## Zbl 391.41003

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On the integral of the Lebesgue function of interpolation. (In English) Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hung. 32, 191-195 (1978). [0001-5954] Let  $-1 \le X_1 \le X_2 \le \cdots \le X_n \le 1$  be a distinct numbers in (-1,-

Let  $-1 \leq X_1 < X_2 < \cdots < X_n \leq 1$  be n distinct numbers in (-1,+1).  $\omega(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n (X - X_i)$ , put

$$\ell_k(X) = \frac{\omega(X)}{\omega'(X_k](X - X_k)}$$

 $\ell_k(X)$  are the fundamental functions of Lagrange interpolation polynomials,  $\ell_k(X_k) = 1$  and  $\ell_k(X_1) = 0$  for  $i \neq k$ . The author pove

(1) 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{-1}^{+1} |\ell_k(X)| d(X) > c \log n$$

for a certain absolute constant c > 0. The proof is not very simple and the best value of c is not determined. It seems a reasonable guess that asymptotically (1) is a minimum if the  $X_i$  are the roots of the Chebyshev polynomial  $T_n(X)$ . But we have not been able to prove this.

Classification:

41A05 Interpolation

Keywords:

Lebesgue function; integration of interpolation functions; Lagrange interpolation polynomials