

## CHARACTERIZING THE DIVIDED DIFFERENCE WEIGHTS FOR EXTENDED COMPLETE TCHEBYCHEFF SYSTEMS

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Newman and Rivlin have shown that there is a 1-1 correspondence between the nodes and weights of the  $n$ th order divided difference of  $n$ th degree polynomials. Their method applies only to polynomials. In this paper we develop a new approach and apply it to extend their results to the setting of Extended Complete Tchebycheff Systems.

**0. Introduction.** In [7] Newman and Rivlin (see also the reference there to S. Karlin's results) were able to characterize the weights which appear in the  $n$ th order divided difference formula with respect to the base functions  $\{u_j(x) = x^j\}_{j=0}^n$  and to establish a 1-1 correspondence between these weights and the corresponding set of nodes,  $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$ , used in the formula. We propose in this paper to extend this result to the setting where the family  $\{u_j(x)\}_{j=0}^n$  forms an Extended Complete Tchebycheff System (E.C.T.S.) on  $[0, \infty)$ . This means for each  $k$ , where  $0 \leq k \leq n$ , any non-trivial linear combination of the functions  $\{u_0, \dots, u_k\}$  has at most  $k$  zeros (including multiplicities) in  $[0, \infty)$  where each  $u_j \in C^n[0, \infty)$ . We further assume that  $u_0(x) \equiv 1$ . For the remainder of this paper we shall postulate that these basic hypotheses concerning  $\{u_j\}_{j=0}^n$  hold.

Among the E.C.T.S. for which these results are valid, we will highlight the families generated by the Cauchy Kernel and the Exponential Kernel.

**1. Statement of problem.** Let

$$(1) \quad S = \{\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \subset \mathbb{R}^n : 0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n\}, \quad x_0 \equiv 0.$$

$A$  is defined to be the set of all  $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  such that the following properties are valid

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{(i)} \quad (-1)^{n-i} a_i > 0 \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, n); \\ & \text{(ii)} \quad \sum_{i=0}^n a_i = 0; \\ & \text{(iii)} \quad (-1)^{n-j} \sum_{i=j}^n a_i > 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$