

# UNIFORM SPLINE INTERPOLATION OPERATORS IN $L_2$

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1. Let  $m \geq 1$  and  $n \geq 2$  be positive integers. Define the class  $\mathcal{S}^{2m}$  of cardinal splines of degree  $2m - 1$  to be those functions  $S$  satisfying

(i)  $S$  is a polynomial of degree at most  $2m - 1$  on each of the intervals

$$(1) \quad [i, i + 1], i = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

(ii)  $S \in C^{2m-2}(-\infty, \infty)$

If in addition

$$(2) \quad S(x + n) = S(x) \quad \text{all } x,$$

we say  $S$  is a periodic spline and denote this class by  $\mathcal{S}_n^{2m}$ . Let  $l_p(n)$  be the space of real  $n$ -tuples possessing the norm

$$\begin{aligned} \|y\|_p &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^p\right)^{1/p}, & 1 \leq p < \infty \\ &= \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |y_i|, & p = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Then the periodic spline interpolation operator  $\mathcal{L}_n^{2m} : l_p(n) \rightarrow L_p[0, n]$  is defined by letting  $\mathcal{L}_n^{2m}y$  be that unique element of  $\mathcal{S}_n^{2m}$  satisfying

$$\mathcal{L}_n^{2m}y(i) = y_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Similarly if  $(y_i)_{i=-\infty}^{\infty}$  is in  $l_p$ , the class of doubly infinite real  $p$ -summable sequences, then the cardinal spline interpolation operator

$$\mathcal{L}^{2m} : l_p \rightarrow L_p(-\infty, \infty)$$

is defined by letting  $\mathcal{L}^{2m}y$  be that unique element of  $\mathcal{S}^{2m} \cap L_p(-\infty, \infty)$  which satisfies

$$\mathcal{L}^{2m}y(i) = y_i, \quad i = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

The problem of calculating the norms of these operators for  $p = \infty$  was first posed by Schurer and Cheney [6], who obtained

**THEOREM 1** (Schurer and Cheney). *Let  $\beta = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \|\mathcal{L}_n^4\|_\infty &= 1 + \frac{3}{2}(\beta^k - \beta)(\beta^k + 1)^{-1}(\beta - 1)^{-1}, & n = 2k \\ &= 1 + \frac{3}{2}(\beta^k - \beta)(\beta^k + \beta)(\beta^{2k} + \beta)^{-1}(\beta - 1)^{-1}, & n = 2k - 1, \\ &\|\mathcal{L}^4\|_\infty = (1 + 3\sqrt{3})/4. \end{aligned}$$

Solutions were later obtained by Schurer [5] for  $m = 3$  and Richards [1] for

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