

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

CHEBYSHEV APPROXIMATION TO ZERO

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In this paper we shall be concerned with the questions of existence, uniqueness and constructability of those polynomials in $k + 1$ variables $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y)$ of degree not greater than n_s in x_s and m in y which best approximate zero on $I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_{k+1}$, $I_s = [-1, 1]$, in the Chebyshev sense.

It is a classic result that among all monic polynomials of degree not greater than n there is a unique polynomial whose maximum over the interval $[-1, 1]$ is less than the maximum over $[-1, 1]$ of any other polynomial of the same type and moreover it is given by $\tilde{T}_n(x) = 2^{1-n} \cos [n \arccos x]$, the normalized Chebyshev polynomial.

Our method of attack will be to prove a generalization of an inequality for monic polynomials in one variable concerning the lower bound of the maximum viz. $\max_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} |P_n(x)| \geq 2^{1-n}$ where $P_n(x)$ is a monic polynomial of degree not greater than n . The theorem will show that the only hope for uniqueness is to normalize our class of polynomials. This is done in a very natural way viz. by considering only polynomials, if they exist, of the form:

$$(0.1) \quad P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y) = A_m(x_1, \dots, x_k)y^m + A_{m-1}(\dots)y^{m-1} + \dots + A_0(\dots)$$

for which $A_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$ is the best polynomial approximation to zero on $I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_k$. Thus if $k = 1$, we consider only polynomials of the form:

$$(0.2) \quad P(x_1, y) = \tilde{T}_n(x_1)y^m + A_{m-1}(x_1)y^{m-1} + \dots + A_0(x_1).$$

We find in the case of (0.2) that there is a unique best polynomial approximation and it is given by $\tilde{T}_n(x_1)\tilde{T}_m(y)$. Thus we can consider the question of existence, uniqueness and constructability of a polynomial of the form:

$$(0.3) \quad P(x_1, x_2, y) = \tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2)y^m + A_{m-1}(x_1, x_2)y^{m-1} + \dots + A_0(x_1, x_2)$$

that best approximates zero. We find in this case there is a unique best polynomial approximation and it is given by $\tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2)\tilde{T}_m(y)$. Continuing in this way we shall show that the question is meaning-

ful in general and that there is a unique best polynomial approximation to zero of the form (0.1) given by $\tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2)\cdots\tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k)\tilde{T}_m(y)$.

The uniqueness and constructability are the most surprising results, since as Buck [1] has shown, $F(x, y) = xy$ has amongst those polynomials of the form

$$p(x, y) = a_0 + a_1(x + y) + a_2(x^2 + y^2)$$

infinitely many polynomials of best approximation which are given by:

$$\alpha f_1 + \beta f_2, \quad \alpha \geq 0, \quad \beta \geq 0, \quad \alpha + \beta = 1$$

where

$$f_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{4},$$

$$f_2(x, y) = x + y - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{4}.$$

We shall finally normalize the polynomials in a different way and show by construction, the existence of a polynomial, of best approximation in this class. However in this case the question of uniqueness remains open.

1. NOTATION. Let n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k be positive fixed integers. Let σ be the finite set of vectors $\{(x_{1j_1}, x_{2j_2}, \dots, x_{kj_k})\}$, where j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k are integers with $0 \leq j_1 \leq n_1, 0 \leq j_2 \leq n_2, \dots, 0 \leq j_k \leq n_k$; and where also $-1 \leq x_{1j_1} \leq 1, -1 \leq x_{2j_2} \leq 1, \dots, -1 \leq x_{kj_k} \leq 1$ and no two of the x_{1j_1} are the same, no two of the x_{2j_2} are the same, \dots , no two of the x_{kj_k} are the same. Let $Q(x, y) = Q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y)$ be any polynomial in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k and y of degree $\leq n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k + m - 1$ where Q is of degree $\leq n_s$ in $x_s, s = 1, 2, \dots, k$ and of degree $\leq m$ in y . Let π be the set of all such polynomials. Thus if $Q(x, y)$ is in π

$$Q(x, y) = p_m(x)y^m + p_{m-1}(x)y^{m-1} + \dots + p_0(x)$$

where $p_m(x)$ is a polynomial in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k of

$$\text{degree} \leq n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k - 1$$

and $p_s(x), 0 \leq s \leq m - 1$, are polynomials of degree $\leq n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k$ in x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k . Let

$$A[p_m; \pi, \sigma] = \min_{x \text{ in } \sigma} |x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2}\cdots x_k^{n_k} - p_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)|$$

which does not depend on the particular Q , but only on the class π and the leading coefficient polynomial of y .

THEOREM 1. *If $Q(x, y)$ is any polynomial in π and if σ is any set of the type described above then*

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k, y)| \geq A[p_m; \pi, \sigma] 2^{1-m}.$$

Proof. Assume not. Then there exists a $Q^*(x, y)$ in π and a set σ of the type described such that:

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x, y)| < A[p_m; \pi, \sigma] 2^{1-m}$$

consider the polynomial:

$$P(x, y) = x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x, y) - [x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} - p_m(x)] \tilde{T}_m(y)$$

where $p_m(x)$ is the coefficient of y^m in $Q^*(x, y)$ and where

$$(1) \quad \tilde{T}_m(y) = 2^{1-m} T_m(y) = 2^{1-m} \cos [m \arccos y].$$

Then $P(x, y)$ is a polynomial of degree $\leq m - 1$ in y and thus can be written:

$$P(x, y) = q_{m-1}(x)y^{m-1} + q_{m-2}(x)y^{m-2} + \cdots + q_0(x)$$

where $q_s(x), 0 \leq s \leq m - 1$, are polynomials in x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k of degree $\leq n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_k$.

Let $(x_{1j_1}, x_{2j_2}, \cdots, x_{kj_k})$ belong to σ and y_r be one of the points

$$y_r = \cos \frac{r\pi}{m}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq m, \quad r = \text{integer}.$$

Then $\tilde{T}_m(y_r) = (-1)^r 2^{1-m}$ and we can show that the sign of

$$P[x_{1j_1}, x_{2j_2}, \cdots, x_{kj_k}, y_r]$$

is the same as the sign of $-[x_{1j_1}^{n_1} \cdots x_{kj_k}^{n_k} - p_m(x_{1j_1}, \cdots, x_{kj_k})] \cdot \tilde{T}_m(y_r)$.

To see this note that:

$$\begin{aligned} &|\tilde{T}_m(y_r)| |x_{1j_1}^{n_1} \cdots x_{kj_k}^{n_k} - p_m(x_{1j_1}, \cdots, x_{kj_k})| \\ &= |x_{1j_1}^{n_1} \cdots x_{kj_k}^{n_k} - p_m(x_{1j_1}, \cdots, x_{1j_k})| 2^{1-m} \\ &\geq A[p_m; \pi, \sigma] 2^{1-m}. \end{aligned}$$

But by the assumption

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x, y)| < A[p_m; \pi, \sigma] 2^{1-m}$$

and thus a fortiori

$$|x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x_{1j_1}, \dots, x_{kj_k}, y_r)| < A[p_m; \pi, \sigma]2^{1-m}.$$

If we fix x in σ then $P(x, y)$ is a polynomial of the one variable y and of degree $\leq m - 1$. And as y takes on the values $y_r = \cos(\pi r/m)$, $P(x, y)$ changes sign $m + 1$ times. Thus $P(x, y)$ has m zeros, which means $q_{m-1}(x) = 0, q_{m-2}(x) = 0, \dots, q_0(x) = 0$ since $P(x, y)$ is only of degree $\leq m - 1$.

Since x was an arbitrary point of σ , then

$$q_s[x_{1j_1}, x_{2j_2}, \dots, x_{kj_k}] = 0, \quad 0 \leq s \leq m - 1$$

where $0 \leq j_1 \leq n_1, 0 \leq j_2 \leq n_2, \dots, 0 \leq j_k \leq n_k$. But $q_s(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $\leq n_1$ in x_1 , of degree $\leq n_2$ in x_2, \dots , of degree $\leq n_k$ in x_k and thus

$$q_s[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k] \equiv 0, \quad 0 \leq s \leq m - 1.$$

From which we see $P(x, y) \equiv 0$ and thus:

$$x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x, y) \equiv [x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} - p_m(x)]\tilde{T}_m(y).$$

But clearly:

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} - p_m(x)| |\tilde{T}_m(y)| \geq A[p_m; \pi, \sigma]2^{1-m}$$

which is a contradiction and thus the theorem is proved.

Let us now consider the subset of polynomials π_0 of π for which $Q(x, y)$ belongs to π and $p_m(x) = 0$. Then by the above theorem, a lower bound for the maximum is

$$A[0; \pi, \sigma] = \min_{x \text{ in } \sigma} |x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k}| < 1$$

which clearly depends on the set σ . We shall next show that for this subset π_0 , we get a lower bound for the maximum that is independent of σ and moreover the lower bound is larger than $A[0; \pi, \sigma]$ for all σ , namely it is unity. In the third theorem we shall show that unity is the best possible lower bound i.e. there is a polynomial in π_0 for which the maximum is 2^{1-m} .

THEOREM 2. *Let $Q(x, y)$ be any polynomial in π_0 , then*

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y)| \geq 2^{1-m}.$$

Proof. By contradiction. Assume there exists a $Q(x_1, \dots, x_k, y)$ in π_0 such that:

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x_1, \dots, x_k, y)| < 2^{1-m}.$$

Then there exist δ_s 's, $1 \leq s \leq k, 1 > \delta_s > 0$ such that:

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x_1, \dots, x_k, y)| < 2^{1-m} \prod_{s=1}^k \delta_s^{n_s} .$$

Let $\tilde{T}_m(y)$ be given by (1) and consider the polynomial

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_k, y) \equiv x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x_1, \dots, x_k, y) - x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y) .$$

$P(x_1, \dots, x_k, y)$ is a polynomial of degree $\leq m - 1$ in y and of degree $\leq n_s$ in $x_s, 1 \leq s \leq k$.

Let $\sigma^* = \{(x_{1j_1}, x_{2j_2}, \dots, x_{kj_k})\}$ where j_1, \dots, j_k are integers with

$$0 \leq j_1 \leq n_1 + 1, 0 \leq j_2 \leq n_2 + 1, \dots, 0 \leq j_k \leq n_k + 1; \\ \delta_1 < x_{1j_1} \leq 1, \delta_2 < x_{2j_2} \leq 1, \dots, \delta_k < x_{kj_k} \leq 1$$

and the x_{1j_1} are distinct, \dots , the x_{kj_k} are distinct.

Note that for x in σ^* , the sign of $P(x_{1j_1}, \dots, x_{kj_k}, y)$ is the same as the sign of $-x_{1j_1}^{n_1} \cdots x_{kj_k}^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y_r)$ for $y_r = \cos(r\pi/m), r = 0, 1, \dots, m$. This follows from the fact that:

$$|x_{1j_1}^{n_1} \cdots x_{kj_k}^{n_k} y_r^m - Q(x_1, \dots, x_k, y_r)| < 2^{1-m} \prod_{s=1}^k \delta_s^{n_s}$$

and the fact that:

$$|x_{1j_1}^{n_1} \cdots x_{kj_k}^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y_r)| = 2^{1-m} \prod_{s=1}^k x_{sj_s}^{n_s} > 2^{1-m} \prod_{s=1}^k \delta_s^{n_s} .$$

Thus we conclude that $P(x_{1j_1}, \dots, x_{kj_k}, y)$ has $m + 1$ sign changes for $(x_{1j_1}, \dots, x_{kj_k})$ in σ^* . Let us write

$$P(x, y) = p_{m-1}(x)y^{m-1} + p_{m-2}(x)y^{m-2} + \dots + p_0(x)$$

where $p_s(x), 0 \leq s \leq m - 1$, are polynomials of degree $\leq n_s$ in $x_s, 0 \leq s \leq k$. For each x in σ^* , $P(x, y)$ has $m + 1$ sign changes and thus $p_{m-1}(x) = 0, p_{m-2}(x) = 0, \dots, p_0(x) = 0$ for each x in σ^* . If for $(x_{1j_1}, x_{2j_2}, \dots, x_{kj_k})$ in σ^* , we fix all but the first component, we get $n_1 + 2$ values in σ^* for which $p_s(x) = 0, 0 \leq s \leq m - 1$, but these $p_s(x)$ are of degree $\leq n_1$ in x_1 and thus $p_s(x_1, x_{2j_2}, x_{3j_3}, \dots, x_{kj_k}) = 0$ for all real x_1 . Continuing in this way, we see that $p_s(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) \equiv 0$ for all $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k), x_s$ real. Thus:

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, y) \equiv 0$$

for all real x_s and real y . Thus

$$x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y) \equiv x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x_1, \dots, x_k, y) .$$

But

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y)| = 2^{1-m}$$

which gives a contradiction and the theorem is proved.

2. Normalization of competing polynomials and construction of the best polynomial. We shall now consider a subset $\pi(\beta)$ of the set of polynomials π . We shall then answer the question of existence, uniqueness and constructability of the best polynomial approximation in the maximum norm to zero within this class $\pi(\beta)$ on the cube

$$-1 \leq x_1 \leq 1, \dots, -1 \leq x_k \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1.$$

It is apparent from Theorem 1, that if we want uniqueness independent of σ , it is necessary to consider some subset of π .

DEFINITION. A polynomial

$$Q(x, y) = p_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)y^m \\ + p_{m-1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)y^{m-1} + \dots + p_0(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$$

which is in π and for which

$$x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} - p_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2) \cdots \tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k)$$

is said to be in $\pi(\beta)$.

LEMMA. Let $q(y)$ be a polynomial in y , let $y_0 > y_1 > \dots > y_m$ be any set of real numbers for which

$$q(y_0) \leq 0, q(y_1) \geq 0, q(y_2) \leq 0, \dots, (-1)^m q(y_m) \leq 0.$$

Then $q(y)$ has m zeros including multiplicities on $[y_0, y_m]$.

Proof. (by induction): For $m = 1$ obvious. Assume theorem to be true for $m \leq k$. Let $y_0 > y_1 > y_2 > \dots > y_{k+1}$ be any set of real numbers such that

$$q(y_0) \leq 0, q(y_1) \geq 0, \dots, (-1)^k q(y_k) \leq 0, (-1)^{k+1} q(y_{k+1}) \leq 0.$$

Case 1. $q(y_s) \neq 0$ for some $1 \leq s \leq k$. Then by the induction hypothesis $q(y)$ has s zeros on $[y_0, y_s]$ and has $k + 1 - s$ zeros on $[y_s, y_{k+1}]$. But $q(y_s) \neq 0$ thus $q(y)$ has s zeros on $y_0 \leq y \leq y_s$ and thus $q(y)$ has $s + (k + 1 - s) = k + 1$ zeros on $[y_0, y_{k+1}]$.

Case 2. $q(y_0) < 0$. Then unless $q(y_s) = 0$ for $1 \leq s \leq k$ we are in Case 1 and we are finished. Therefore, assume $q(y_s) = 0, 1 \leq s \leq k$.

We may as well assume $q(y) < 0$ on (y_0, y_1) since if not then $q(y)$ has a zero there because $q(y_0) < 0$, and we are finished. Also, we may as well assume $q(y) > 0$ on (y_1, y_2) since if not and $q(y)$ has no zeros on (y_1, y_2) (if does have a zero then we are finished) then since $q(y_0) < 0$ and $q(y_1) = 0$, we must have that $q(y)$ has 2 zeros in (y_0, y_2) , continuing in this way we see that we may as well assume that $(-1)^s q(y) < 0$ on (y_s, y_{s+1}) for $0 \leq s \leq k$. In particular $(-1)^k q(y) < 0$ for y on (y_k, y_{k+1}) . But by assumption $(-1)^{k+1} q(y_{k+1}) \leq 0$. Thus by the continuity of $q(y)$, we have $q(y_{k+1}) = 0$ and $q(y_s) = 0$ for $1 \leq s \leq k + 1$ i.e. $q(y)$ has $k + 1$ zeros on $[y_0, y_{k+1}]$.

Case 3. $q(y_0) = 0$ proof is obvious making use of Case 1.

THEOREM 3. There exists a unique $Q^*(x, y)$ in $\pi(\beta)$ such that

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x, y)|$$

is a minimum. Moreover:

$$Q^*(x, y) = -\tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2) \cdots \tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k)\tilde{T}_m(y) + x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m.$$

Proof. Existence by construction. Let the σ of Theorem 1 be the special set of vectors

$$\sigma(\beta) = \{(x_{1j_1}, x_{2j_2}, \cdots, x_{kj_k})\}$$

where

$$x_{1j_1} = \cos(j_1\pi/n_1), x_{2j_2} = \cos(j_2\pi/n_2), \cdots, x_{kj_k} = \cos(j_k\pi/n_k)$$

$$0 \leq j_1 \leq n_1, 0 \leq j_2 \leq n_2, \cdots, 0 \leq j_k \leq n_k.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} A[p_m, \pi(\beta), \sigma(\beta)] &= \min_{x \text{ in } \sigma(\beta)} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} - p_m(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k)| \\ &= \min_{x \text{ in } \sigma(\beta)} |\tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2) \cdots \tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k)| \\ &= 2^{1-n_1} 2^{1-n_2} \cdots 2^{1-n_k}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus by Theorem 1

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_j \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x, y)| \geq 2^{1-n_1} 2^{1-n_2} \cdots 2^{1-n_k} 2^{1-m}.$$

But the polynomial

$$Q^*(x, y) = x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - \tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2) \cdots \tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k)\tilde{T}_m(y)$$

clearly belongs to $\pi(\beta)$ and

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x, y)| = 2^{1-n_1} 2^{1-n_2} \cdots 2^{1-n_k} 2^{1-m} .$$

Thus $Q^*(x, y)$ is a best approximation from the set $\pi(\beta)$

Uniqueness. Let $Q^*(x, y)$ in $\pi(\beta)$ be a polynomial of best approximation and let

$$\begin{aligned} P(x, y) &= x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q^*(x, y) - \tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1) \cdots \tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k) \tilde{T}_m(y) \\ &= [x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_k^{n_k} - p_m(x)] y^m - p_{m-1}(x) y^{m-1} - \cdots - p_0(x) \\ &\quad - \tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1) \tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2) \cdots \tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k) \tilde{T}_m(y) \\ &= q_{m-1}(x) y^{m-1} + q_{m-2}(x) y^{m-2} + \cdots + q_0(x) \end{aligned}$$

where $q_{m-1}(x), \dots, q_0(x)$ are polynomials of degree $\leq n_s$ in x_s , $0 \leq s \leq k$ since $Q^*(x, y)$ is in $\pi(\beta)$.

Let $x^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_k^*)$ be a fixed but arbitrary element of $\sigma(\beta)$. Then we claim that $P(x^*, y)$ has m zeros including multiplicities in $[-1, 1]$. To see this let $y_s = \cos(s\pi/m)$, $0 \leq s \leq m$, then since

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1^{*n_1} x_2^{*n_2} \cdots x_k^{*n_k} y^m - Q^*(x^*, y)| &\leq 2^{1-n_1} 2^{1-n_2} \cdots 2^{1-n_k} 2^{1-m} , \\ P(x^*, y_0) &\leq 0, P(x^*, y_1) \geq 0, \dots, (-1)^m P(x^*, y_m) \leq 0 . \end{aligned}$$

By the lemma $P(x^*, y)$ has m zeros counting multiplicities for $-1 \leq y \leq 1$.

Thus $P(x^*, y)$ has m zeros but is only a polynomial of degree $m - 1$, thus $P(x^*, y) \equiv 0$. But this holds for all x^* in $\sigma(\beta)$, thus $P(x, y) \equiv 0$ and the theorem is proved.

We could formulate Theorem 3 in the following way. Let $\pi(k)$, $k \geq 1$, be the set of polynomials of the form

$$Q(x, y) = p_m(x_1, \dots, x_k) x_{k+1}^m + p_{m-1}(x) x_{k+1}^{m-1} + \cdots + p_0(x)$$

which is of degree $\leq n_s$ in x_s , $1 \leq s \leq k$ and for which $p_m(x_1 \cdots x_k)$ is a polynomial that best approximates zero, if such exists, on the cube $I_1 \times I_2 \times \cdots \times I_k$, $I_s = [-1, 1]$, $1 \leq s \leq k$.

Theorem 3 alternate. For $k = 2, 3, 4 \dots$, the following is true:

Statement k. $\pi(k - 1)$ is not empty and there exists a unique $M_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1})$ in $\pi(k)$ such that:

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |M_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1})|$$

is a minimum. Moreover:

$$M_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}) = \tilde{T}_{n_1}(x_1)\tilde{T}_{n_2}(x_2) \cdots \tilde{T}_{n_k}(x_k)\tilde{T}_{n_{k+1}}(x_{k+1}) .$$

Proof. Obvious.

Finally we wish to prove:

THEOREM 4. *There exists a monic polynomial*

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_k, y) = x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} y^m - Q(x_1, \dots, x_k, y)$$

where $Q(x, y)$ belongs to π_0 that best approximates zero on the cube $I_1 \times I_2 \times \cdots \times I_{k+1}$, $I_s = [-1, 1]$. The polynomial is

$$x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y) .$$

Proof. By Theorem 2

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |P(x_1, \dots, x_k, y)| \geq 2^{1-m} .$$

But $x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y)$ is a monic polynomial of the correct form with

$$\max_{\substack{-1 \leq x_s \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1}} |x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_k^{n_k} \tilde{T}_m(y)| = 2^{1-m} .$$

Thus the theorem is correct.

The question of uniqueness in this case is an open one.

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics

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