

Complex Gauss quadratures

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joint work with
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Conference of the project ERC-CZ MORE

Liblice, September 21-26, 2014

Overview

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- ▶ Questionable (no), if functional is not quasi definite
- ▶ Complex Jacobi matrices

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- ▶ Hankel determinants $\Delta_j = \begin{vmatrix} m_0 & m_1 & \dots & m_j \\ m_1 & m_2 & \dots & m_{j+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m_j & m_{j+1} & \dots & m_{2j} \end{vmatrix}$

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▶
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- ▶ G3: The Gauss quadrature can be written in the form $m_0 \mathbf{e}_1^T f(J_n) \mathbf{e}_1$

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 1. $\deg(\pi_j) = j$ (π_j is of degree j),
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- ▶ Coefficients from three-term r.r. can be complex

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- ▶ J_n - complex Jacobi matrix: three-diagonal, symmetric, no zeros on sub-diagonal

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 2. Eigenvalues of J are distinct
 3. J is orthogonally diagonalizable $Z^T J Z = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$
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- ▶ Matching moment property: $\mathcal{L}(x^i) = m_0 \mathbf{e}_1^T J_n^i \mathbf{e}_1$, $i = 0, \dots, 2n - 1$,

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- ▶ quadrature = $\mathcal{L}(T_{n-1})$
- ▶ T_{n-1} - the interpolating polynomial of f in the nodes z_i of multiplicities s_i
- ▶ Should we call it Gauss quadrature? (G1, G2 and G3)

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- ▶ $m_0 \mathbf{e}_1^T f(J_n) \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathcal{L}(f)$, for all $f \in \mathcal{P}_{2n-1}$

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- ▶ Problem 1: If we only know the moments m_0, \dots, m_{2n} , we cannot determine the degree of exactness. If $m_{2n+1} = Q_n(x^{2n+1})$ then the degree of exactness of Q_n is at least $2n + 1$. If $Q_n(x^{2n+1}) \neq m_{2n+1}$ then the degree of exactness is $2n$. And so on.

\mathcal{L} is not quasi definite

- ▶ Let \mathcal{L} be quasi-definite on \mathcal{P}_{n-1} , but not on \mathcal{P}_n
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- ▶ Problem 2: The construction of Q_{n+1} . Monic polynomial π_{n+1} of degree $n + 1$ which is orthogonal to \mathcal{P}_n either does not exist or there are infinitely many of them. So Q_{n+1} either does not exist or it is not unique.

Example

- ▶ \mathcal{L} is defined by sequence of moments 1, 3, 8, 20, 52, 156, i, \dots

Example

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- ▶ \mathcal{L} is quasi definite on \mathcal{P}_3 : $\Delta_0 = 1, \quad \Delta_1 = -1, \quad \Delta_2 = -4, \quad \Delta_3 = 2128 - 4i.$

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- ▶ $\pi_0 = 1$, $\pi_1(x) = x - 3$, $\pi_2(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$, $\pi_3(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 20x - 24$.

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$$A_1 z_1^k + A_2 z_2^k = m_k, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3,$$

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- ▶ J_3 is diagonalizable, J_2 is not diagonalizable.

Example

- ▶ Instead of 2-point we have 2-weight Gauss quadrature of the form: $A_1 f(2) + A_2 f'(2)$. It is easy to check that the nonlinear system

$$A_1 \cdot 1 + A_2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$A_1 z_1 + A_2 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$A_1 z_1^2 + A_2 (2z_1) = 8$$

$$A_1 z_1^3 + A_2 (3z_1^2) = 20$$

has unique solution (in \mathbb{C}): $A_1 = 1, A_2 = 1, z_1 = 2$. So the quadrature $f(2) + f'(2)$ has degree of exactness 3. Its degree of exactness would be higher if and only if $m_4 = 2^4 + 4 \cdot 2^3 = 48$. But in that case we would have $\Delta_2 = 0$, i.e. \mathcal{L} would not be quasi definite on \mathcal{P}_2 .

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- Instead of 2-point we have 2-weight Gauss quadrature of the form: $A_1 f(2) + A_2 f'(2)$. It is easy to check that the nonlinear system

$$\begin{aligned}A_1 \cdot 1 + A_2 \cdot 0 &= 1 \\A_1 z_1 + A_2 \cdot 1 &= 3 \\A_1 z_1^2 + A_2(2z_1) &= 8 \\A_1 z_1^3 + A_2(3z_1^2) &= 20\end{aligned}$$

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- The functional \mathcal{L}_1 whose first five moments are

$$m_0 = 1, m_1 = 3, m_2 = 8, m_3 = 20, m_4 = 48,$$

is not quasi-definite on \mathcal{P}_2 . If $m_5 = 2^5 + 5 \cdot 2^4 = 112$ then the quadrature $f(2) + f'(2)$ would have degree of exactness at least 5.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!