

Chebyshev Polynomials

Definition

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \cdot \arccos(x)) \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$
$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Definition

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \cdot \arccos(x)) \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$T_0(x) \equiv 1, \quad T_1(x) = \cos(\arccos(x)) = x$$

Definition

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \cdot \arccos(x)) \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$T_0(x) \equiv 1, \quad T_1(x) = \cos(\arccos(x)) = x$$

3-Term Recurrence

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Definition

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \cdot \arccos(x)) \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$
$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$T_0(x) \equiv 1, \quad T_1(x) = \cos(\arccos(x)) = x$$

3-Term Recurrence

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$T_2(x) = 2xT_1(x) - T_0(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$T_3(x) = 2xT_2(x) - T_1(x) = 2x(2x^2 - 1) - x$$
$$= 4x^3 - 3x$$

Some Properties of Chebyshev Polynomials

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \cdot \arccos(x)) \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$
$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$$

Lemma

- (1) *The leading term of $T_n(x)$ is $2^{n-1}x^n$ for $n \geq 1$.*
- (2) *$|T_n(x)| \leq 1$ for all $x \in [-1, 1]$.*
- (3) *$|T_n(x_j)| = 1$ for $x_j = \cos(j\pi/n)$ $j = 0, \dots, n$,
furthermore $T_n(x_j) = -T_n(x_{j+1})$ for $j = 0, \dots, n-1$.*
- (4) *$T_n(x_j) = 0$ for $x_j = \cos((2j+1)\pi/(2n))$ $j = 0, \dots, n-1$.*

Minimax Polynomial of Degree n for x^{n+1}

Theorem

Letting $p_*(x) := x^{n+1} - 2^{-n}T_{n+1}(x) \in \mathcal{P}_n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|x^{n+1} - p_*\|_\infty &= \min_{p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|x^{n+1} - p_n\|_\infty \\ &= \min_{p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n} \max_{x \in [-1,1]} |x^{n+1} - p_n(x)|\end{aligned}$$

Minimax Polynomial of Degree n for x^{n+1}

Setting $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1 := \{c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_nx^n + x^{n+1} \mid c_0, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$,

$$\min_{\Pi_{n+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} \|\Pi_{n+1}\|_\infty = \min_{p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|x^{n+1} - p_n\|_\infty$$

Minimax Polynomial of Degree n for x^{n+1}

Setting $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1 := \{c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_nx^n + x^{n+1} \mid c_0, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{p_{n+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} \|p_{n+1}\|_\infty &= \min_{p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|x^{n+1} - p_n\|_\infty \\ &= \|x^{n+1} - (x^{n+1} - 2^{-n}T_{n+1}(x))\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

Minimax Polynomial of Degree n for x^{n+1}

Setting $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1 := \{c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_nx^n + x^{n+1} \mid c_0, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{\Pi_{n+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} \|\Pi_{n+1}\|_\infty &= \min_{p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|x^{n+1} - p_n\|_\infty \\ &= \|x^{n+1} - (x^{n+1} - 2^{-n}T_{n+1}(x))\|_\infty \\ &= \underbrace{\|2^{-n}T_{n+1}\|_\infty}_{\in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} = 2^{-n}\end{aligned}$$

Minimax Polynomial of Degree n for x^{n+1}

Setting $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1 := \{c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_nx^n + x^{n+1} \mid c_0, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{\Pi_{n+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} \|\Pi_{n+1}\|_\infty &= \min_{p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|x^{n+1} - p_n\|_\infty \\ &= \|x^{n+1} - (x^{n+1} - 2^{-n}T_{n+1}(x))\|_\infty \\ &= \underbrace{\|2^{-n}T_{n+1}\|_\infty}_{\in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} = 2^{-n}\end{aligned}$$

► $\|\Pi_{n+1}\|_\infty$ over all $\Pi_{n+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1$ is minimized by $2^{-n}T_{n+1}(x)$.

Minimax Polynomial of Degree n for x^{n+1}

Setting $\mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1 := \{c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_nx^n + x^{n+1} \mid c_0, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{\Pi_{n+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} \|\Pi_{n+1}\|_\infty &= \min_{p_n \in \mathcal{P}_n} \|x^{n+1} - p_n\|_\infty \\ &= \|x^{n+1} - (x^{n+1} - 2^{-n}T_{n+1}(x))\|_\infty \\ &= \underbrace{\|2^{-n}T_{n+1}\|_\infty}_{\in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1} = 2^{-n}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ $\|\Pi_{n+1}\|_\infty$ over all $\Pi_{n+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}^1$ is minimized by $2^{-n}T_{n+1}(x)$.
- ▶ Optimal roots are the roots of $T_{n+1}(x)$.

Runge's Example Revisited

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$p_n(x)$ - Lagrange interpolation polynomial for $f(x)$ with interpolation points x_0, \dots, x_n chosen as the roots of $T_{n+1}(x)$.

Runge's Example Revisited

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$p_n(x)$ - Lagrange interpolation polynomial for $f(x)$ with interpolation points x_0, \dots, x_n chosen as the roots of $T_{n+1}(x)$.

Interpolation Error

$$|f(x) - p_n(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} \pi_{n+1}(x) \right|$$

where

$$\pi_{n+1}(x) = (x - x_0)(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_n) = 2^{-n} T_{n+1}(x).$$

Runge's Example Revisited

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$p_n(x)$ - Lagrange interpolation polynomial for $f(x)$ with interpolation points x_0, \dots, x_n chosen as the roots of $T_{n+1}(x)$.

Interpolation Error

It can be verified that $f^{(n+1)}(x) \leq 2^{n+2}$ for all $x \in [-1, 1]$, and $\|\pi_{n+1}\|_\infty = 2^{-n}$, so

Runge's Example Revisited

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$p_n(x)$ - Lagrange interpolation polynomial for $f(x)$ with interpolation points x_0, \dots, x_n chosen as the roots of $T_{n+1}(x)$.

Interpolation Error

It can be verified that $f^{(n+1)}(x) \leq 2^{n+2}$ for all $x \in [-1, 1]$, and $\|\pi_{n+1}\|_\infty = 2^{-n}$, so

$$|f(x) - p_n(x)| \leq \frac{2^{n+2}}{(n+1)!} 2^{-n} = \frac{4}{(n+1)!}$$

for all $x \in [-1, 1]$.

Runge's Example Revisited

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$p_n(x)$ - Lagrange interpolation polynomial for $f(x)$ with interpolation points x_0, \dots, x_n chosen as the roots of $T_{n+1}(x)$.

Interpolation Error

It can be verified that $f^{(n+1)}(x) \leq 2^{n+2}$ for all $x \in [-1, 1]$, and $\|\pi_{n+1}\|_\infty = 2^{-n}$, so

$$|f(x) - p_n(x)| \leq \frac{2^{n+2}}{(n+1)!} 2^{-n} = \frac{4}{(n+1)!}$$

for all $x \in [-1, 1]$.

► $\|f - p_n\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$