A VARIATION OF THE TCHEBICHEFF QUADRATURE PROBLEM

BY

A. MEIR AND A. SHARMA

1. Introduction

The original Tchebicheff problem of quadrature was to find a formula of the form

(1.1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \, dx = B^{(n)} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i^{(n)})$$

with real $B^{(n)}$, and real nodes $x_i^{(n)}$ in [-1, 1] such that (1.1) is valid for polynomials of degree $\leq n$. It is well known [4] that Bernstein proved that the problem has a negative solution if $n \geq 10$. On the other hand the Gauss quadrature formula

(1.2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \, dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}^{(n)} f(\xi_{i}^{(n)})$$

is known to be valid for polynomials of degree $\leq 2n - 1$, with $A_i^{(n)} > 0$, $-1 < \xi_i^{(n)} < 1$ for all *i*. In a recent paper, Erdös and Sharma [2] have shown that an "intermediate" formula of the form

(1.3)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \, dx = \sum_{i=1}^{k} A_{i}^{(n)} f(y_{i}^{(n)}) + B^{(n)} \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} f(x_{j}^{(n)})$$

with fixed k, real $y_i^{(n)}, x_j^{(n)}, A_i^{(n)}$ and $B^{(n)}$ cannot be valid in general for polynomials of degree n + k, if n is sufficiently large. It was also shown that if the degree of exactness of a formula of the form (1.3) is N (i.e. there exists a formula of the form (1.3) valid for polynomials of degree $\leq N = N(n)$) then $N(n) \leq C_k \sqrt{n}$, where C_k is independent of n.

In this paper we consider the problem of the validity (for polynomials) of a formula of the form

(1.4)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \ p(x) \ dx = \sum_{i=1}^{k} A_{i}^{(n)} f(y_{i}^{(n)}) + B^{(n)} \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} f(x_{j}^{(n)})$$

where p(x) is a non-negative weight function. Although we give a complete solution of the problem only when $p(x) = (1 - x^2)^{\alpha}$, $\alpha > -1$, some of our results hold for more general weight functions. A special case, when k = 0has been treated recently by L. Gatteschi [4] who proved that there exists a constant $n_0(\alpha)$ such that if $n > n_0(\alpha)$ then for the degree of exactness N of the formula

(1.5)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) (1 - x^2)^{\alpha} dx = B^{(n)} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_j^{(n)})$$

Received May 16, 1966.