Pacific Journal of Mathematics

SOLUTION OF THE MIDDLE COEFFICIENT PROBLEM FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF C-POLYNOMIALS

ZALMAN RUBINSTEIN

Vol. 89, No. 2

June 1980

SOLUTION OF THE MIDDLE COEFFICIENT PROBLEM FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF C-POLYNOMIALS

ZALMAN RUBINSTEIN

A well-known conjecture states that for polynomials having all their zeros on the unit circle C half the maximum modulus on C bounds the modulus of all the coefficients. This has been established in all cases except for the middle coefficient of even degree polynomials greater than four. In this note this conjecture is verified for all even degree polynomials having simple zeros in a set of arcs dividing the circle into equal parts and related classes of polynomials. The local extremal polynomials are identified.

1. Introduction. Throughout this note polynomials whose zeros all lie on the unit circumference $C = \{z \mid |z| = 1\}$ will be considered and referred to as C-polynomials. If P is a polynomial $M(P) = \max_{z \in C} |P(z)|$. Also $P^*(z) = z^* \overline{P(1/\overline{z})}$, where n is the degree of P.

The following conjecture due to P. Erdös was stated in [3], and in corrected form in [4].

Conjecture 1. Let

 $(1) P(z) = a_n z^n + \cdots + a_1 z + a_0$

be a C-polynomial. Then $|a_i| \leq M(P)/2$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$. This conjecture was established in [5] and [6] for all cases except n = 2k and i = k. In [6] another conjecture was raised in this connection.

Conjecture 2. If the zeros of P(z) in (1) all lie on the exterior of C then $|a_i| \leq M(P)/2$ for $n/2 \leq i \leq n$. For comparison we add

Conjecture 3. If the degree of P(z) in (1) is even n = 2k then $|a_k| \leq M(P)/2$.

The special significance of Conjecture 3 is that it actually is equivalent to Conjectures 1 and 2 but its statement is the most economical. This is summarized in

LEMMA 1. Conjecture 3 implies Conjectures 1 and 2.

Proof. (a) If P(z) is a C-polynomial given by (1) then $P^2(z) = c_{2n}z^n + \cdots + c_nz^n + \cdots + c_0$ is an even degree C-polynomial and $c_n = c_nz^n + \cdots + c_nz^n + \cdots + c_0$

 $u(|a_0|^2 + \cdots + |a_n|^2)$ where |u| = 1 and $a_k = u\overline{a}_{n-k}$. If Conjecture 3 is true

$$2|c_n| \leq M(P^2) = M^2(P) \; .$$

In particular

$$2 \, |\, a_i |^2 = |\, a_i |^2 + |\, a_{{m n} - i} |^2 \leq rac{M^2(P)}{2}$$

if $i \neq n/2$, so that $|a_i| \leq M(P)/2$.

(b) Let $Q(z) = b_n z^n + \cdots + b_0$ be a polynomial of degree n whose zeros all lie on the closed exterior of C. The polynomials $Q(z) + e^{i\theta}z^mQ^*(z)$ are easily seen to be C-polynomials for any non-negative integer m and any real θ . Indeed $|Q_n(z)| \leq |Q^*(z)|$ for $|z| \geq 1$ and $|Q(z)| \geq |Q^*(z)|$ for $|z| \leq 1$. Thus we construct C-polynomials of degree (m + n) whose kth coefficient is $b_k + e^{i\theta}b_{n-k+m}$. Since $|Q^*(z)| \leq |Q(z)|$ on |z| = 1, for a suitable choice of θ we have

$$|b_k|+|b_j| \leq rac{1}{2}(2M(Q))=M(Q)$$

for j = n - k, n - k + 1, ..., n. If $k \ge n/2$ we can also choose j = k to obtain $|b_k| \le M(Q)/2$. This concludes the proof of the lemma.

We may also remark that the above mentioned conjectures have corresponding counterparts for trigonometric polynomials $T_n(\theta)$ of degree *n* with only real zeros. It is easily seen that Conjecture 1 can be stated as an integral inequality

$$(2) \qquad \left| \int_{0}^{2\pi} T_{n}(\theta) d\theta \right| \leq \pi M(T_{n})$$

where $M(T_n(\theta)) = \operatorname{Max}_{\theta \in R} |T_n(\theta)|$.

For these polynomials the inequality

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |T_n(\theta)| d\theta \leq 4M(T_n)$$

was conjectured by P. Erdös and established in [6].

In this note we shall verify Conjecture 3 for several classes of *C*-polynomials including the family of *C*-polynomials whose zeros lie on fixed disjoint open arcs of length $2\pi/n$ on the unit circle one zero on each arc. Although the proof of the main theorem will focus on this family other classes are mentioned following the proof.

2. The main results. Let n = 2k. Denote by S_0, \dots, S_{2k-1} the open disjoint arcs on the unit circle of length $\phi = \pi/k$ whose endpoint are the *n*th roots of unity. Also let $S_0^{\varepsilon}, \dots, S_{2k-1}^{\varepsilon}$ for $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficient-

ly small denote the closed arcs obtained from S_0, \dots, S_{2k-1} by deleting two symmetric subarcs of length ε on each end. π_n and $\pi_{n,\varepsilon}$ shall denote the class of *C*-polynomials of degree *n* whose zeros $z_j \in S_j$ and $z_j \in S_j^{\varepsilon}$ respectively $(j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$. Furthermore if

$$(\ 3\) \qquad \qquad Q(z) = q_{2k} z^{2k} + \, \cdots \, + \, q_k z^k \, + \, \cdots \, = \, \ldots \, = \, \cdots \, = \, \ldots \, = \, \cdots \, = \, \ldots \, = \, \cdots$$

then

$$M(Q) = \mathop{\operatorname{Max}}\limits_{z \in \mathcal{C}} |Q(z)| \quad ext{and} \quad L(Q) = |a_k|/M(Q)$$

We shall consider the values

$$(4) \qquad \qquad \alpha = \sup_{Q \in \pi_{a}} L(Q)$$

and

$$\alpha_{\varepsilon} = \max_{Q \in \pi_{n-\varepsilon}} L(Q) \; .$$

It is clear that monic C-polynomials P_0 and P_{ε} assuming the extremal values α and α_{ε} exist. Moreover they can be chosen such that $P_0 \in \overline{\pi}_m$ and $P_{\varepsilon} \in \pi_{n,\varepsilon}$ where the closure is the uniform closure on compact subsets in the plane.

We shall write

 $(5) P_{\epsilon}(z) = a_{2k,\epsilon} z^{2k} + \cdots + a_{k,\epsilon} z^k + \cdots + a_{0,\epsilon} .$

The zeros of $P_{\varepsilon}(z)$ all lie in $\bigcup_{j=0}^{2k-1} S_j^{\varepsilon}$, they are simple and there is exactly one zero in each of the arcs S_j^{ε} .

In the proof of the main theorem we shall need two auxiliary results.

THEOREM A. [1] Let Γ be a circle in the complex plane and let γ_i $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ be disjoint open arcs on Γ . Let $z_0 \in \Gamma - \bigcup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i$. Then for any $w_0 \neq 0$, the set of polynomials P of degree n having exactly one zero in each of the arcs γ_i and satisfying $P(z_0) = w_0$ is convex.

The next result applies to all regular functions.

LEMMA 2. [2] Let w(z) be regular in the unit disk, with w(0) = 0. Then if |w| attains its maximum value on the circle |z| = r at a point ζ , we can write

$$\zeta w'(\zeta) = k w(\zeta)$$

where k = k ($|\zeta|$, w) is real and $k \ge 1$.

Now we state the main theorem.

THEOREM. Let $Q(z) = q_{2k}z^{2k} + \cdots + q_kz^k + \cdots + q_0$ be a C-polynomial of degree 2k.

(a) If $Q \in \pi_{2k,\varepsilon}$ then

(6)
$$\frac{|q_k|}{M(Q)} \leq \frac{1}{1 + \sec \varepsilon}$$

and all extremal polynomials are of the same form $cP^{*}(ze^{iT})$ where

(7)
$$P^*(z) = z^{2k} + 2\cos \varepsilon z^k + 1$$
.

(b) For all $Q \in \overline{\pi}_{2k}$, $|q_k|/M(Q) \leq 1/2$.

Proof. Let $P_{\epsilon}(z)$ be an extremal polynomial in the class $\pi_{n,\epsilon}$, given by (5). For $\phi = \pi/k$ and fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ let $R_j(z) = P_{\epsilon}(ze^{ij\phi})$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, 2k-1$. Then $R_j(z) \in \pi_{n,\epsilon}$ and hence by Theorem A the polynomials

$$R(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} lpha_j rac{R_j(z)}{R_j(1)}$$

are also in $\pi_{n,\varepsilon}$ for $\alpha_j \ge 0$, $\sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} \alpha_j = 1$. Since R(z) is a solution of the extremal problem (4) we have

$$(8) \qquad \qquad L\left(\sum_{j=0}^{2k-1}\alpha_j \frac{R_j(z)}{R_j(1)}\right) \leq L(R_0)$$

(8) can be written as

$$(9) M(R_0) \left| \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} \frac{\alpha_j e^{i\pi j}}{R_j(1)} \right| \leq M\left(\sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} \alpha_j \frac{R_j(z)}{R_j(1)} \right).$$

Since $R_0(z) = P_{\varepsilon}(z) = a_{2k,\varepsilon}z^{2k} + \cdots + a_{k,\varepsilon}z^k + \cdots + a_{0,\varepsilon}$ is a *C*-polynomial $a_{2k-m,\varepsilon} = u\bar{a}_{m,\varepsilon}$ for $m = 0, 1, \cdots, 2k$ and for some $u = e^{i\theta}$. Therefore $R_0(z)z^{-k}e^{(-i\theta/2)}$ is real on *C*. In particular the numbers $r_j = R_j(1)e^{-\pi j i}e^{-(i\theta/2)}$ are real for $j = 0, 1, \cdots, 2k - 1$. Moreover since R_0 has 2k simple zeros on the intervals S_j^{ε} the numbers r_j have constant sign. Thus (9) can be written in the form

$$M(R_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}) \leq M\left(\sum\limits_{j=0}^{2k-1}{(-1)^j b_j R_j}
ight)$$

for $b_j \ge 0$, $\sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} b_j = 1$. Observing that $M(R_j) = M(R_0)$ and letting all the even b_j (or the odd b_j) equal to zero we obtain

(10)
$$M(R_0) \leq M\left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} b_{2l} R_{2l}\right) \leq \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} b_{2l} M(R_{2l}) = M(R_0)$$
.

(10) implies the existence of a point z_1 on C such that $R_{2l}(z_1) =$

 $M(R_0)e^{i\alpha}$ for $l=0, \dots, k-1$. The polynomial R_0 assumes maximum modulus at k symmetrically situated points on C. Moreover it assumes there the same value. Therefore setting $M_0 = M(R_0)$ we have

(11)
$$R_0(z) - M_0 e^{i\alpha} = (z^k - \gamma)q(z)$$

where q(z) is a polynomial of degree k and $\gamma \in C$. Let w_l , $l = 0, \dots, k-1$ denote the kth roots of γ . We have by (11)

(12)
$$q(w_l) = \frac{R_0(w_l)}{kw_l^{k-1}} = \frac{1}{k\gamma} w_l R_0'(w_l) \; .$$

By Lemma 2 applied to the analytic functions $zR_0(z)$ there exists a nonnegative constant c independent of w_l such that

(13)
$$w_l R_0'(w_l) = c R_0(w_l)$$

for $l = 0, 1, \dots, k - 1$. Combining (12) and (13) we have

$$(14) q(w_l) = c_1 R_0(w_l)$$

where $c_1 = c/k\gamma$. Hence by (14)

(15)
$$q(z) - c_1 R_0(z) = (z^k - \gamma) s(z)$$

where s(z) is a polynomial of degree k.

By (11) and (15) $(z^k - \gamma)$ divides the polynomials $(c_1R_0 - M_0c_1e^{i\alpha})$ and $(q - c_1R_0)$ and therefore divides the polynomial $(q - M_0c_1e^{i\alpha})$. Since q is of degree k

$$q(z) = c_2 z^k + c_3$$

for some constants c_2 and c_3 .

Finally by (11)

$$R_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}(z) = a_{\scriptscriptstyle 2k,arepsilon} z^{\scriptscriptstyle 2k} + a_{\scriptscriptstyle k,arepsilon} z^{\scriptscriptstyle k} + a_{\scriptscriptstyle 0,arepsilon}$$
 .

It is now easy to evaluate $L(R_0)$. For a second degree polynomial $t(w) = (w - \zeta)(w - \overline{\zeta})$ the maximum of |t(w)| is attained at the points w = 1 or w = -1 or both. Therefore

$$L(R_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}) = rac{|\operatorname{Re}\zeta|}{1+|\operatorname{Re}\zeta|}$$

x/(1 + x) is increasing for x > 0. This establishes (6) for the class $\pi_{2k,\varepsilon}$ for all sufficiently small ε (actually one may restrict ε to $0 < \varepsilon < \pi/2k$).

The preceeding argument also easily implies (7) for the extremals of $\pi_{n,\varepsilon}$ up to the transformations indicated. Every polynomial in π_n is a uniform limit of polynomials in $\pi_{n,\varepsilon}$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$. This completes the proof.

We conclude with a few corollaries.

COROLLARY 1. If $T_n(\theta)$ is a trigonometric polynomial of degree n whose 2n zeros all lie on 2n disjoint adjacent closed intervals which can be mapped by a linear transformation onto 2n symmetric equal arcs on C, one zero in each interval, then $T_n(\theta)$ satisfies the sharp inequality (2).

COROLLARY 2. Conjecture 3 remains true if the zeros of the C-polynomials of degree 2k considered lie pairwise on disjoint arcs of length π/k provided no two such pairs lie on disjoint arcs mod (π/k) .

This follows from the fact that only rotations by multiples of π/k were used in the proof of the theorem and the condition above allows the application of Theorem A. As an example consider a *C*-polynomial of degree 2k whose zeros have arguments $(\pi/2k_j \pm \varepsilon_j)$, $j = 1, 3, \dots, 2k - 1$, where $\varepsilon_j (0 < \varepsilon_j < \pi/2k)$ is a monotonic sequence of positive numbers.

We finally remark that the method outlined here can be applied to other extremal problems such as the case where the coefficient of the polynomial is arbitrary.

Added in Proof. Conjecture 3 in form (2) has been recently established by G. K. Kristiansen in the paper "Some inequalities for algebraic and trigonometric polynomials" J. London Math. Soc. (2), 20 (1979), 300-314. The estimate of the main theorem of this paper is independent of the above mentioned result.

REFERENCES

1. H. J. Fell, On the zeros of convex combinations of polynomials, Pacific. J. Math., (to appear).

2. I. S. Jack, Functions stralike and convex of order α , J. London Math. Soc., (2) (1971), 469-474.

3. W. K. Hayman, Research problems in function theory, Athlone Press, London, 1967.

4. ———, Research Problems in Function Theory, Symposium on Complex Analysis Canterbury, (1973), 143–154.

5. P. J. O'hara and R. S. Rodriguez, Some properties of self-inversive polynomials, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc., 44 (1974), 331-335.

6. E. B. Saff and T. Sheil-Small, Coefficient and integral mean estimates for algebraic and trigonometric polynomials with restricted zeros, J. London Math. Soc., (2) 9 (1974), 16-22.

Received June 5, 1979.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ANN ARBOR, MI 48109 AND UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA HAIFA, ISRAEL

PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS

EDITORS

DONALD BABBITT (Managing Editor) University of California Los Angeles, CA 90024 HUGO ROSSI University of Utah Salt Lake City, UT 84112

C. C. MOORE and ANDREW OGG University of California Berkeley, CA 94720 J. DUGUNDJI Department of Mathematics University of Southern California Los Angeles, CA 90007

R. FINN and J. MILGRAM Stanford University Stanford, CA 94305

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

E. F. BECKENBACH

B. H. NEUMANN

F. Wolf

K. Yoshida

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY OF OREGON UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STANFORD UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF UTAH WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

The Supporting Institutions listed above contribute to the cost of publication of this Journal, but they are not owners or publishers and have no responsibility for its content or policies.

Mathematical papers intended for publication in the *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* should be in typed form or offset-reproduced, (not dittoed), double spaced with large margins. Please do not use built up fractions in the text of the manuscript. However, you may use them in the displayed equations. Underline Greek letters in red, German in green, and script in blue. The first paragraph or two must be capable of being used separately as a synopsis of the entire paper. Please propose a heading for the odd numbered pages of less than 35 characters. Manuscripts, in triplicate, may be sent to any one of the editors. Please classify according to the scheme of Math. Reviews, Index to Vol. **39**. Supply name and address of author to whom proofs should be sent. All other communications should be addressed to the managing editor, or Elaine Barth, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 90024.

50 reprints to each author are provided free for each article, only if page charges have been substantially paid. Additional copies may be obtained at cost in multiples of 50.

The *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* is issued monthly as of January 1966. Regular subscription rate: \$84.00 a year (6 Vols., 12 issues). Special rato: \$42.00 a year to individual members of supporting institutions.

Subscriptions, orders for numbers issued in the last three calendar years, and changes of address shoud be sent to Pacific Journal of Mathematics, P.O. Box 969, Carmel Valley, CA 93924, U.S.A Old back numbers obtainable from Kraus Periodicals Co., Route 100, Millwood, NY 10546.

PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.). 8-8, 3-chome, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan.

o onomo, runadanobaba, onnjuna na, ronjo roo, bapan.

Copyright © 1980 by Pacific Jounal of Mathematics Manufactured and first issued in Japan

Pacific Journal of Mathematics Vol. 89, No. 2 June, 1980

Frank Hayne Beatrous, Jr. and R. Michael Range, <i>On holomorphic</i>	^
approximation in weakly pseudoconvex domains	
Lawrence Victor Berman, Quadratic forms and power series fields 25	1
John Bligh Conway and Wacław Szymański, <i>Singly generated</i>	~
antisymmetric operator algebras	9
Patrick C. Endicott and J. Wolfgang Smith, <i>A homology spectral sequence</i> for submersions	9
Sushil Jajodia, Homotopy classification of lens spaces for one-relator	
groups with torsion	1
Herbert Meyer Kamowitz, <i>Compact endomorphisms of Banach</i> algebras	3
Keith Milo Kendig, Moiré phenomena in algebraic geometry: polynomial	-
alternations in \mathbb{R}^n	7
Cecelia Laurie, Invariant subspace lattices and compact operators	1
Ronald Leslie Lipsman, <i>Restrictions of principal series to a real form</i> 36	7
Douglas C. McMahon and Louis Jack Nachman, An intrinsic	
characterization for PI flows	1
Norman R. Reilly, Modular sublattices of the lattice of varieties of inverse	
<i>semigroups</i>	5
Jeffrey Arthur Rosoff, <i>Effective divisor classes and blowings-up of</i> \mathbf{P}^2 41	9
Zalman Rubinstein, Solution of the middle coefficient problem for certain	
classes of C-polynomials	1
Alladi Sitaram, An analogue of the Wiener-Tauberian theorem for spherical	
transforms on semisimple Lie groups 43	9
Hal Leslie Smith, A note on disconjugacy for second order systems	7
J. Wolfgang Smith, <i>Fiber homology and orientability of maps</i>	3
Audrey Anne Terras, Integral formulas and integral tests for series of	
positive matrices	1