

On a Constant in the Theory of Trigonometric Series

By Robert F. Church

The note "A constant in the theory of trigonometric series" in the October 1964 issue of *Mathematics of Computation* provided us with a test for our recently constructed algorithms for the computation of roots of functions, and for numerical quadrature in the presence of singularities. The latter algorithm, utilizing the Gaussian 8-point quadrature formula applied to sub-intervals of variable length, involves a sufficiently small number of ordinates that computational labor and round-off error do not become problems. Use of these algorithms indicated the value $\alpha_0 = .3084438$, for the root of the equation $\int_0^{3\pi/2} u^{-\alpha} \cos u \, du = 0$, differing from the reported value, .30483, in the third place. To check this result, we made the transformation $u = x^4$ to weaken the character of the singularity at the origin, and obtained the following table by conventional numerical quadrature, confirming our result:

α	$F(\alpha)$
.308441	-.99 (10^{-5})
.308442	-.63 (10^{-5})
.308443	-.28 (10^{-5})
.308444	.08 (10^{-5})
.308445	.44 (10^{-5})
.308446	.79 (10^{-5}).

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In a recent note, Boas and Klema [1] considered

$$(1) \quad F(\alpha) = \int_0^{3\pi/2} u^{-\alpha} \cos u \, du, \quad R(\alpha) < 1,$$

and gave some computations from which they concluded that a zero α_0 of $F(\alpha)$ lies between 0.30483 and 0.30484. Since their tabulated values of $F(\alpha)$ in the vicinity of the root are given to 8D and there are eight such entries, it would seem, since $F(\alpha)$ is analytic for $R(\alpha) < 1$, that the zero could be given to more places by differencing and making use of ordinary inverse interpolation techniques. It is found

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