

Almost-Interpolatory Chebyshev Quadrature

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Abstract. The requirement that a Chebyshev quadrature formula have distinct real nodes is not always compatible with the requirement that the degree of precision of an n -point formula be at least equal to n . This condition may be expressed as $\|d\|_p = 0, 1 \leq p$, where $d = (d_1, \dots, d_n)$ with

$$d_j = \frac{\mu_0(\omega)}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j - \mu_j(\omega), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$\mu_j(\omega), j = 0, 1, \dots$, are the moments of the weight function ω used in the quadrature, and x_1, \dots, x_n are the nodes. In those cases when $\|d\|_2$ does not vanish for a real choice of nodes, it has been proposed that a real minimizer of $\|d\|_2$ be used to supply the nodes. It is shown in this paper that, in such cases, minimizers of $\|d\|_p, 1 \leq p < \infty$, always lead to formulae that are degenerate in the sense that the nodes are not all distinct. The results are valid for a large class of weight functions.

1. Introduction. In a recent paper [1], a new type of Chebyshev quadrature has been proposed. The results of numerical computations reported in that paper and intended to produce the nodes of these formulae show the apparent necessity of coincident nodes—in this sense, the formulae are degenerate. It will be shown that this degeneracy cannot be avoided.

The problem in [1] arises from the fact, proved by Bernstein [2], that it is impossible to find a real n -tuple (x_1, \dots, x_n) such that

$$(1.1) \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{P}_n$ when $n = 8$ or $n > 9$. If (1.1) is to hold for \mathcal{P}_n , it must hold for the basis $1, x, \dots, x^n$ and conversely. This gives the following conditions on x_1, \dots, x_n :

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j = m_j, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

where

$$m_j = \int_{-1}^1 x^j dx = \begin{cases} 2/(j+1), & j \text{ even,} \\ 0, & j \text{ odd.} \end{cases}$$

The first of Eqs. (1.2) is an identity, but the remaining equations cannot be satisfied by a real n -tuple if $n = 8$ or $n > 9$. The proposal in [1] is, then, to seek real n -tuples

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$\zeta = (\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_n)$, with $-1 \leq \zeta_1 \leq \zeta_2 \leq \dots \leq \zeta_n \leq 1$, that minimize the Euclidean norm of the residual vector $d = (d_1, \dots, d_n)$, where

$$d_j = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j - m_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

For any n , if there exists a minimizer ζ , the corresponding quadrature formula

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\zeta_i) + \text{error}$$

will be said to be *almost-interpolatory*. The formula will be called *degenerate* if any two components of ζ are equal. For an interpolatory formula, the minimum value of $\|d\|_2$ is zero. Such formulae exist for $n < 8$ and $n = 9$ and are not degenerate. If the minimum value of $\|d\|_2 \neq 0$, the formula is not interpolatory. Bernstein's result states that, for $n = 8$ and $n > 9$, $\|d\|_2$ cannot vanish; we shall prove that, in addition, a minimum of $\|d\|_2$ exists and yields only degenerate formulae.

2. Proof of Degeneracy. Let the mapping $G : R^n \rightarrow R^n$ be defined by

$$(2.1) \quad Gx = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - m_1 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j - m_j \\ \vdots \\ \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^n - m_n. \end{cases}$$

By Bernstein's result, $Gx = 0$ has no roots in R^n when $n = 8$ or $n > 9$. Let

$$X = \{x \in R^n: -1 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq 1\},$$

and let F be the restriction of G to X . Then, $Fx = 0$ has no roots in X when $n = 8$ or $n > 9$, and the proposal in [1] is to find $\zeta \in X$ such that $\|F\zeta\|_2 \leq \|Fx\|_2$ for all $x \in X$.

It will be convenient to view F as a composite mapping $F_3 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_1$, in which F_1 maps $x \in X$ onto the point $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ whose components are the coefficients of the polynomial $\tau^n + a_1\tau^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$, having x_1, \dots, x_n as zeros. F_2 maps a onto $s = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$, the vector of sums of powers of the zeros, and is given by Newton's identities

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} s_1 + a_1 &= 0, \\ s_2 + a_1s_1 + 2a_2 &= 0, \\ &\vdots \\ s_{n-1} + a_1s_{n-2} + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1} &= 0, \\ s_n + a_1s_{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}s_1 + na_n &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, let $m = (m_1, \dots, m_n)$ be the vector of moments. F_3 maps s onto $d = 2s/n - m = Fx$. Clearly, F is a homeomorphism from X onto $D = F(X)$. Since X is compact, so is D . By Brouwer's Invariance of Domain Theorem [3], $\text{int}(D) = F(\text{int}(X))$, and the boundary of D , $\dot{D} = F(\dot{X})$. Now, the original problem is equivalent to minimizing $\|\cdot\|_2$ on D . Since $Fx = 0$ has no roots in X , $0 \notin D$. By the continuity of $\|\cdot\|_2$, compactness of D , and unimodality of $\|\cdot\|_2$ on R^n , $\|\cdot\|_2$ has a minimum only in \dot{D} .

Let

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \{x \in X: x_1 = -1 \text{ or } x_n = 1; x_i \neq x_j, i \neq j\}, \\ X_2 &= \{x \in X: x_i = x_j \text{ for some } i \neq j\}, \\ D_1 &= F(X_1), \quad D_2 = F(X_2). \end{aligned}$$

The boundary of X is $\dot{X} = X_1 \cup X_2$, and $\dot{D} = D_1 \cup D_2$. It remains to show that if $\zeta \in D$ minimizes $\|\cdot\|_2$, then $\zeta \in D_2$, for, in that case, $F^{-1}\zeta \in X_2$ and corresponds to a degenerate formula. We will show that every deleted neighbourhood of $d \in D_1$ contains points $d + \Delta d$ such that $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$ and $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$.

Consider first the case when n is even. Let $\Delta d = (0, \dots, 0, \Delta d_n) \in R^n$.

LEMMA 1. For every even integer $n > 0$ there exists $\gamma < 0$, depending on n and d , such that $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$ and $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$ whenever $d \in D_1$ and $\Delta d_n \in (\gamma, 0)$.

Proof. Let $d \in D_1$ be fixed but arbitrary. We have $s + \Delta s = F_3^{-1}(d + \Delta d) = (F_3^{-1}d) + \Delta s$, where $\Delta s = (0, \dots, 0, n\Delta d_n/2) \in R^n$. From Newton's identities, $F_2^{-1}(s + \Delta s) = a + \Delta a$, where $\Delta a = (0, \dots, 0, -\frac{1}{2}\Delta d_n)$. We can ensure that $F^{-1}(d + \Delta d) = F_1^{-1}(a + \Delta a) \in \text{int}(X)$ by restricting Δd . To see this, let $p(d; \cdot)$ be the monic n th degree polynomial whose zeros are given by $F^{-1}d$, and whose coefficients are, of course, given by $F_2^{-1}F_3^{-1}d$. We see that the increment Δd_n in the d_n coordinate of d results in the addition of the constant $-\frac{1}{2}\Delta d_n$ to $p(d; \cdot)$. Since the zeros of $p(d; \cdot)$ are distinct and are all in $[-1, 1]$, those of $p(d + \Delta d; \cdot)$ will be in $(-1, 1)$ provided that $\Delta d_n < 0$ and $|\Delta d_n|$ is sufficiently small. There are exactly $n/2$ local minima of $p(d; \cdot)$ in $(-1, 1)$ and $p(d; \cdot)$ has negative values, say $u_1, \dots, u_{n/2}$, there. Let $\gamma_1 = 2 \max \{u_1, \dots, u_{n/2}\}$. If $\Delta d_n \in (\gamma_1, 0)$, then $p(d + \Delta d; \cdot)$ has n real and distinct zeros in $(-1, 1)$, and so $F^{-1}(d + \Delta d) \in \text{int}(X)$, which implies $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$.

Because $F^{-1}d \in X_1$,

$$d_n = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^n - m_n > \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} > 0.$$

It follows that $\|d\|_2^2 - \|d + \Delta d\|_2^2 > 0$, if, and only if, $-\Delta d_n(\Delta d_n + 2d_n) > 0$. Since $\Delta d_n < 0$, we therefore require $\Delta d_n > -2d_n$. Let $\gamma = \max \{\gamma_1, -2d_n\} < 0$. Then $\Delta d_n \in (\gamma, 0)$ implies $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$ and $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$.

It is somewhat more difficult to prove a similar lemma when n is odd. For $x \in R^n$, define $S_j : R^n \rightarrow R$ by $S_j x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, and let $T_\beta = S_{n-1} + \beta S_n$ for all real β . For every constant μ , let

$$\begin{aligned} P_\mu^- &= \{x \in R^n: x_1 = -1, S_1 x = \mu\}, \\ P_\mu^+ &= \{x \in R^n: x_n = 1, S_1 x = \mu\}, \\ P_\mu^0 &= \{x \in R^n: x_1 = -1, x_n = 1, S_1 x = \mu\}. \end{aligned}$$

We first prove

LEMMA 2. *Let n be odd.*

(i) *If $\beta = 0$, then $T_\beta x \geq 1$ for all $x \in P_\mu^- \cup P_\mu^0 \cup P_\mu^+$, the equality holding only for a point of X_2 when $x \in P_{-1}^-$ or $x \in P_1^+$; the inequality is strict if $x \in P_\mu^0$.*

(ii) *If $x \in P_\mu^- \cup P_\mu^0$, $\mu \leq -1$, $\beta < 0$, then $T_\beta x > 1$.*

(iii) *If $x \in P_\mu^+ \cup P_\mu^0$, $\mu \geq 1$, $\beta > 0$, then $T_\beta x > 1$.*

Proof. (i) If $\beta = 0$, then $T_\beta x = S_{n-1}x$. When $x \in P_\mu^-$, $S_{n-1}x = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n x_i^{n-1} = 1$ if, and only if, $x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = 0$. But then $\mu = -1$, and $(-1, 0, \dots, 0) \in X_2$. Otherwise $S_{n-1}x > 1$. The other cases when $\beta = 0$ are as trivial.

(ii) If $x \in P_\mu^-$, then

$$\begin{aligned} T_\beta x &= (\mu + 1 - x_3 - \dots - x_n)^{n-1} + \sum_{i=3}^n x_i^{n-1} \\ &\quad + \beta(\mu + 1 - x_3 - \dots - x_n)^n + \beta \sum_{i=3}^n x_i^n + 1 - \beta \\ &= [2 + n\beta(\mu + 1)] \sum_{i=3}^n x_i^{n-1} + \text{lower degree terms.} \end{aligned}$$

It follows that the restriction of T_β to P_μ^- has a global minimum at a critical point provided that $2 + n\beta(\mu + 1) > 0$. This is satisfied in view of the hypotheses for (ii). In order to find the values of T_β at critical points, we use a Lagrange multiplier. Then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [T_\beta x - \lambda(S_1 x - \mu)] = 0, \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, n,$$

implies

$$(2.3a) \quad (n - 1)x_j^{n-2} + n\beta x_j^{n-1} = \lambda, \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

The additional equation to be satisfied is

$$(2.3b) \quad x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n = \mu + 1.$$

Suppose that $x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*, \lambda^*$ is a solution of (2.3a) and (2.3b), and denote the critical point $(-1, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ by x^* . Then, since $\beta < 0$ and $\mu + 1 \leq 0$ by hypothesis, we must have $\lambda^* \leq 0$. Otherwise, Eqs. (2.3a) could only be satisfied by positive numbers x_2^*, \dots, x_n^* , and this would contradict (2.3b). Multiplying the j th equation in (2.3a) by x_j^* and summing, $j = 2, \dots, n$, we find, with (2.3b), that

$$(n - 1)(S_{n-1}x^* - 1) + n\beta(S_n x^* + 1) = \lambda^*(\mu + 1),$$

and upon rearrangement,

$$T_\beta x^* = S_{n-1}x^* + \beta S_n x^* = 1 + (1/n)[\lambda^*(\mu + 1) - \beta n + S_{n-1}x^* - 1] > 1$$

at every critical point since $\beta < 0$, $\lambda^* \leq 0$, $\mu + 1 \leq 0$ and $S_{n-1}x^* > 1$. This is the required result.

Proofs of the cases when $x \in P_\mu^0$ and $x \in P_\mu^+$ are very similar to the above.

We are now ready to proceed with the proof of

LEMMA 3. *Let $\Delta d = (0, \dots, 0, \Delta d_{n-1}, \Delta d_n)$ and $\Delta d_n = \beta \Delta d_{n-1}$. For every odd integer $n > 0$ and every $d \in D_1$, there exist β and $\gamma(\beta) < 0$, depending on n and d ,*

such that $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$ and $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$ whenever $d \in D_1$ and $\Delta d_{n-1} \in (\gamma, 0)$.

Proof. For any $d \in D$, let $p(d; \cdot)$ be the monic n th degree polynomial with zeros given by $F^{-1}d$ and coefficients given by $F_2^{-1} \cdot F_3^{-1}d$ as in Lemma 1. Now, $s + \Delta s = F_3^{-1}(d + \Delta d) = F_3^{-1}d + n\Delta d/2$, so that $\Delta s = n\Delta d/2$. Using Newton's identities, we obtain $a + \Delta a = F_2^{-1}(s + \Delta s)$ with

$$\Delta a = \left(0, \dots, 0, -\frac{\Delta s_{n-1}}{n-1}, \frac{s_1 \Delta s_{n-1}}{n-1} - \frac{\Delta s_n}{n} \right).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta p(d; t) &= -\frac{\Delta s_{n-1}}{n-1} t + \frac{s_1 \Delta s_{n-1}}{n-1} - \frac{\Delta s_n}{n} \\ (2.4) \qquad &= -\frac{\Delta s_{n-1}}{n-1} \left(t - s_1 + \frac{n-1}{n} \beta \right). \end{aligned}$$

The effect, then, of the change Δd in d , is to add the linear polynomial $\Delta p(d; \cdot)$ to $p(d; \cdot)$, thereby causing a shift in the zeros of $p(d; \cdot)$. The magnitude of this shift depends on more variables than in the even case.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} X_1^- &= \{x \in X_1: x_1 = -1, x_n < 1\}, \\ X_1^+ &= \{x \in X_1: x_1 > -1, x_n = 1\}, \\ X_1^0 &= \{x \in X_1: x_1 = -1, x_n = 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly $X_1 = X_1^- \cup X_1^0 \cup X_1^+$. Suppose first that $d \in D_1$ and that $F^{-1}d \in X_1^-$. Then, $p(d; -1) = 0$, $p(d; 1) > 0$, and all zeros of $p(d; \cdot)$ are real, distinct and in $[-1, 1)$. Now, $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$ if, and only if, $p(d; \cdot) + \Delta p(d; \cdot)$ has n real, distinct zeros in $(-1, 1)$. The following conditions are sufficient for the real zeros of $p(d; \cdot) + \Delta p(d; \cdot)$ to lie in $(-1, 1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} (2.5) \qquad (i) \quad &\Delta d_{n-1} < 0, \\ (ii) \quad &\Delta p(d; -1) < 0, \\ (iii) \quad &\Delta p(d; 1) > -p(d; 1). \end{aligned}$$

To verify, we note that if (i) and (ii) hold, then $\Delta p(d; \cdot)$ has positive slope and $\Delta p(d; \cdot) < 0$ on $(-\infty, -1]$. Also, $p(d; \cdot)$ is of odd degree and its smallest zero is -1 . Hence, $p(d; \cdot) + \Delta p(d; \cdot) < 0$ on $(-\infty, -1]$ and has no zeros there. If (i) and (iii) hold, then the positive slope of $\Delta p(d; \cdot)$ implies that $\Delta p(d; \cdot) > -p(d; 1)$ on $[1, \infty)$. Since $p(d; \cdot)$ is monic and its largest zero is less than unity, $p(d; \cdot) > p(d; 1) > 0$ on $[1, \infty)$. It follows that $p(d; \cdot) + \Delta p(d; \cdot) > 0$ on $[1, \infty)$ and has no zeros there either.

Using (2.4), we may rewrite (2.5) as

$$\begin{aligned} (2.6) \qquad (i) \quad &\Delta s_{n-1} < 0, \\ (ii) \quad &\beta < n(s_1 + 1)/(n - 1), \\ (iii) \quad &\Delta s_{n-1}(1 - s_1 + (n - 1)\beta/n) < (n - 1)p(d; 1). \end{aligned}$$

In view of the simple relationship between Δs and Δd , namely $\Delta d = 2\Delta s/n$, (2.6) could be written as a condition on Δd_{n-1} and β , but the introduction of the factor $n/2$ that would result, only complicates the expressions that arise. We therefore postpone it until later.

Since the coefficients of t in $\Delta p(d; t)$ are continuous functions of Δs_{n-1} , and the zeros of $p(d; \cdot) + \Delta p(d; \cdot)$ are continuous functions of the coefficients, it follows that, for a given β and $d \in D_1$, $p(d; \cdot) + \Delta p(d; \cdot)$ has only real and distinct zeros provided that $|\Delta s_{n-1}|$ is sufficiently small. Then, assuming (2.6)(i) holds, there exists $\delta_1(\beta) < 0$ such that

$$(2.6) \quad (iv) \quad \delta_1(\beta) < \Delta s_{n-1} < 0$$

implies that the zeros of $p(d; \cdot) + \Delta p(d; \cdot)$ are real and distinct.

All of the conditions in (2.6) guarantee that $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$.

Our further objective is to ensure that $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$. Using the definitions in the statement of this lemma, a straightforward calculation shows that

$$\|d + \Delta d\|_2^2 - \|d\|_2^2 = \frac{4}{n^2} \Delta s_{n-1} [\Delta s_{n-1}(1 + \beta^2) + 2(s_{n-1} + \beta s_n - 1)],$$

where we have used the fact that $d_{n-1} = 2s_{n-1}/n - 2/n$. This norm-difference is negative if

$$(2.7) \quad \Delta s_{n-1} > -2(s_{n-1} + \beta s_n - 1)/(1 + \beta^2) = -2(T_\beta F^{-1}d - 1)/(1 + \beta^2),$$

since $\Delta s_{n-1} < 0$ by (2.6)(i). But then, also the right-hand side of (2.7) must be negative, so that we need

$$(2.8) \quad T_\beta F^{-1}d - 1 > 0$$

so as not to contradict (2.6)(i). This is a condition on the choice of β and can be satisfied by using Lemma 2. Then, (2.7) supplies a lower bound for Δs_{n-1} ; we denote it by $\delta_2(\beta)$.

We must now reconcile the conditions expressed in (2.6), (2.7) and (2.8), and, to this end, we distinguish three cases, assuming right away that (2.6)(i) holds, that is, $\Delta s_{n-1} < 0$:

(i) $s_1 = S_1 F^{-1}d \leq -1$. We choose β according to (2.6)(ii). Since $s_1 + 1 \leq 0$, the β is negative. Now $x = F^{-1}d \in P_{s_1}^-$ with $s_1 \leq -1$, $\beta < 0$, so that by Lemma 2(ii), $T_\beta x = T_\beta F^{-1}d > 1$. Hence, (2.8) holds. In addition, we take

$$(2.9) \quad \beta > n(S_1 F^{-1}d - 1)/(n - 1).$$

This means that the coefficient of Δs_{n-1} in (2.6)(iii) is positive. Since $p(d; 1) > 0$, (2.6)(iii) does not restrict $\Delta s_{n-1} < 0$. With β satisfying both (2.6)(ii) and (2.9), we choose

$$0 > \Delta s_{n-1} > \max\{\delta_1(\beta), \delta_2(\beta)\} = \delta(\beta),$$

and set $\gamma(\beta) = 2\delta(\beta)/n$. The lemma is proved for this case.

It will be of importance in the next section to observe that conditions (2.6)(ii) and (2.9) can be satisfied without choosing β outside the interval $[-n, 0)$. This is because $F^{-1}d \in X_1^-$, and therefore $S_1 F^{-1}d > -n$.

(ii) $s_1 = S_1 F^{-1}d \in (-1, 1]$. Now $s_1 + 1 > 0$, and we satisfy both (2.6)(ii) and,

by Lemma 2(i), (2.8), by taking $\beta = 0$. The coefficient of Δs_{n-1} in (2.6)(iii) is non-negative, hence (2.6)(iii) does not restrict Δs_{n-1} . Consequently, we must choose

$$0 > \Delta s_{n-1} > \max\{\delta_1(0), \delta_2(0)\} = \delta(0), \quad \text{or} \quad 0 > \Delta d_{n-1} > \gamma(0).$$

(iii) $s_1 = S_1 F^{-1}d > 1$. As in the previous case, the choice $\beta = 0$ satisfies both (2.6)(ii) and (2.8). Let

$$\delta_3 = (n - 1)p(d; 1)/(1 - s_1) < 0.$$

Now, (2.6)(iii), (iv) and (2.7) are satisfied when

$$0 > \Delta s_{n-1} > \max\{\delta(0), \delta_3\} = \delta,$$

or

$$0 > \Delta d_{n-1} > \gamma(0), \quad \gamma(0) = 2\delta/n.$$

We have exhibited a choice of β and a $\gamma(\beta)$ such that $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$ and $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$ whenever $\Delta d_{n-1} \in (\gamma(\beta), 0)$, and $d \in D_1$ is such that $F^{-1}d \in X_1^-$. Furthermore, it is not necessary to use a β outside $[-n, 0]$. The cases when $F^{-1}d \in X_1^0$ or X_1^+ are dealt with in a similar way, some small changes in (2.6)(i), (ii) and (iii) being necessary.

When all cases are combined, one finds that β need not be chosen outside $[-n, n]$.

We conclude that $\|d\|_2$ cannot attain its minimum value on D_1 , rather this occurs either in $\text{int}(D)$ or on D_2 . We therefore have the

THEOREM 1. *For $n = 8$ and $n > 9$ every almost-interpolatory Chebyshev quadrature formula is degenerate.*

3. Generalizations. It is possible to generalize the preceding results in several directions. One of these is the consideration of other than constant weight functions in (1.1).

Let W be the set of all weight functions on $[-1, 1]$ having unit integral. This normalization is convenient. Let $\{\mu_0(\omega), \mu_1(\omega), \dots\}$ be the moment sequence of $\omega \in W$, that is,

$$\mu_j(\omega) = \int_{-1}^1 \omega(x)x^j dx, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

The normalization implies that $\mu_0(\omega) = 1$ for all $\omega \in W$. For every fixed positive integer n , we shall use $\mu(\omega)$ to denote the moment vector $(\mu_1(\omega), \dots, \mu_n(\omega))$. Now, it is required to approximate $\int_{-1}^1 \omega(x)f(x) dx$ by $c \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$, where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X$, and the approximation has no error when $f \in \mathcal{P}_n$. Taking $f(x) \equiv 1$, we find $\mu_0(\omega) = cn$, and therefore, choose $c = 1/n$. Taking $f(x) = x^j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, we again obtain residuals

$$d_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j - \mu_j(\omega), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

as the components of the residual vector $d \in R^n$. The resulting quadrature formula is interpolatory if there exists $x \in X$ such that $d = 0$. We are thus led to the search for minimizers of $\|d\|_2$.

Let $F_\omega : X \rightarrow R^n$ be defined by

$$F_\omega x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu_1(\omega) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^n - \mu_n(\omega). \end{cases}$$

As before, F_ω is a homeomorphism from X onto $D(\omega) = F_\omega(X)$. We note that if ω_1 and $\omega_2 \in W$ then

$$F_{\omega_2} x = F_{\omega_1} x + \mu(\omega_1) - \mu(\omega_2).$$

It follows that a change in weight function results merely in a translation of $D(\omega_1)$ to $D(\omega_2)$. Suppose that $0 \notin D(\omega_1)$ and $0 \notin D(\omega_2)$, and let $F_{\omega_1}(X_2) = D_2(\omega_1)$ be the "side" of $D(\omega_1)$ closest to 0, so that $\|d\|_2$ is minimized on $D_2(\omega_1)$, corresponding to a degeneracy. The translation of $D(\omega_1)$ onto $D(\omega_2)$ can easily be such that now $D_1(\omega_2)$ is the side of $D(\omega_2)$ closest to 0. This means that the proofs of Lemmas 1 and 3 will extend to other weight functions only if the choice of weight function is quite restricted. Those proofs are in two parts. The first part shows that $d + \Delta d \in \text{int}(D)$ if $\|\Delta d\|_2$ is sufficiently small, and is independent of the weight function. The second part shows that $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$ and does depend on the weight function. For n even, $\Delta d_n < 0$ is necessary for the first part of the proof. Then, in the second part, we obtain $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$ only if $\Delta d_n > -2d_n$. This is possible only if $d_n > 0$. But, on $D_1(\omega)$, $d_n > 1/n - \mu_n(\omega)$, and this is the best possible bound. Hence, $\|d + \Delta d\|_2 < \|d\|_2$ only if $\mu_n(\omega) \leq 1/n$. In Lemma 1, with the scale change due to normalization, we have $\omega \equiv \frac{1}{2}$, and $\mu_n(\frac{1}{2}) = 1/(n + 1) < 1/n$.

In the odd case, using the more general F_ω , we find that

$$\|d + \Delta d\|_2^2 - \|d\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \Delta s_{n-1} [\Delta s_{n-1} (1 + \beta^2) + 2(s_{n-1} + \beta s_n - n\beta\mu_n(\omega) - n\mu_{n-1}(\omega))].$$

As in the proof of Lemma 3, $\Delta s_{n-1} < 0$ implies that this norm-difference is negative if

$$(3.1) \quad \Delta s_{n-1} > \frac{-2[s_{n-1} + \beta s_n - n\beta\mu_n(\omega) - n\mu_{n-1}(\omega)]}{1 + \beta^2},$$

and the right-hand side must then be negative as well, so that we need, as a condition on β ,

$$(3.2) \quad s_{n-1} + \beta s_n - n\beta\mu_n(\omega) - n\mu_{n-1}(\omega) > 0.$$

Inequalities (3.1) and (3.2) are the generalizations of (2.7) and (2.8). We may rewrite (3.2) as

$$\beta\mu_n(\omega) + \mu_{n-1}(\omega) < T_\beta F_\omega^{-1} d/n.$$

As in Lemma 3, β can always be selected so that $T_\beta F_\omega^{-1} d > 1$, and (3.2) will be satisfied if

$$\beta\mu_n(\omega) + \mu_{n-1}(\omega) \leq 1/n.$$

Since we may restrict β to $[-n, n]$, we find when $\beta = 0$ that

$$\mu_{n-1}(\omega) \leq 1/n \quad \text{and} \quad |\mu_n(\omega)| \leq [1/n - \mu_{n-1}(\omega)]/|\beta|$$

otherwise. As a β -free condition on $\mu_{n-1}(\omega)$ and $\mu_n(\omega)$, we may therefore take

$$(3.3) \quad \mu_{n-1}(\omega) \leq 1/n, \quad |\mu_n(\omega)| \leq 1/n^2 - \mu_{n-1}(\omega)/n.$$

If we replace (2.7) by (3.1) and (3.3) holds, then the proof of Lemma 3 can be applied as it stands to complete the proof of

THEOREM 2. *Let n and $\omega \in W$ be such that the interpolatory Chebyshev quadrature does not exist. If n is even and $\mu_n(\omega) \leq 1/n$, or if n is odd and (3.3) holds, then the corresponding almost-interpolatory formula is degenerate.*

Another generalization is to minimize $\|d\|_p$, $1 \leq p < \infty$. When n is even it is trivial to extend the argument from Lemma 1, with $\mu_n(\omega) \leq 1/n$, to the p -norm.

When n is odd it seems necessary to impose a more restrictive condition than (3.3) on the weight function. It is sufficient to require that

$$(3.4) \quad \mu_{n-1}(\omega) \leq 1/n, \quad \mu_n(\omega) = 0.$$

With this assumption, we find that $d_{n-1} > 0$ for all $d \in D_1(\omega) = F_\omega(X_1)$. If $d \in D_1(\omega)$, $F_\omega^{-1}d \in X_1^-$ and $S_1F_\omega^{-1}d \leq -1$, then, by Lemma 2,

$$S_{n-1}F_\omega^{-1}d + \beta S_nF_\omega^{-1}d > 1, \quad \forall \beta < 0.$$

In terms of the components of d , this is equivalent to

$$d_{n-1} + \beta d_n > 1/n - \mu_{n-1}(\omega), \quad \forall \beta < 0.$$

By (3.4), it follows that $d_{n-1} + \beta d_n > 0$, $\forall \beta < 0$. Since $d_{n-1} > 0$, this implies $d_n < 0$. Now,

$$\|d + \Delta d\|_p^p - \|d\|_p^p = |d_{n-1} + \Delta d_{n-1}|^p - |d_{n-1}|^p + |d_n + \beta \Delta d_{n-1}|^p - |d_n|^p.$$

This is negative if

$$(3.5) \quad 0 > \Delta d_{n-1} > \max\{-2d_{n-1}, 2d_n/\beta\},$$

and (3.5) replaces (2.7) in Lemma 3, which now applies verbatim for $S_1F_\omega^{-1}d \leq -1$.

If $S_1F_\omega^{-1}d > -1$, we again choose $\beta = 0$ and then $\|d + \Delta d\|_p - \|d\|_p < 0$ if $0 > \Delta d_{n-1} > -2d_{n-1}$, and this replaces (2.7) in Lemma 3.

If $F_\omega^{-1}d \in X_1^+$, and $S_1F_\omega^{-1}d \geq 1$, then Lemma 2 can again be employed to show that now $d_n > 0$ while $\beta > 0$. In this case, a norm-decrease results if

$$0 > d_{n-1} > \max\{-2d_{n-1}, -2d_n/\beta\}.$$

If $S_1F_\omega^{-1}d < 1$, the choices $\beta = 0$ and $0 > d_{n-1} > -2d_{n-1}$ again ensure a norm-decrease.

When $F_\omega^{-1}d \in X_1^0$, the lower bounds on Δd_{n-1} are obtained in a similar fashion.

The proof does not extend to the case $p = \infty$.

We combine the even and odd cases in

THEOREM 3. *Let $\omega \in W$ be a normalized weight function on $[-1, 1]$ whose moment sequence $\{\mu_j(\omega)\}_{j=0}^\infty$ has the property*

$$\mu_0(\omega) = 1, \quad \mu_{2j-1}(\omega) = 0, \quad \mu_{2j}(\omega) \leq 1/2j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

If for some positive integer n the corresponding interpolatory Chebyshev quadrature

formula does not exist, then the almost-interpolatory formula defined by a minimizer of $\|F_\omega x - \mu(\omega)\|_p$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\mu(\omega) = (\mu_1(\omega), \dots, \mu_n(\omega))$, is degenerate.

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