

On the characteristic equation of Chebyshev matrices¹

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Abstract

We show that the characteristic equation of Chebyshev matrix reveals the existence of "Associated Polynomials of Chebyshev", and we give an explicit expression from them.

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Here we consider the first-kind Chebyshev polynomials $T_n(x)$ given by the recurrence relation $[1 - 7] (|x| \leq 1)$:

$$(1) \quad T_0 = 0, \quad T_1 = x, \quad T_{k+1} = 2xT_k - T_{k-1}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

that is:

$$(2) \quad T_0 = 1, \quad T_1 = x, \quad T_2 = 2x^2 - 1, \quad T_3 = 4x^3 - 3x, \\ T_4 = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1, \quad T_5 = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x, \dots,$$

which also can be generated as the determinant of Chebyshev matrices $T_n(x)$ [6], in fact:

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$$(3) \quad T_2(x) = \text{Det}\underline{T}_2(x) = \text{Det} \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 \\ 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_3(x) = \text{Det}\underline{T}_3(x) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_4(x) = \text{Det}\underline{T}_4(x) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix}, \text{etc.}$$

However, we do not know publications studying the characteristic equation (CE)[9-17] of $\underline{T}_n(x)$, by these reason this work is dedicated to analyze the polynomial coefficients in the mentioned CE.

In the literature there are several methods[10,11,13] to obtain the CE of a matrix, here we employ the algorithm of Leverrier-Takeno [9,12,14-17] and the Maple symbolic program, therefore.

1 Characteristic Equation

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} 1. & \lambda - T_1 = 0 \\ 2. & \lambda^2 - 3x\lambda + T_2 = 0 \\ 3. & \lambda^3 - 5x\lambda^2 + (8x^2 - 2)\lambda - T_3 = 0 \\ 4. & \lambda^4 - 7x\lambda^3 + (18x^2 - 3)\lambda^2 - (20x^3 - 10x)\lambda + T_4 = 0 \\ 5. & \lambda^5 - 9x\lambda^4 + (32x^2 - 4)\lambda^3 - (56x^3 - 21x)\lambda^2 + (48x^4 - \end{aligned}$$

$$-36x^2 + 3)\lambda - T_5 = 0$$

$$6. \lambda^6 - 11x\lambda^5 + (50x^2 - 5)\lambda^4 - (120x^3 - 36x)\lambda^3 + (160x^4 - 96x^2 + 6)\lambda^2 - (112x^5 - 112x^3 + 21x)\lambda + T_6 = 0$$

$$7. \lambda^7 - 13x\lambda^6 + (72x^2 - 6)\lambda^5 - (220x^3 - 55x)\lambda^4 + (400x^4 - 200x^2 + 10)\lambda^3 - (432x^5 - 360x^3 + 54x)\lambda^2 + (256x^6 - 320x^4 + 96x^4 - 4)\lambda - T_7 = 0$$

$$8. \lambda^8 - 15x\lambda^7 + (98x^2 - 7)\lambda^6 - (364x^3 - 78x)\lambda^5 + (840x^4 - 360x^2 + 15)\lambda^4 - (1232x^5 - 880x^3 + 110x)\lambda^3 + (1120x^6 - 1200x^4 + 300x^2 - 10)\lambda^2 - (576x^7 - 864x^5 + 360x^3 - 36)\lambda + T_8 = 0$$

etc.

Or in compact form:

$$(5) \quad \sum_{m=0}^n T_n^m \lambda^{n-m} = 0, T_n^0 = 1, T_n^m = (-1)^m T_n^m$$

thus, for example:

$$(6) \quad T_3^1 = -5x, T_3^2 = 8x^2 - 2,$$

$$T_5^1 = -9x, T_5^2 = 32x^2 - 4, T_5^3 = -56x^3 + 21x,$$

$$T_5^4 = 48x^4 - 36x^2 + 3$$

etc.

Then it is clear that $T_n^m(x)$, $m = 0, \dots, n$ is a polynomial in x of degree m , and they may be named as "associated polynomials of Chebyshev", which are not explicitly in the literature and can be generated in terms of Gauss hypergeometric function:

$$(7) \quad T_n^m = (-1)^m \binom{2n-m}{m} {}_2F_1\left(-m, 2n-m; n-m + \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1-x}{2}\right),$$

where $m = 0, \dots, n$; with (7) is immediate to reproduce the characteristic equation (4).

As an additional case, from(5) and (7) for $n = 10$ we obtain the CE:

$$(8) \quad \lambda^{10} - 19x\lambda^9 + (162x^2 - 9)\lambda^8 + (-816x^3 + 136x)\lambda^7 + \\ + (2688x^4 - 896x^2 + 28)\lambda^6 + (-6048x^5 + 3360x^3 - 315x)\lambda^5 + \\ + (9408x^6 - 7840x^4 + 1470x^2 - 35)\lambda^4 + (-9984x^7 + 11648x^5 - 3640x^3 + 260x)\lambda^3 + \\ + (6912x^8 - 10752x^6 + 5040x^4 - 720x^2 + 15)\lambda^2 + (-2816x^9 + 5632x^7 - 3696x^5 + \\ + 880x^3 - 55x)\lambda + T_4 = 0$$

in harmony with the corresponding expression given by the Maple program.

Now we indicate some properties of our associated polynomials of Chebyshev:

a) All roots x_j of $T_n^m(x) = 0$ are real and $|x_j| < 1$, which can be verified directly, employing the Matlab program, for each polynomial coefficient in (4) and(8).

b) $T_n^m(x)$ are generators for the well-known [5,6,8,12-20] four kinds of Chebyshev polynomials:

$$(9) \quad T_n(x) = (-1)^n T_n^n(x), \quad U_n(x) = (-1)^n \frac{2}{n+2} T_{n+1}^n(x) \\ V_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} T_{2n+1}^{2n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right), W_n(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} T_{2n+1}^{2n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{2}} \right).$$

c) $T_n^m(x)$ are solution of differential equation:

$$(10) \quad (1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - (2n-2m+1)x \frac{dy}{dx} + m(2n-m)y = 0,$$

which for $m = n$ coincides with the Chebyshev equations of the first-kind:

$$(11) \quad (1-x^2) \frac{d^2 T_n}{dx^2} - x \frac{dT_n}{dx} + n^2 T_n = 0,$$

and for $m = N, n = N + 1$ we deduce the corresponding equation of the second-kind:

$$(12) \quad (1 - x^2) \frac{d^2 U_N}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dU_N}{dx} + N(N + 2)U_N = 0, \text{ etc.}$$

The literature only mentions to $Tn(x)$ as the determinant of Chebyshev matrix, however, our work shows that this matrix has an important hidden information which can be uncovered studying its characteristic equation, revealing thus the existence of the associated polynomials of Chebyshev:

In other paper we will analyse more properties (recurrence, orthogonality, interpolation, etc.) of this interesting $T_n^m(x)$.

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