gamma_2\leq 0$, and so, we get:

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+})+Y(F_{1,R}^{2,-}) \preceq \begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1,\\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1,\end{cases} \tag{4.19}$$

if $\gamma_2 > 0$, and

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+}) + Y(F_{1,R}^{2,-}) \preceq \begin{cases} n^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) > 1, \\ n\ln n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) = 1, \\ n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) < 1, \end{cases}$$

if $-1 < \gamma_2 \leq 0$.

2.2) If $z' \in E_2^{2,\pm}$, then

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+}) + Y(F_{1,R}^{2,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+} \cup F_{1,R}^{2,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2} |\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}}$$

for all $\gamma_2 > -1$. When $\tau \in F_{1,R}^{2,+}$ for $|\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w')|$, we obtain: $|\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w')| \succeq \left|\Psi(\tau) - z_2^+\right|$ and similarly to previous case, we get:

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2} \left|\Psi(\tau) - z_2^+\right|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.20}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\Psi(\tau) - z_2^+\right|^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2 + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}}} \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\tau - w_2^+\right|^{\frac{q-1)\gamma_2 + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}}$$

$$\preceq \begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2 + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2 + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) > 1, \\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2 + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) = 1, \\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2 + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) < 1, \end{cases}$$

if $\gamma_2 > 0$, and

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w_2)|^{-(q-1)\gamma_2} |d\tau|}{\left|\Psi(\tau) - z_2^+\right|^{q(m+1)-1}} \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\Psi(\tau) - z_2^+\right|^{q(m+1)-1}}$$

$$\preceq n \int\limits_{F_{1,R}^{2,+}} \frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\tau - w_2^+\right|^{[q(m+1)-1](1+\kappa)}} \preceq \begin{cases} n^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) > 1, \\ n\ln n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) = 1, \\ n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) < 1, \end{cases}$$

if $-1 < \gamma_2 < 0$.

So, from (4.19) and (4.20), for this case, we have:

$$Y(F_{1,R}^{2,+}) + Y(F_{1,R}^{2,-}) \preceq \begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^* + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^* + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) > 1, \quad \gamma_2 > -1, \\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^* + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) = 1, \quad \gamma_2 > -1, \\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^* + q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa) < 1, \quad \gamma_2 > -1. \end{cases} \tag{4.21}$$

2.3) If $z' \in E_1^{2,\pm}$, then

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,+}) + Y(F_{2,R}^{2,-}) \preceq n \int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+} \cup F_{2,R}^{2,-}} \frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2} |\Psi(\tau) - \Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.22}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}}+n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|^{(q-1)\gamma_2}\,|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}},$$

for $\gamma_2>0$. The last two integrals are again estimated identically. So we evaluate the first one. For $\tau\in F_{2,R}^{2,+}$ and $z'\in\ E_1^{2,\pm}$, we have:

$$|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|\succeq\ \left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^+\right|;\ \ |\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w_2)|\succeq\ d_{2,R}\succeq\ \left|z_{2,R}-z_2^+\right|^{\frac{1}{1+\beta_2}}\succeq\ \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}.$$

Then

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,+})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^+\right|^{(q-1)\gamma_2}\ \left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^+\right|^{q(m+1)-1}}\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\tau-w_2^+\right|^{\left[(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1\right]\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}}$$

$$\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\end{cases}$$

and for $\gamma_2>0$ we obtain:

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,+})+Y(F_{2,R}^{2,-})\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2>0.\end{cases}$$

For $-1<\gamma_2\leq 0$, we get:

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,+})+Y(F_{2,R}^{2,-})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}}\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\Psi(\tau)-z_2^+\right|^{q(m+1)-1}} \tag{4.23}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{\left|\tau-w_2^+\right|^{\frac{[q(m+1)-1]}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}}\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2\leq 0,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2\leq 0,\\ n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2\leq 0.\end{cases}$$

Then, in this case we have:

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,+})+Y(F_{2,R}^{2,-})\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^*+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^*+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2>-1,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^*+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2>-1,\\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2^*+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2>-1.\end{cases} \tag{4.24}$$

2.4) If $z'\ \in E_2^{2,+}$, then for $\gamma_2>0$,

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,+})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)}} \tag{4.25}$$

$$\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\tau-w'|^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}}\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\end{cases}$$

and

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,-})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,-}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\tau-w'|^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}} \tag{4.26}$$

$$\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2>0,\\ n, & \frac{(q-1)\gamma_2+q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2>0.\end{cases}$$

The case when $z'\in E_2^{2,-}$ is absolutely identical to the case if $z'\in E_2^{2,+}$.

If $-1<\gamma_2\le 0$, then

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,+})\preceq n\int\limits_{F_{2,R}^{2,+}}\frac{|d\tau|}{|\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(w')|^{q(m+1)-1}}\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2\le 0,\\ n\ln n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2\le 0,\\ n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2\le 0,\end{cases}$$

and

$$Y(F_{2,R}^{2,-})\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)}, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)>1, \quad \gamma_2\le 0\\ n\ln n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)=1, \quad \gamma_2\le 0,\\ n, & \frac{q(m+1)-1}{1+\beta_2}(1+\kappa)<1, \quad \gamma_2\le 0.\end{cases} \tag{4.27}$$

Combining the estimations (4.17), (4.19)-(4.27), we obtain:

$$Y_{n,2}^{1}\preceq\begin{cases} n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p>1, & \gamma_2>0, & \beta_2<m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1,\\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<\frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_2>0, & \beta_2\ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1,\\ (n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=\frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_2>0, & \beta_2\ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1,\\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>\frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_2>0, & \beta_2\ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1,\\ n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<\frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \gamma_2>0, & \beta_2>0, & m=0,\\ (n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=\frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \gamma_2>0, & \beta_2>0, & m=0,\\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>\frac{(\gamma_2+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \gamma_2>0, & \beta_2>0, & m=0,\end{cases}$$

$$+\begin{cases} n^{\left(\frac{1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p>1, & \gamma_2\le 0, & \beta_2<m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1\\ n^{\left(\frac{1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<\frac{(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_2\le 0, & \beta_2\ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1\\ (n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=\frac{(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_2\le 0, & \beta_2\ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1\\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>\frac{(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)-m(1+\kappa)}, & \gamma_2\le 0, & \beta_2\ge m(1+\kappa)-1, & m\ge 1\\ n^{\left(\frac{1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<\frac{(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \gamma_2\le 0, & \beta_2>0, & m=0,\\ (n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=\frac{(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \gamma_2\le 0, & \beta_2>0, & m=0,\\ n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>\frac{(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, & \gamma_2\le 0, & \beta_2>0, & m=0.\end{cases}$$

$$
= \begin{cases}
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p>1, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2<m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<\frac{(\gamma_2^*+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=\frac{(\gamma_2^*+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>\frac{(\gamma_2^*+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0.
\end{cases}
$$

Therefore, for $l_1=1,\ l=2,$ and any $p>1,$ we get:

$$
Y_{n,2}^1+Y_{n,2}^2 \preceq \begin{cases}
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}+m\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p<1+(\gamma^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m=0,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=1+(\gamma^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m=0,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>1+(\gamma^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m=0,
\end{cases} \tag{4.28}
$$

$$
+ \begin{cases}
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p>1, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2<m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<\frac{(\gamma_2^*+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=\frac{(\gamma_2^*+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>\frac{(\gamma_2^*+1)(1+\kappa)+(1+\beta_2)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0.
\end{cases}
$$

Then, from (4.3)-(4.8), (4.16) and (4.28), we obtain:

$$
|P_n(z)| \preceq \|P_n\|_p \begin{cases}
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}+m\right)(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p>1, \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\frac{\gamma_1^*+1}{p}(1+\widetilde{\kappa})}, & p<1+(\gamma_1^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m=0,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=1+(\gamma_1^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m=0,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>1+(\gamma_1^*+1)(1+\widetilde{\kappa}), \quad \gamma_1>-1, \quad m=0,
\end{cases}
$$

$$
+ \begin{cases}
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_2}}, & p>1, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2<m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>p_6^*(m;2), \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2\geq m(1+\kappa)-1, \quad m\geq 1,\\
n^{\left(\frac{\gamma_2^*+1}{p}+m\right)\frac{1+\kappa}{1+\beta_2}}, & p<1+(\gamma_2^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0,\\
(n\ln n)^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p=1+(\gamma_2^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0,\\
n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, & p>1+(\gamma_2^*+1)\frac{(1+\kappa)}{(1+\beta_2)}, \quad \gamma_2>-1, \quad \beta_2>0, \quad m=0.
\end{cases}
$$

Since $z \in L$ is arbitrary, we complete the proof of Theorem 2.1. $\square$

Proof of Remark 2. The sharpness of this estimate can be argued as follows. These inequalities can be interpreted as a successive application of the well-known sharp Markov inequalities $\left\| P_n^{(m)} \right\|_\infty \preceq n^m \left\| P_n \right\|_\infty, \; m \geq 1,$ with inequality [14]

$$\|P_n\|_\infty \leq c_1 n^{\frac{(1+\gamma^*)(1+k)}{p}} \|P_n\|_p, \tag{4.29}$$

and the sharpness of the last inequality can be verified by the following examples. For the polynomial $T_n(z) = 1 + z + ... + z^n, \; h^*(z) = h_0(z), \; h^{**}(z) = |z-1|^\gamma, \; \gamma > 0, \; L := \{z : |z| = 1\}$ and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exist $c_3 = c_3(h^*, p) > 0$, $c_3' = c_3'(h^{**}, p) > 0$ such that

$$a) \; \|T\|_\infty \geq c_3 n^{\frac{1}{p}} \|T\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h^*, \; L)}, \quad p > 1;$$

$$b) \; \|T\|_\infty \geq c_3' n^{\frac{\gamma+1}{p}} \|T\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h^{**}, \; L)}, \quad p > \gamma + 1.$$

Indeed, if $L := \{z : |z| = 1\}$,then, $L \in \widetilde{Q}(0)$. Pick for

a) $h^*(z) \equiv 1$; b) $h^{**}(z) = |z-1|^\gamma, \; \gamma > 0$.

Obviously,

$$|T(z)| \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left| z^j \right| = n, \;\; |z| = 1; \; |T(1)| = n.$$

So,

$$\|T\|_\infty = n.$$

On the other hand, according to [43, p. 236], we have:

$$\|T\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h^*,L)} \asymp n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}, \; p > 1,$$

and

$$\|T\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h^{**},L)} \asymp n^{1-\frac{\gamma+1}{p}}, \quad p > \gamma + 1.$$

Therefore,

$$a) \; \|T\|_\infty = n \asymp n^{\frac{1}{p}} \|T\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h^*,L)}, \; p > 1;$$

$$b) \; \|T\|_\infty = n = n \cdot n^{1-\frac{\gamma+1}{p}} \cdot n^{\frac{\gamma+1}{p}-1} \asymp n^{\frac{\gamma+1}{p}} \|T\|_{\mathcal{L}_p(h^{**},L)}, \; p > \gamma + 1.$$

$\square$

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their thanks to the anonymous referees for many valuable suggestions which have significantly improved this paper.

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