Existence of Gauss Interpolation Formulas for the One-Dimensional Heat Equation

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Abstract. Let $C = \{(x(s), t(s)): a < s < b\}$ be a Jordan arc in the $x$-$t$ plane satisfying $(x(a), t(a)) = (a, f(a))$, $(x(b), t(b)) = (b, f(b))$, and $t(s) < t_\ast$ when $a < s < b$. Let $a < x_\ast < b$. We prove the existence of Gauss interpolation formulas for $C$ and the point $(x_\ast, t_\ast)$, for solutions $u$ of the one-dimensional heat equation, $u_t = u_{xx}$. Such formulas approximate $u(x_\ast, t_\ast)$ in terms of a linear combination of its values on $C$. The formulas are characterized by the requirement that they are exact for as many basis functions (the heat polynomials) as possible.

1. Introduction. We consider the problem of solving the one-dimensional heat equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$$

when $u$ is known on an initial-boundary curve $C$ in the $x$-$t$ plane. Specifically, we are interested in formulas of the form

$$u(x_\ast, t_\ast) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_i u(x_i, t_i),$$

where the points $(x_i, t_i)$ are on $C$ and the weights $A_i$ are positive. The formulas are of Gauss type in the sense that the points and weights are chosen to give zero error for a maximum number of basis functions (approximately $2N$ of them). The basis functions used are the heat polynomials of Appell (see Section 3).

Shriver [10] studied such formulas, as well as generalizations to the $n$-dimensional heat equation. He proved the existence of the formulas in certain cases, and described some numerical results in obtaining and using them. In [12] and [13], Stroud discussed similar formulas for the Dirichlet and Neumann problems. Barrow and Stroud [2] proved the existence of Gauss formulas for the two-dimensional Dirichlet problem using topological degree. This result was announced in [14]. Davis and Wilson [5] proved the existence of interpolation formulas for solutions to second order elliptic equations over bounded domains in $R^n$. However, these were $N$-point formulas exact for $N$ basis functions, and hence not of Gauss type.

In Section 2 we introduce some definitions and notation, present some results from the theory of Tchebycheff systems, and then state the main result of this paper, Theorem 1. Section 3 is concerned with the heat polynomials and some of their properties. In Section 4 we introduce some basic properties of finite-dimensional topological degree and use them to complete the proof of Theorem 1. Section 5 contains a numerical example from Shriver's thesis.

**Definition 1.** Let \( t_*, a, b \) be fixed numbers with \( a < b \). Let \( C = \{ (x(s), t(s)) : a < s < b \} \) be a continuous, nonself-intersecting curve (i.e., a Jordan arc) in the \( x-t \) plane satisfying \( (x(a), t(a)) = (a, t_*) \), \( (x(b), t(b)) = (b, t_*) \), and \( t(s) < t_* \) when \( a < s < b \). Then \( C \) will be called an initial-boundary curve or data curve, and we let \( \mathcal{C} \) denote the collection of all such curves.

**Definition 2.** For \( k \) a nonnegative integer, let \( u_k \) be the polynomial solution to Eq. (1) defined by

\[
(3) \quad u_k(x, t) = k! \sum_{j=0}^{[k/2]} \frac{x^{k-2j}t^j}{(k-2j)!j!},
\]

where \([a]\) means the greatest integer less than or equal to \( a \). For \( n \) a nonnegative integer, let \( H_n \) denote the real vector space spanned by the \( \{u_k\}_{k=0}^n \). If \( p = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k u_k \) with \( a_n \neq 0 \), we say \( p \) is a linear polynomial of degree \( n \).

**Definition 3.** Assume \( w_0(s), w_1(s), \ldots, w_n(s) \) are continuous functions defined on an interval \( a \leq s \leq b \). These functions are said to be a Tchebycheff system if the determinant

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
    w_0(s_0) & w_0(s_1) & \cdots & w_0(s_n) \\
    w_1(s_0) & w_1(s_1) & \cdots & w_1(s_n) \\
    \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
    w_n(s_0) & w_n(s_1) & \cdots & w_n(s_n)
\end{vmatrix}
\]

is strictly positive whenever \( s_0, s_1, \ldots, s_n \) satisfy \( a \leq s_0 < s_1 < \cdots < s_n \leq b \).

**Definition 4.** Let \( \{w_k(s)\}_{k=0}^n \) be a Tchebycheff system. The moment space \( M_{n+1} \) associated with this system is the subset of Euclidean space \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \) determined as follows:

\[
M_{n+1} = \left\{ c = (c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_n) : c_i = \int_a^b w_i(s) \, d\sigma(s) \right\},
\]

where \( \sigma(s) \) traverses the set of all nondecreasing right continuous bounded functions.

We now discuss some basic properties of Tchebycheff systems (cf. [6, Chapter 2]). The moment space \( M_{n+1} \) can be identified with the set of nonnegative linear functionals on \( C_n[a, b] \), the real vector space spanned by the \( \{w_k(s)\}_{k=0}^n \). The interior of \( M_{n+1} \) corresponds to the set of strictly positive linear functionals. (A linear functional \( L \) is nonnegative if \( p \in C_n[a, b] \) and \( p(s) \geq 0 \) imply \( L(p) \geq 0 \); it is strictly positive if \( p(s) \geq 0 \) and \( p(s) \neq 0 \) imply \( L(p) > 0 \).) \( L \) can be represented in \( M_{n+1} \) by the vector \( (Lw_0, \ldots, Lw_n) \). Each point \( c = (c_0, \ldots, c_n) \in M_{n+1} \) can be represented in the form

\[
(4) \quad c_i = \sum_{j=1}^{p} A_j w_j(s_i), \quad i = 0, \ldots, n,
\]

where each \( A_j > 0 \) and \( a \leq s_1 < s_2 < \cdots < s_p \leq b \). The index of the representation
is defined to be the sum obtained by counting one for each $a < s_j < b$ and one-half for $s_j = a$ or $b$.

The following result is proved in [6, pp. 44–47]: Let $c$ be an interior point of $\mathcal{M}_{n+1}$. Then $c$ has precisely two representations of the form (4) which have index $(n+1)/2$. One of these involves the point $b$, and the other does not. Furthermore, there is no representation for $c$ having a smaller index. Theorem 1, below, is analogous to this result; it is, in fact, a direct consequence of it for certain data curves $C$. We first give two more definitions.

**Definition 5.** Let $C \subset C$ and let $a < x_* < b$. For an interpolation formula (2) with distinct points $(x_i, t_i) \in C$, we define its index to be the number obtained by summing over the points in the formula, counting one if $t_i < t_*$ and one-half if $t_i = t_*$. 

**Definition 6.** Let $C$ and $x_*$ be as in Definition 5. If a formula (2) with points on $C$ is exact for all $u \in H_n$ and it has index $(n+1)/2$, we say it is a Gauss interpolation formula (for $C$, $(x_*, t_*)$, and $H_n$).

**Theorem 1.** Let $C$ be a curve in $\mathcal{C}$, and let $n$ be a positive integer. Let $a < x_* < b$. Then

(i) there are at least two Gauss interpolation formulas for $C$, $(x_*, t_*)$, and $H_n$; one of these involves the point $(b, t_*)$ and the other does not;

(ii) the vectors $(u_0(x_i, t_i), u_1(x_i, t_i), \ldots, u_n(x_i, t_i))$, $i = 1, \ldots, N$, where the $(x_i, t_i)$ are the points in a Gauss formula, are linearly independent;

(iii) there is no interpolation formula for $C$, $(x_*, t_*)$, and $H_n$ having index smaller than $(n+1)/2$.

3. The Heat Polynomials. In the paper [1], Appell introduced the heat polynomials $u_k(x, t)$ (Eq. (3)) which he defined as the coefficients of $z^n/n!$ in the power series expansion of $\exp(\alpha z + z^2 t)$, i.e.,

$$e^{\alpha z + z^2 t} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_k(x, t) z^n/n!.$$ 

Each $u_k$ is a solution to (1), and can in fact be derived as the polynomial solution to (1) satisfying the initial data $u_k(x, 0) = x^k$, by a Taylor's series expansion in $t$.

In [9] Rosenbloom and Widder considered expansions of solutions of (1) in terms of heat polynomials. Widder [15] showed that the set $\{u_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ is complete, in the maximum norm, in the space of solutions to (1) which are analytic in a neighborhood of the origin; i.e., if $u(x, t)$ is a solution to Eq. (1) which is analytic for $|x| < c$, $|t| < c$, then $u$ can be approximated arbitrarily closely by a finite linear combination of the functions $\{u_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$. Colton [3, Lemma 2.1] showed that the $\{u_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ are complete for the space of strong solutions to Eq. (1) in a region $R = (x, t): |x| < 1$, $0 \leq t \leq T$ which are continuous on $\overline{R}$. In [4], he extended this result to regions of the form $(x, t): 0 \leq t \leq T$, $s_1(t) < x < s_2(t)$ where $x = s_1(t)$ and $x = s_2(t)$ are analytic arcs satisfying $s_1(t) < s_2(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq T$. It follows easily that for such regions (and their translates), a sequence of interpolates (2) will converge, as $N \to \infty$, to $u(x_*, t_*)$ for any strong solution $u$ continuous on $\overline{R}$.
In this section we develop the properties of heat polynomials required in the proof of Theorem 1, the most important being Lemmas 5 and 6.

**Lemma 1.** If \( p \in H_n \), then
\[
p(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\partial^k p(x_0, t_0)}{\partial x^k} \frac{u_k(x - x_0, t - t_0)}{k!}.
\]

**Proof.** Both functions are polynomial solutions to the heat equation which are equal on the line \( t = t_0 \), as follows from a Taylor's series expansion in \( x \) of \( p(x, t_0) \). Hence, by a Taylor's series expansion in \( t \), they are equal everywhere.

**Lemma 2.** The functions \( u_k(x, t) \) satisfy
\[
(i) \quad \frac{\partial u_k(x, t)}{\partial x} = ku_{k-1}(x, t), \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots,
\]
and
\[
(ii) \quad u_k(x, t) = xu_{k-1}(x, t) + 2t(k - 1)u_{k-2}(x, t), \quad k = 2, 3, \ldots.
\]

**Proof.** Both functions in (i) are polynomial solutions to Eq. (1) which equal \( kx^{k-1} \) when \( t = 0 \), and so they are equal everywhere. Similar reasoning proves (ii), where (i) is used to show that the right side of (ii) satisfies the heat equation.

We introduce the following notation:
\[
f_k(c) = u_k(x, cx^2)/x^k, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,
\]
where \( c \) is any real number. Thus, \( f_0(c) = 1, f_1(c) = 1, f_2(c) = 1 + 2c, f_3(c) = 1 + 6c, \) etc. The recursion relation in Lemma 2 implies
\[
f_k(c) = f_{k-1}(c) + 2c(k - 1)f_{k-2}(c), \quad k = 2, 3, \ldots.
\]

**Lemma 3.** There is a sequence \( \{c_k\}_{k=1}^\infty \) satisfying \(-1 = c_1 < c_2 < \cdots < c_k < \cdots < 0\), such that for \( k = 2, 3, \ldots \)

(i) \( f_k(c_k) = 0 \) and \( f_k(c) > 0 \) for \( c_k < c < 0 \).

(ii) \( f_k(c_{k-1}) < 0 \).

**Proof.** Let \( c_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \); then (i)_2 and (ii)_2 are clear. Now let \( k > 2 \), and suppose (i)_n and (ii)_n are true for \( n < k, n \geq 2 \). Then by Eq. (5),
\[
f_k(c_{k-1}) = f_{k-1}(c_{k-1}) + 2c_{k-1}(k - 1)f_{k-2}(c_{k-1}) < 0,
\]
by the induction hypothesis. This proves (ii)_k. Now since \( f_k(0) = 1 \), there is a \( c_k > c_{k-1} \) satisfying (i)_k, and the lemma follows by induction.

**Lemma 4.** Let \( p \in H_n \) be nonzero and let \( Z(I_\epsilon, t) \) be the number of distinct zeroes of \( p(x, t) \) in the interval \( I_\epsilon = \{-\epsilon < x < \epsilon\} \), for a given \( \epsilon > 0 \). Assume \( p(0, 0) = 0 \). Then there are positive numbers \( \epsilon \) and \( \delta \) such that exactly one of the following is true:

(i) \( Z(I_\epsilon, t) = 1, \quad -\delta < t < \delta, \)

(ii) \( Z(I_\epsilon, t) = 0, \quad 0 < t < \delta, \)

\[
= 1, \quad t = 0, \quad \geq 2, \quad -\delta < t < 0,
\]
Proof. Case (i), \( \partial p(0, 0)/\partial x \neq 0 \). The Implicit Function Theorem implies there is a unique solution \( x = x(t) \) to \( p(x, t) = 0 \) in the region \( |x| < \delta, |t| < \delta \), for sufficiently small \( \epsilon, \delta \), and (i) is proved.

For cases (ii) and (iii), we assume \( \partial p(0, 0)/\partial x = 0 \). Then by Lemma 1, \( p(x, t) = \sum_{k=N}^n b_k u_k(x, t) \), where \( N \geq 2 \) and \( b_N \neq 0 \). Without loss of generality, we take \( b_N = 1 \).

Case (ii), \( N = 2m \). Then \( p(x, 0) = x^{2m} + b_{N+1} x^{N+1} + \cdots \), so there are \( \epsilon > 0, \delta_1 > 0 \) such that \( p(x, 0) > 0 \) for \( 0 < |x| < \epsilon \) and \( p(\pm \epsilon, t) > 0 \) for \( |t| < \delta_1 \).

It follows from the maximum principle [8, p. 168] that \( p(x, t) > 0 \) for \( |x| < \epsilon, 0 < t < \delta_1 \). For \( t < 0 \), we consider \( p(x, t) \) on a curve \( t = cx^2, c < 0 \). On such a curve, \( p(x, t) = p(x, cx^2) = x^{2m} f_{m+1}(c) + b_{N+1} x^{N+1} f_{N+1}(c) + \cdots \). Hence, for \( |x| \) small and nonzero, the sign of \( p(x, cx^2) \) is equal to the sign of \( f_{N+1}(c) \). By Lemma 3, there is a \( c_- < 0 \) such that \( f_{N+1}(c_-) < 0 \). We can therefore find a \( \delta \leq \delta_1 \) so small that for \( -\delta < t < 0, p(x, t) \) changes sign at least twice on \( I_\epsilon \), and hence has at least two zeroes there. This proves (ii).

Case (iii), \( N = 2m + 1 \). We first apply the results of (ii) above to \( \partial p(x, t)/\partial x \) to obtain \( \epsilon_1 > 0, \delta_1 > 0 \) such that \( \partial p(x, t)/\partial x > 0 \) for \( |x| < \epsilon_1 \) and \( 0 < t < \delta_1 \). Now since \( p(x, 0) = x^{2m+1} + b_{N+1} x^{N+1} + \cdots \), there are \( 0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_1, 0 < \delta_2 < \delta_1 \) such that \( p(x, 0) < 0 \) for \( -

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GAUSS INTERPOLATION FORMULAS

For \(|x| > X\). For \(|\tau| < T\), let \(x = y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_j\) be the zeroes of \(p(x, \tau)\). For \(e > 0\), let \(K\) be the compact set

\[ K = [-X, X] \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^j I \varepsilon + y_i, \]

where \(I \varepsilon + y_i\) is the interval \((y_i - \varepsilon, y_i + \varepsilon)\). Then \(K\) is a positive distance from the zero set of \(p(x, t)\), so there is a \(\delta > 0\) such that

\[ Z(t) = \sum_{i=1}^j Z(I \varepsilon + y_i, t), \]

when \(|t - \tau| < \delta\). Let \(j_1, j_2, j_3\) be the number of zeroes of \(p(x, t)\) of type (i), (ii), or (iii), respectively, of Lemma 4. Then by that lemma, and the remark following it, for \(\delta\) sufficiently small, \(Z(t) = j_1 + j_3\) for \(\tau < t < t + \delta\), \(Z(t) = j_1 + j_2 + j_3\) for \(t = \tau\), and \(Z(t) \geq j_1 + 2j_2 + 3j_3\) for \(\tau - \delta < t < \tau\). Hence, as \(t\) decreases, \(Z(t)\) is nondecreasing, and it increases by at least two due to each of the \(m\) points where \(t_i < t_0\).

Since \(Z(t_0) \geq k + 1, Z(-T) \geq k + 1 + 2m = n + 1\), as claimed.

**Corollary.** A formula of the form (2) with points on a curve \(C \subset C\) and which is exact for all \(u \in H_n\) cannot have index smaller than \((n + 1)/2\).

**Proof.** Let \(I\) be the index of the formula. If the formula has \(k\) points, \(k = 0, 1,\) or \(2,\) each contributing one-half to the index and \(m\) points each contributing one then \(I = m + k/2\). If \(n = k + 2m\) (or is larger), Lemma 5 implies that the functional of evaluation at \((x_\ast, t_\ast)\) cannot be a linear combination of the functionals of evaluation at the points in the formula. Hence, \(n < 2I\), or \(I \geq (n + 1)/2\).

**Lemma 6.** Let \(\Gamma\) be the parabola

\[ x = s, \quad t = t_0 + c(s - x_0)^2, \quad c \geq 0, \quad s_1 < s < s_2. \]

Then the functions \(\{u_k\}_{k=0}^n\), when restricted to \(\Gamma\), form an extended Tchebycheff system of arbitrary order (see Karlin and Studden [6, p. 6]).

**Proof.** Let \(v_k(s) = u_k(s, t_0 + c(s - x_0)^2)\), and suppose that \(p(s) = \Sigma_{k=0}^n a_k v_k(s)\) has at least \(n + 1\) zeroes, counting multiplicities, on \(s_1 \leq s \leq s_2\). Let

\[ q(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k u_k(x + x_0, t + t_0). \]

Then \(q \in H_n\), and by Lemma 1,

\[ q(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\partial^k q(0, 0)}{\partial x^k} \frac{u_k(x, t)}{k!}. \]

Hence, the polynomial

\[ q(s, cs^2) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\partial^k q(0, 0)}{\partial x^k} \frac{f_k(c)s^k}{k!} = p(s + x_0) \]

has at least \(n + 1\) zeroes on \(s_1 - x_0 \leq s \leq s_2 - x_0\). Therefore, \(\partial^k q(0, 0)/\partial x^k = 0, k = 0, 1, \ldots, n\) (since \(f_k(c) > 0\)), and this shows \(p(s) \equiv 0\).

**4. Proof of Theorem 1.** To complete the proof, we shall need the concept of the finite-dimensional degree of a mapping (see Schwartz [11], or Ortega and
Rheinboldt [7]). Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open bounded set, and let $F: \overline{D} \to \mathbb{R}^N$ be continuous. If $q \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $q \notin F(\partial D)$, then the degree $F$ with respect to $D$ and $q$ is defined, and will be denoted by $\deg(F, D, q)$. The following are some basic properties of the degree:

(i) If $F \in C^1(D)$ and $JF(x_i) \neq 0$ whenever $F(x_i) = q$ (where $JF$ is the Jacobian of $F$), then there are a finite number of points $x_i \in D$ where $F(x_i) = q$ and $\deg(F, D, q) = \sum_i \text{sgn} JF(x_i)$.

(ii) If $\deg(F, D, q) \neq 0$, there is at least one point $x \in D$ such that $F(x) = q$.

(iii) Let $F(x, \lambda)$ be continuous on $\overline{D} \times I$, where $\lambda \in I = [0, 1]$. Let $F(x, \lambda) \neq q$ for $x \in \partial D$ and $\lambda \in I$. Then $\deg(F(\cdot, \lambda), D, q)$ is constant for $\lambda \in I$.

Let $C \in \mathcal{C}$ be as in the statement of Theorem 1, and let $C' \in \mathcal{C}$ be a parabola as in Lemma 6, of the form $t = \sigma(s) = t_0 + c(s - x_0)^2, a \leq s \leq b, c > 0$. We will use the theory of Tchebycheff systems to prove the theorem for $C'$, and then use degree theory to prove it for $C$.

Let $v_k(s) = u_k(s, \sigma(s)), k = 0, 1, \ldots , n$. Then $\{v_k(s)\}_{k=0}^n$ is an extended Tchebycheff system by Lemma 6. Let

$$q = (u_0(x_*, t_*), u_1(x_*, t_*), \ldots , u_n(x_*, t_*)).$$

Lemma 7. The point $q$ is an interior point of the moment space $M_{n+1}$ determined by the functions $\{v_k(s)\}_{k=0}^n$.

Proof. Let $V_n$ be the span of $\{v_k(s)\}_{k=0}^n$. There is a natural isomorphism between $H_n$ and $V_n$ determined by restriction to $C'$, i.e.,

$$p(x, t) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k u_k(x, t) \to \sum_{k=0}^n a_k v_k(s) \equiv p(s).$$

Let $L$ be the linear functional defined on $V_n$ by $Lp = p(x_*, t_*)$. Then $q = (Lu_0, Lu_1, \ldots , Lu_n) \in Int M_{n+1}$ if $L$ is positive. But this follows from the maximum principle for solutions to the heat equation on the region bounded by $C'$ and $t = t_*$ (see [8, p. 168]), and the lemma is proved.

We now let $C_\lambda, 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ be a continuous deformation of $C'$ into $C$ such that each $C_\lambda \subset \mathcal{C}$. Let $C_\lambda$ be given parametrically by $\{(x(s, \lambda), t(s, \lambda)) : a \leq s \leq b\}$; with $C_0 = C'$ and $C_1 = C$. Let

$$v_k(s, \lambda) = u_k(x(s, \lambda), t(s, \lambda)).$$

To proceed further, we must consider separate cases.

Case (i), $n = 2m$ and the formula does not involve the point $(b, t_*)$. Let $D$ be the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ defined by

$$D = \{x = (A_0, A_1, \ldots , A_m, s_1, \ldots , s_m) : 0 < A_i < 1, i = 0, \ldots , m$$

and $a = s_0 < s_1 < s_2 < \cdots < s_m < b\}.$

Let $F(x, \lambda) = (F_0(x, \lambda), F_1(x, \lambda), \ldots , F_n(x, \lambda))$ be defined by

$$F_j(x, \lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^m A_k v_j(s_k, \lambda).$$
It is clear that $F$ is continuous on $\bar{D} \times [0, 1]$. We observe that a solution to the equation $F(x, \lambda) = q$ with $q$ defined by (7) corresponds to a Gauss formula for $C_\lambda$, $(x_*, t_*)$, and $H_n$.

**Lemma 8.** If $x \in \partial D$, then $F(x, \lambda) \neq q$.

**Proof.** If $x \in \partial D$, one or more of the following must be true:

(i) $A_i = 0$ or 1 for some $i = 0, 1, \ldots, m$.

(ii) $s_i = s_{i+1}$ for some $i = 0, 1, \ldots, m - 1$.

(iii) $s_m = b$.

In any of the three cases, a solution to $F(x, \lambda) = q$ would imply the existence of an interpolation formula, having index smaller than $(n + 1)/2$, in contradiction to the Corollary to Lemma 5 (observe that if some $A_i = 1$, then $A_j = 0$ for all $j \neq i$, since $F_0(x, \lambda) = u_0(x_*, \lambda_*)$ means $\sum_{k=0}^{m} A_k = 1$).

It follows that $\deg(F(\cdot, \lambda), D, q)$ is defined for $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ and, moreover, is constant in $\lambda$. Hence, if we can show that $\deg(F(\cdot, 0), D, q) \neq 0$, property (iii) of degree will imply the existence of the desired formula for $C$.

**Lemma 9.** $\deg(F(\cdot, 0), D, q) \neq 0$.

**Proof.** From Lemma 7 and the theory of Tchebycheff systems, there is a unique $x \in D$ such that $F(x, 0) = q$. We claim that $JF(x) \neq 0$.

$$JF(x) = \text{det} \begin{bmatrix} u_0(s_0) & u_0(s_1) & \cdots & u_0(s_m) & A_1 v'_0(s_1) & \cdots & A_m v'_0(s_m) \\ v_1(s_0) & v_1(s_1) & \cdots & v_1(s_m) & A_1 v'_1(s_1) & \cdots & A_m v'_1(s_m) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_n(s_0) & v_n(s_1) & \cdots & v_n(s_m) & A_1 v'_n(s_1) & \cdots & A_m v'_n(s_m) \end{bmatrix}.$$  

We may factor out the positive $A_i$'s, and the resulting determinant is nonzero since the $\{u_k(s)\}$ form an extended Tchebycheff system, by Lemma 6. Hence, property (ii) of degree shows that $\deg(F(\cdot, 0), D, q) = \pm 1$.

The proofs for the remaining cases are similar. We will merely indicate the sets $D$ and the functions $F$ to be used.

Case (ii), $n = 2m$ and the point $(b, t_*)$ is involved.

$D = \{x = (A_0, \ldots, A_m, s_0, \ldots, s_{m-1}) : 0 < A_i < 1, a < s_0 < \cdots < s_m = b \}$.

$F(x, \lambda)$ is the same as before.

Case (iii), $n = 2m + 1$ and $(b, t_*)$ is not involved.

$D = \{x = (A_0, \ldots, A_m, s_0, \ldots, s_m) : 0 < A_i < 1, a < s_0 < \cdots < s_m < b \}$.

$F(x, \lambda)$ is the same as before.

Case (iv), $n = 2m + 1$ and $(b, t_*)$ is involved.

$$D = \{x = (A_0, \ldots, A_{m+1}, s_1, \ldots, s_m) : 0 < A_i < 1, a = s_0 < s_1 < \cdots < s_{m+1} = b \},$$

$$F_i(x, \lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} A_k v_k(s_k, \lambda), \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, n.$$
This completes the proof of statement (i) of Theorem 1. Statements (ii) and (iii) follow from Lemma 5 and its Corollary, respectively.

5. An Example. In his thesis [10], Shriver calculated several interpolation formulas, and then used them to approximate the solution to certain initial-boundary value problems for which the exact solution is known. We shall present his results for the following problem [10, p. 104]:

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad -1 < x < 1, \ t > 0,
\]

\[
u(-1, t) = u(1, t) = 0,
\]

\[
u(x, 0) = 100 \cos(\pi x/2).
\]

Analytic solution:

\[
u(x, t) = 100e^{-(\pi/2)^2t} \cos(\pi x/2).
\]

The \(N\)-point formulas (2) calculated had all points \((x_i, t_i)\) below the line \(t = t_\star\). Since the index of such formulas is \(2N\), they are exact for all heat polynomials of degree \(2N - 1\) or less. The formulas were calculated by solving numerically the system of \(2N\) nonlinear equations

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{N} A_i \nu_k(x_i, t_i) = \nu_k(x_\star, t_\star), \quad k = 0, 1, \ldots, 2N - 1.
\]

In Table 1 we list formulas for the point \((x_\star, t_\star) = (.2, .4)\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(N)</th>
<th>(A_i)</th>
<th>(x_i)</th>
<th>(t_i)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>.4588 3147</td>
<td>-.7435 5958</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.5411 6853</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.4171 7446(-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>.2281 3315</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>.1148 8151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.3726 6462</td>
<td>.7763 2581(-1)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.3992 0223</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.1978 9729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>.1637 2791</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>.1803 6319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.2704 7010</td>
<td>-.4838 2580</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.2507 8416</td>
<td>.6346 7467</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.3150 1712</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.2477 1193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>.1245 8550</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>.2145 2832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.1020 4925</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>.2681 7914(-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.3548 5377</td>
<td>.2289 1853(-1)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.1653 0672</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.2257 8853(-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.2532 0477</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.2749 8547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2

**Approximate Solution of an Initial-Boundary Value Problem**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$(x_<em>, t_</em>)$:</th>
<th>(1,1)</th>
<th>(2,1)</th>
<th>(3,1)</th>
<th>(1,2)</th>
<th>(2,2)</th>
<th>(3,2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exact Solution:</td>
<td>7.7172</td>
<td>7.4310</td>
<td>6.9610</td>
<td>6.0298</td>
<td>5.8062</td>
<td>5.4396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$N$</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$N$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.5884</td>
<td>7.7261</td>
<td>7.7171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.2589</td>
<td>7.4935</td>
<td>7.4308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.8005</td>
<td>6.9691</td>
<td>6.9616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3908</td>
<td>5.8527</td>
<td>6.0276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$(x_<em>, t_</em>)$:</th>
<th>(1,3)</th>
<th>(2,3)</th>
<th>(3,3)</th>
<th>(1,4)</th>
<th>(2,4)</th>
<th>(3,4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$N$</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$N$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.4244</td>
<td>4.8114</td>
<td>4.7040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2974</td>
<td>4.6334</td>
<td>4.5295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.2020</td>
<td>4.3416</td>
<td>4.2435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.6304</td>
<td>3.8415</td>
<td>3.6643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 2 we give the results of applying the formulas to the problem above. Five-point formulas are seen to produce 4 to 5 digit accuracy throughout the solution space.

**Acknowledgment.** The author wishes to thank Dr. Bruce Shriver for permission to include the above example in this paper.

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