

On Chebyshev-Type Quadratures

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Abstract. According to a result of S. N. Bernstein, n -point Chebyshev quadrature formulas, with all nodes real, do not exist when $n = 8$ or $n \geq 10$. Modifications of such quadrature formulas have recently been suggested by R. E. Barnhill, J. E. Dennis, Jr. and G. M. Nielson, and by D. Kahaner. We establish here certain empirical observations made by these authors, notably the presence of multiple nodes. We also show how some of the quadrature rules proposed can be constructed by solving single algebraic equations, and we compute the respective nodes to 25 decimal digits. The same formulas also arise in recent work of P. Rabinowitz and N. Richter as limiting cases of optimal Chebyshev-type quadrature rules in a Hilbert space setting.

1. Introduction. The quadrature rule with equal coefficients,

$$(1.1) \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) + R_n(f),$$

is called a *Chebyshev quadrature formula* if it has polynomial degree n , i.e., if $R_n(t^i) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$. (The requirement for $i = 0$ is automatically satisfied.) By a classical result, due to S. N. Bernstein [3], Chebyshev quadrature formulas with all nodes t_k real do not exist if $n = 8$ or $n \geq 10$. Even if Chebyshev's requirement is relaxed to $R_n(t^i) = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, p, p < n$, we can have t_k all real in (1.1) only if (S. N. Bernstein [3])

$$(1.2) \quad p < 4n^{1/2}.$$

In the light of these negative results it is natural to consider the following two problems.

Problem I. Let p and q be integers such that $0 \leq p < n \leq q \leq \infty$. Determine real nodes $\{t_k\}_{k=1}^n$ (hopefully contained in the interval $[-1, 1]$) such that

$$(1.3) \quad \sum_{j=p+1}^q [R_n(t^j)]^2 = \min,$$

subject to

$$(1.4) \quad R_n(t^j) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

(The constraints (1.4) drop out if $p = 0$.)

Problem I' ("*symmetric problem*"). Same as Problem I, but with the additional symmetry constraints

$$(1.5) \quad t_{n+1-k} = -t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

If $q = n$, and $n \leq 7$ or $n = 9$, Problems I and I' are solved by the

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classical Chebyshev formulas, which drive the objective function in (1.3) to zero. We assume therefore, in the following, that $n = 8$ or $n \geq 10$. Problems I and I' for $p = 0$ are considered by R. E. Barnhill et al. [2], Problem I' for $q = n$, $p \neq 0$ by D. Kahaner [4]. Their approach is largely computational. Some of the results reported in [2] seem to indicate that Problem I in fact has a symmetric solution, but this remains unproved. All we show (Theorem 2.1) is that the solution to Problem I is symmetric if it is unique. Another empirical observation made in [2], [4] is the presence of multiple nodes. We prove (Theorems 2.2 and 3.1) that Problems I and I', in the case $q = n$, indeed give rise to multiple nodes. We subsequently concentrate on Problem I' with $p = n - 1$ (if n is even), $p = n - 2$ (if n is odd), and show how its solution can be reduced to the solution of single algebraic equations (Theorem 3.2 and Section 4). Computational results, based on these procedures, reveal (Section 5) that the problem again cannot be solved if $n = 12$ or $14 \leq n \leq 19$. By (1.2) it has no solution for $n \geq 20$ either. For the remaining values of n ($n = 8, 10, 11, 13$) the optimal nodes are computed to 25 decimals. They have previously been obtained (to 12 decimal digits) in a different context by P. Rabinowitz and N. Richter [5].

2. Problem I. In this and the subsequent sections we denote by m_j the moments

$$\begin{aligned} m_j &= \int_{-1}^1 t^j dt = 0 && \text{if } j \text{ is odd,} \\ &= 2/(j + 1) && \text{if } j \text{ is even.} \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 2.1. *If the solution to Problem I is unique (up to a permutation), then it is symmetric.*

Proof. We assume the nodes ordered, say,

$$(2.1) \quad t_1 \geq t_2 \geq \cdots \geq t_n.$$

Our assumption then implies that Problem I has exactly one solution $\mathbf{t} = [t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n]$ satisfying (2.1). Now, if \mathbf{t} is a solution of Problem I, then so is $-\mathbf{t}$. Indeed, neither the objective function in (1.3), nor the constraints (1.4) are affected if \mathbf{t} is replaced by $-\mathbf{t}$, the remainder $R_n(t^j)$ either remaining the same (j even), or merely changing sign (j odd). Consequently, if (2.1) represents a solution, so does

$$-t_n \geq -t_{n-1} \geq \cdots \geq -t_1.$$

By the assumed uniqueness, it follows that $t_{n+1-k} = -t_k$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, that is, symmetry as asserted.

THEOREM 2.2. *Let $q = n$, and $n = 8$ or $n \geq 10$. If the constraints (1.4) admit real solutions, then every solution of Problem I has at least one multiple node.*

Proof. We observe, first of all, that under the assumptions made, Problem I has a solution, and that any solution must occur at a finite point $\mathbf{t} = [t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n] \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The latter, if $p \geq 2$, follows immediately from (1.4) with $j = 2$, which restricts \mathbf{t} to the sphere with radius $(nm_2/2)^{1/2}$ and center at the origin. If $p < 2$, we may argue that the objective function in (1.3) is never less than $[R_n(t^2)]^2 = ((2/n) \sum_{k=1}^n t_k^2 - m_2)^2$ and thus tends with $\|\mathbf{t}\|$ to infinity. It suffices, therefore, to consider Problem I on a sufficiently large, but finite, ball in \mathbb{R}^n . The existence of a solution then follows from the fact that we are minimizing a continuous function on a nonempty compact set.

From the theory of Lagrange multipliers [1, p. 153] it follows that the minimum point either satisfies the equations

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t_i} \left\{ \sum_{j=p+1}^n [R_n(t^j)]^2 - \sum_{j=1}^p \lambda_j R_n(t^j) \right\} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$(2.3) \quad R_n(t^j) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p,$$

or else in such that the Jacobian matrix of the system (2.3) has rank $< p$. (In the case $p = 0$, only (2.2), without multipliers, need be considered.) We first consider (2.2), (2.3). Carrying out the differentiations, we can write these equations more explicitly in the form

$$(2.2') \quad \sum_{i=p+1}^n \left(\frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n t_k^i - m_i \right) j t_i^{j-1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i j t_i^{j-1} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$(2.3') \quad \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n t_k^j - m_j = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

We interpret (2.2') as a system of n linear homogeneous equations in the n "unknowns"

$$u_i = \frac{1}{2} j \lambda_j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, p), \quad u_j = j \left(\frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n t_k^j - m_j \right) \quad (j = p + 1, \dots, n).$$

Not all of these can vanish, since otherwise (2.3') would hold not only for $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$, but also for $j = p + 1, \dots, n$, which is impossible by Bernstein's result. Consequently, the determinant of the system (2.2'), a Vandermondian, must vanish, giving

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t_1 & t_1^2 & \dots & t_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & t_2 & t_2^2 & \dots & t_2^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & t_n & t_n^2 & \dots & t_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i>j} (t_i - t_j) = 0.$$

There exists, therefore, at least one pair of distinct indices $i \neq j$ such that $t_i = t_j$, i.e., t_i is a multiple node. The same conclusion is reached by considering the other alternative, concerning the rank of the Jacobian of (2.3'), since the latter is also a Vandermonde matrix. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.2.

It is likely that multiple nodes occur also for $q > n$, but we have no proof for this.

3. The Symmetric Problem. In view of (1.5) there are now only $[n/2]$ independent variables, which we assume ordered decreasingly,

$$(3.1) \quad t_1 \geq t_2 \geq \dots \geq t_\nu \geq 0, \quad \nu = [n/2].$$

If n is odd, one node, say $t_{\nu+1}$, must vanish and therefore does not appear among the independent variables (3.1).

We consider Problem I' for $q = n$ only. Letting $\pi = [p/2]$, the problem is then equivalent to

$$(3.2) \quad \sum_{i=\pi+1}^n [R_n(t^{2i})]^2 = \min, \quad R_n(t^{2j}) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \pi,$$

since $R_n(t^j) = 0$ for j odd. We assume $\pi < \nu$ to insure a nonvoid objective function in (3.2). (If n is even, this is always satisfied.) More explicitly, (3.2) can be written in the form

$$(3.2') \quad \sum_{j=\pi+1}^{\nu} \left(\frac{4}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} t_k^{2j} - m_{2j} \right)^2 = \min, \quad \frac{4}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} t_k^{2j} - m_{2j} = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \pi.$$

THEOREM 3.1. *Let $q = n$, and $n = 8$ or $n \geq 10$. If the constraints in (3.2') admit real solutions, then every solution of Problem I' has at least one multiple node.*

Proof. Existence and boundedness of a solution of Problem I' follows as in the proof of Theorem 2.2. If $t_\nu = 0$, then the origin is a multiple node, since nodes occur in pairs, if n is even, and include the extra node $t_{\nu+1} = 0$, if n is odd. Any solution with $t_\nu > 0$, on the other hand, by the theory of Lagrange multipliers must satisfy

$$\sum_{i=\pi+1}^{\nu} \left(\frac{4}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} t_k^{2j} - m_{2j} \right) j t_i^{2j-1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\pi} \lambda_i j t_i^{2j-1} = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, \nu,$$

or be such that the Jacobian matrix of the constraint equations has rank $< \pi$. As before, this implies

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} t_1 & t_1^3 & \cdots & t_1^{2\nu-1} \\ t_2 & t_2^3 & \cdots & t_2^{2\nu-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ t_\nu & t_\nu^3 & \cdots & t_\nu^{2\nu-1} \end{vmatrix} = t_1 t_2 \cdots t_\nu \prod_{i>j} (t_i^2 - t_j^2) = 0.$$

Since $t_\nu > 0$, we conclude $t_i^2 = t_j^2$ for some $i \neq j$, and thus $t_i = t_j$, by virtue of (3.1). This proves Theorem 3.1.

In the case $\pi = \nu - 1$ (considered by Kahaner [4]), the method of Lagrange multipliers is actually more powerful. It permits us to reduce the problem to the much simpler problem of solving at most $\pi + 2$ single algebraic equations of degree $\leq \pi$. The following theorem is a step in this direction.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let $q = n$, $n = 8$ or $n \geq 10$, and $\pi = \nu - 1$, where $\pi = [p/2]$, $\nu = [n/2]$. If Problem I' admits solution, then one or both of the following conditions must hold:*

(A) *The system of equations*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\pi} x_k^j = \frac{n}{4} m_{2j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \pi,$$

has nonnegative solutions.

(B) *The system of equations*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\pi-1} x_k^j + 2x_\pi^j = \frac{n}{4} m_{2j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \pi,$$

has nonnegative solutions.

Putting

$$(3.4) \quad t_k^* = x_k^{1/2} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, \pi), \quad t_\nu^* = 0$$

for a solution in case (A), and

$$(3.5) \quad t_k^* = x_k^{1/2} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, \pi - 1), \quad t_\pi^* = t_\nu^* = x_\pi^{1/2}$$

for a solution in case (B), let $\{t_k\}_{k=1}^{\nu}$ denote the permutation of $\{t_k^*\}_{k=1}^{\nu}$ which satisfies (3.1). The solution of problem (3.2') is then given by that set of nodes t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{ν} which gives the smallest value to the objective function in (3.2'). If the nodes derive from case (A), then the solution to Problem I' has a multiple node at the origin; if they derive from case (B), then there is a nonzero multiple node among the solution.

Proof. We already know from the proof of Theorem 3.1 that the solution $\mathbf{t} = [t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{\nu}]$ of problem (3.2') must satisfy (3.3) and the constraints in (3.2'). Corresponding to the $\nu(\nu + 1)/2$ factors in (3.3), there are as many possibilities to consider, which in view of (3.1) we may list as follows in terms of $x_k = t_k^2$:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 x_{\nu} = 0 & (1, 1) \\
 x_{\nu-1} = x_{\nu} = 0 & (1, 2) \\
 \dots\dots\dots & \dots\dots \\
 x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_{\nu} = 0 & (1, \nu) \\
 x_{\nu-1} = x_{\nu} & (2, 1) \\
 x_{\nu-2} = x_{\nu-1} = x_{\nu} & (2, 2) \\
 \dots\dots\dots & \dots\dots \\
 x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_{\nu-1} = x_{\nu} & (2, \nu - 1) \\
 x_{\nu-2} = x_{\nu-1} & (3, 1) \\
 x_{\nu-3} = x_{\nu-2} = x_{\nu-1} & (3, 2) \\
 \dots\dots\dots & \dots\dots \\
 x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_{\nu-2} = x_{\nu-1} & (3, \nu - 2) \\
 \dots\dots\dots & \dots\dots \\
 x_1 = x_2 & (\nu, 1)
 \end{array}$$

Condition (1, 1), together with the constraints in (3.2'), gives the system in case (A) of the theorem. The subsequent conditions (1, 2), \dots , (1, ν) simply imply that this system has a solution with one or more zero components. (We see later in examples that this is not possible.) Condition (2, 1), together with the constraints, gives rise to the system of case (B). The subsequent conditions through (2, $\nu - 1$) simply mean that this system has multiple solutions. The conditions in group 3 are either a permutation of those in group 2, or in fact identical with them if $x_{\nu-1} = x_{\nu}$. Similar arguments apply to all subsequent groups. We thus see that if $\mathbf{t} = [t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{\nu}]$ is a solution of (3.1), (3.2'), then the corresponding $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\nu}]$ (with $x_k = t_k^2$) is such that either $x_{\nu} = 0$ and the remaining components solve the system of case (A), or there is a permuted vector \mathbf{x} , say, $\mathbf{x}^* = [x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_{\nu-1}^*, x_{\nu}^*]$ such that $x_{\nu-1}^* = x_{\nu}^*$ and $x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_{\nu}^*$ solves the system of case (B). This proves the part of Theorem 3.2 concerning (A) and (B). The rest of the theorem is a consequence of Lagrange multiplier theory.

The solution of the systems in (A) and (B) of Theorem 3.2 is discussed in the next section.

4. The Solution of Some Auxiliary Systems of Algebraic Equations. We consider first the system

$$(4.1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j = s_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

The lemma which follows is well known.

LEMMA 4.1. (NEWTON'S IDENTITIES). *If $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^n$ is a solution of (4.1) and*

$$(4.2) \quad \xi(x) = \prod_{k=1}^n (x - x_k) = x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n,$$

then

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} s_1 + a_1 &= 0, \\ s_2 + a_1s_1 + 2a_2 &= 0, \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ s_n + a_1s_{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}s_1 + na_n &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if the constants $\{a_k\}_{k=1}^n$ satisfy (4.3), then the zeros of $\xi(x)$ in (4.2) solve (4.1).

The solution of (4.1) is thus reduced to the solution of a single algebraic equation, viz., $\xi(x) = 0$.

Together with (4.1) we now consider the system

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n y_k^j = s_j - z^j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where z is an arbitrary parameter.

LEMMA 4.2. *Let $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^n, \{y_k\}_{k=1}^n$ be solutions of (4.1) and (4.4), respectively. If*

$$(4.5) \quad \xi(x) = \prod_{k=1}^n (x - x_k) = x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n,$$

$$(4.6) \quad \eta(x) = \prod_{k=1}^n (x - y_k) = x^n + b_1x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n,$$

then

$$(4.7) \quad b_r = z^r + a_1z^{r-1} + \dots + a_r, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Proof. By virtue of (4.1) and (4.4), we have, for large x ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\xi'(x)}{\xi(x)} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x - x_k} = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{s_j}{x^{j+1}} + O(x^{-n-2}), \\ \frac{\eta'(x)}{\eta(x)} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{x - y_k} = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{s_j}{x^{j+1}} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{z^j}{x^{j+1}} + O(x^{-n-2}), \end{aligned}$$

where $s_0 = n$. Consequently,

$$\frac{\eta'(x)}{\eta(x)} = \frac{\xi'(x)}{\xi(x)} - \left(\frac{1}{x - z} - \frac{1}{x} \right) + O(x^{-n-2}),$$

which, upon integration, yields

$$\eta(x) = \text{const} \frac{x\xi(x)}{x-z} [1 + O(x^{-n-1})].$$

Since $\eta(x)$ and $\xi(x)$ are both polynomials with leading coefficient 1, the constant in this identity is 1, and we get

$$(x-z)\eta(x) = x\xi(x)[1 + O(x^{-n-1})].$$

Comparing coefficients of the powers x^n, x^{n-1}, \dots, x on either side, we find

$$a_r = b_r - zb_{r-1}, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where $b_0 = 1$, which, when solved for the b 's, gives (4.7).

LEMMA 4.3. Let $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^n, \{y_k\}_{k=1}^n$ be solutions, respectively, of

$$(4.8) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^j = s_j, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} y_k^j + 2y_n^j = s_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

and

$$(4.9) \quad \xi(x) = \prod_{k=1}^n (x - x_k) = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n.$$

Then y_n is a root of the algebraic equation

$$(4.10) \quad (d/dy)[y\xi(y)] = 0.$$

Proof. Put $z = y_n$ in Lemma 4.2. The system (4.4) then becomes the second system in (4.8), and from (4.6) we see that $\eta(y_n) = 0$, i.e., in view of (4.7),

$$\sum_{r=0}^n \left(\sum_{s=0}^r a_s y_n^{r-s} \right) y_n^{n-r} = 0.$$

Inverting the order of summation, we get

$$\sum_{s=0}^n (n-s+1)a_s y_n^{n-s} = 0,$$

which is the desired result.

Lemma 4.3 suggests a method for solving the second system in (4.8). We first solve (4.10), where Lemma 4.1 is used to obtain $\xi(x)$. For each root y_n of (4.10), we then solve

$$(4.11) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} y_k^j = s_j - 2y_n^j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

which is again a problem of the type considered in Lemma 4.1.

We note that if the equation $\xi(x) = 0$ has m ($\leq n$) distinct real nonvanishing roots, then Eq. (4.10) has at least m such roots. This is a simple consequence of Rolle's theorem.

5. Numerical Results. According to Bernstein [cf. (1.2)] Problem I' for $q = n$, $\pi = \nu - 1$ cannot have a real solution if $n - 2 \geq 4n^{1/2}$, i.e., if $n \geq 20$. Hence, we explore the integers $n = 8$ and $10 \leq n \leq 19$ for possible real solutions, following the procedures outlined in Theorem 3.2 and Lemmas 4.1, 4.3. It turns out that the problem

TABLE 1.
Search for optimal nodes

n	π	primary ξ	object. fct. (in 10^{-7})	$(x\xi)'$	secondary ξ	object. fct. (in 10^{-7})	
8	3	.809	40.9	.659	no pos. zeros	—	
		.328		.266	1 pos. zero	—	
		.197		.074	.801, .384	293.	
10	4	.846	23.5	.730	no pos. zeros	—	
		.439		.375	1 pos. zero	—	
		.288		.190	2 pos. zeros	—	
		.093		.038	.847, .416, .326	14.2	
11	4	2 pos. zeros	—	.750	no pos. zeros	—	
				.419	1 pos. zero	—	
				.228	.856, .514, .008	24.1	
				.070	.860, .455, .378	3.27	
12	5	1 pos. zero	—	.777	no pos. zeros.	—	
				.456	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.297	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.097	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.040	2 pos. zeros	—	
13	5	1 pos. zero	—	.791	no pos. zeros	—	
				.491	.882, .159, .118,	1.48	
					.026		
				.327	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.139	2 pos. zeros	—	
14	6	2 pos. zeros	—	.057	.882, .525, .450,	1.94	
					.197		
				.811	no pos. zeros	—	
				.516	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.390	2 pos. zeros	—	
15	6	2 pos. zeros	—	.011	1 pos. zero	—	
				.822	no pos. zeros	—	
				.545	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.413	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.183	2 pos. zeros	—	
16	7	1 pos. zero	—	.148	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.032	1 pos. zero	—	
				.836	no pos. zeros	—	
				.560	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.470	2 pos. zeros	—	
17	7	1 pos. zero	—	.845	no pos. zeros	—	
				.586	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.486	2 pos. zeros	—	
18	8	1 pos. zero	—	.856	no pos. zeros	—	
				.592	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.541	2 pos. zeros	—	
19	8	2 pos. zeros	—	.862	no pos. zeros	—	
				.617	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.550	2 pos. zeros	—	
				.009	1 pos. zero	—	

again has no solution if $n = 12$ or $n \geq 14$. The results of our computation are summarized in Table 1. In the first two columns of this table we record the values of n

and $\pi = [n/2] - 1$, respectively. The third column provides information concerning the positive zeros* of the "primary" polynomial ξ . This is the polynomial ξ (of degree π) defined in Lemma 4.1, which corresponds to the system (A) of Theorem 3.2. We list all its positive zeros, if there are π of them, and only state their number, otherwise. A complete set of π positive zeros of ξ constitutes a candidate for an optimal solution. The fourth column contains the corresponding value of the objective function in (3.2'). In the next column are listed all positive zeros* of $(x\xi)'$ [cf. Lemma 4.3]. To each of these zeros corresponds a "secondary" polynomial ξ (of degree $\pi - 1$), which is the ξ -polynomial belonging to the system (4.11). Information concerning its positive zeros* is given in column six. Any complete set of $\pi - 1$ positive zeros, together with the corresponding zero of $(x\xi)'$, again constitutes a candidate for an optimal solution. The corresponding value of the objective function is given in the last column. Entries printed in italic type correspond to optimal solutions.

We note that all zeros listed in Table 1 correspond to x_k -values in Theorem 3.2; the desired nodes are the square roots $t_k = x_k^{1/2}$. The optimal nodes to 25 decimals, as computed in double precision arithmetic on the CDC 6500 computer, are as follows:

$n = 8$					
$-t_8 = t_1 =$	.89917	93430	79596	08730	30645
$-t_7 = t_2 =$	.57261	84272	82722	13153	89072
$-t_6 = t_3 =$	.44375	44129	90497	74722	36463
$-t_5 = t_4 =$	0				
$n = 10$					
$-t_{10} = t_1 =$	.92019	94551	46763	72230	02697
$-t_9 = t_2 =$	.64533	80565	58410	15617	64507
$-t_8 = t_3 =$	.57137	69273	35333	94337	27524
$-t_7 = t_4 =$	.19617	19004	85916	40260	18800 = $-t_6 = t_5$
$n = 11$					
$-t_{11} = t_1 =$	.92750	15617	64337	25089	95943
$-t_{10} = t_2 =$	.67480	04201	44051	83360	39625
$-t_9 = t_3 =$	.61476	53471	66840	31224	97967
$-t_8 = t_4 =$	.26436	91993	73049	18149	65951 = $-t_7 = t_5$
$t_6 =$	0				
$n = 13$					
$-t_{13} = t_1 =$	.93913	47142	41241	62154	14039
$-t_{12} = t_2 =$	.70075	43220	36606	99992	84358 = $-t_{11} = t_3$
$-t_{10} = t_4 =$	.39893	86129	44348	55731	47686
$-t_9 = t_5 =$	.34310	66664	50818	91837	46133
$-t_8 = t_6 =$	.16032	84566	34386	73493	97197
$t_7 =$	0				

Comparison with Table 2 in [5] reveals agreement in all twelve digits given there.

* None of the zeros vanish; we could thus equally well speak of "nonnegative" zeros.

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