

Sequences of Orthogonal Polynomials with Step Functions as Their Weight Functions

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Abstract: In this paper, we will construct the sequences of orthogonal polynomials with step functions as their weight functions in the interval $[0,1]$. We will show these polynomials up to degree seven. The application of these orthogonal polynomials will be illustrated with example.

Key-Words: Orthogonal-polynomial Step-function Weight-function Gauss-Quadrature

1. Introduction

The orthogonal polynomial of degree n on the interval $[0,1]$ with respect to the weight function $w(x)$ is in the form

$$p_n(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$$

with the property that

$$\int_0^1 w(x)p_n(x)q_m(x)dx = 0$$

for all polynomials $q_m(x)$ of degree $m \leq n-1$.

The sequence of orthogonal polynomials $\{p_0(x), p_1(x), p_2(x), \dots, p_n(x), \dots\}$ is said to be the sequence of orthogonal polynomials on the interval $[0,1]$ with respect to the weight function $w(x)$ if all of orthogonal polynomials $p_k(x)$'s are the orthogonal polynomials on the interval $[0,1]$ with respect to the weight function $w(x)$. In this paper, We will introduce six sequences of orthogonal polynomials with step functions as their weight functions.

2. Formulation

The six sequences of orthogonal polynomials are as follow.

First Sequence

$$\text{Let } w(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x < 0.5 \\ 2, & 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

The first eight orthogonal polynomials are;

$$p_0(x) = 1$$

$$p_1(x) = x - 0.5$$

$$p_2(x) = x^2 - 0.5416666667x + 1.5$$

$$p_3(x) = x^3 - 2.25x^2 + 1.65x - 0.3975$$

$$p_4(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 3.3214285714x^2 - 1.6071428571x + 0.2866071429$$

$$p_5(x) = x^5 - 3.75x^4 + 5.5555555556x^3 - 4.0625x^2 + 1.4657738095x - 0.20870535714$$

$$p_6(x) = x^6 - 4.5x^5 + 8.3522727272x^4 - 8.1818181818x^3 + 4.4602272727x^2 - 1.2826704545x + 0.1520055465$$

$$p_7(x) = x^7 - 5.25x^6 + 11.7115384615x^5 - 14.3870192308x^4 + 10.5091783217x^3 - 4.5639204545x^2 + 1.0909455128x - 0.1107203344$$

Second Sequence

$$\text{Let } w(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq x < 0.5 \\ 0, & 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

The first eight orthogonal polynomials are;

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0(x) &= 1 \\
 p_1(x) &= x - 0.5 \\
 p_2(x) &= x^2 - 0.5x + 0.0416666667 \\
 p_3(x) &= x^3 - 0.75x^2 + 0.15x - 0.00625 \\
 p_4(x) &= x^4 - x^3 + 0.3214285714x^2 - \\
 &0.35714285714x + 0.00089185714 \\
 p_5(x) &= x^5 - 1.25x^4 + 0.5555555556x^3 - \\
 &0.1041666667x^2 + 0.7440761905x - \\
 &0.0001240079 \\
 p_6(x) &= x^6 - 1.5x^5 + 0.8522727272x^4 - \\
 &0.0227272727x^3 + 0.0284090909x^2 - \\
 &0.0014204545x + 0.0000169102 \\
 p_7(x) &= x^7 - 1.75x^6 + 1.2115384615x^5 - \\
 &0.4206730769x^4 + 0.0764860140x^3 - \\
 &0.0068837413x^2 + 0.0002549534x - \\
 &0.0000022764
 \end{aligned}$$

Third Sequence

$$\text{Let } w(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x < 1/3 \\ 3, & 1/3 \leq x < 2/3 \\ 0, & 2/3 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

The first eight orthogonal polynomials are;

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0(x) &= 1 \\
 p_1(x) &= x - 0.5 \\
 p_2(x) &= x^2 - x + 0.2407407407 \\
 p_3(x) &= x^3 - 1.5x^2 + 0.7333333333x - \\
 &0.1166666667 \\
 p_4(x) &= x^4 - 2x^3 + 1.4761904762x^2 - \\
 &0.4761904762x + 0.0566137566 \\
 p_5(x) &= x^5 - 2.5x^4 + 2.4691358025x^3 - \\
 &1.2037037037x^2 + 0.2895355673x - \\
 &0.0274838330 \\
 p_6(x) &= x^6 - 3x^5 + 3.7121212121x^4 - \\
 &2.4242424242x^3 + 0.8810325477x^2 - \\
 &0.1689113356x + 0.0133447942 \\
 p_7(x) &= x^7 - 3.5x^6 + 5.2051282051x^5 - \\
 &4.2628205128x^4 + 2.0758870759x^3 - \\
 &0.6010101010x^2 + 0.0957757378x - \\
 &0.0064802025.
 \end{aligned}$$

Forth Sequence

$$\text{Let } w(x) = \begin{cases} 2/3, & 0 \leq x < 0.5 \\ 4/3, & 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

The first eight orthogonal polynomials are;

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0(x) &= 1 \\
 p_1(x) &= x - 0.5 \\
 p_2(x) &= x^2 - 1.0454545455x + \\
 &0.1931818181 \\
 p_3(x) &= x^3 - 1.5628654971x^2 + \\
 &0.6634502924x - 0.0587353801 \\
 p_4(x) &= x^4 - 2.0504780575x^3 + \\
 &1.3641869893x^2 - 0.3181179296x + \\
 &0.0167910801 \\
 p_5(x) &= x^5 - 2.5592610403x^4 + \\
 &2.3415924271x^3 - 0.9092894413x^2 + \\
 &0.1349605699x - 0.0046757078 \\
 p_6(x) &= x^6 - 3.0522286626x^5 + \\
 &3.5420637705x^4 - 1.9382084065x^3 + \\
 &0.4997751196x^2 - 0.0517503342x + \\
 &0.0012780051 \\
 p_7(x) &= x^7 - 3.5578364339x^6 + \\
 &5.0206520786x^5 - 3.5636670512x^4 + \\
 &1.3283826114x^3 - 0.2456620273x^2 + \\
 &0.0018719225x - 0.0003439212.
 \end{aligned}$$

Fifth Sequence

Let

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} 1.5, & 0 \leq x < 1/3 \\ 0, & 1/3 \leq x < 2/3 \\ 1.5, & 2/3 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

The first eight orthogonal polynomials are;

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0(x) &= 1 \\
 p_1(x) &= x - 0.5 \\
 p_2(x) &= x^2 - x + 0.1296296296 \\
 p_3(x) &= x^3 - 1.5x^2 + 0.5948717949x - \\
 &0.0474358974 \\
 p_4(x) &= x^4 - 2x^3 + 1.2373145980x^2 - \\
 &0.2373145980x + 0.00977534912 \\
 p_5(x) &= x^5 - 2.5x^4 + 2.2070137021x^3 - \\
 &0.8105205532x^2 + 0.1104074998x - \\
 &0.0034503244
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_6(x) &= x^6 - 3x^5 + 3.3477440056x^4 - \\
 &1.6954881713x^3 + 0.3804668848x^2 - \\
 &0.0327227992x + 0.0006570135 \\
 p_7(x) &= x^7 - 3.5x^6 + 4.8187842514x^5 - \\
 &3.2969606129x^4 + 1.1642962057x^3 - \\
 &0.1994836956x^2 + 0.1382102954x - \\
 &0.00022859.
 \end{aligned}$$

Sixth Sequence

Let

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5, & 0 \leq x < 1/3 \\ 1, & 1/3 \leq x < 2/3 \\ 1.5, & 2/3 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} .$$

The first eight orthogonal polynomials are;

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_0(x) &= 1 \\
 p_1(x) &= x - 0.5 \\
 p_2(x) &= x^2 - 1.0869565217x + \\
 &0.2198067633 \\
 p_3(x) &= x^3 - 1.5750643692x^2 + \\
 &0.6796593384x - 0.0640841971 \\
 p_4(x) &= x^4 - 2.0909736824x^3 + \\
 &1.4270796895x^2 - 0.3438897949x + \\
 &0.0187368216 \\
 p_5(x) &= x^5 - 2.5777446380x^4 + \\
 &2.3844400859x^3 - 0.9433146908x^2 + \\
 &0.1450368782x - 0.0052456985 \\
 p_6(x) &= x^6 - 3.0836348359x^5 + \\
 &3.6222647243x^4 - 2.0110920566x^3 + \\
 &0.5277334666x^2 - 0.0558422318x + \\
 &0.0014127870 \\
 p_7(x) &= x^7 - 3.5845979575x^6 + \\
 &5.1059549776x^5 - 3.6682204298x^4 + \\
 &1.3895340944x^3 - 0.2625834635x^2 + \\
 &0.0205263560x - 0.0003872573.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Gauss-Quadrature Formula

Gauss-Quadrature formula is the formula for finding the approximated value of the definite integral which is in the form

$$\int_a^b w(x)f(x)dx \cong \sum_{k=1}^n A_k f(x_k)$$

where x_k 's are the roots of the orthogonal of degree n , $p_n(x)$, on the interval $[a,b]$ with respect to the weight function $w(x)$ and

$$A_k = \frac{1}{p'_n(x_k)} \int_a^b \frac{w(x)p_n(x)}{x - x_k} dx .$$

The following tables are the table of the points x_k 's and the values A_k 's of the above orthogonal polynomials.

The following tables are the table of the points a_k 's and the values A_k 's of the above orthogonal polynomials.

n	x_k	A_k
1	0.5000000000	1.0000000000
2	0.6056624327 0.8943375673	1.3660254038 -0.3660254038
3	0.5563508326 0.7500000000 0.9436491673	-2.8888888889 2.5899416688 1.2989472201
4	0.5347159222 0.6650047391 0.8349952609 0.9652840779	6.3020742435 -11.2763732373 8.7334701401 -2.7591711463
5	0.5234550385 0.6153826725 0.7500000000 0.8846173275 0.9765449615	18.10085195710 -40.68870622427 42.35111111111 -26.07951658671 8.3162597428
6	0.5168826214 0.5846976534 0.6003452035 0.8096547965 0.9153023466 0.9831173786	58.3297359639 -149.1381890430 179.4016159134 -148.5546808270 87.7716993838 -26.1018139120
7	0.5127230219 0.5646172036 0.6485387122 0.7500000000 0.8514612878 0.9353827964 0.9872769781	60.6746933907 -126.6055373802 88.72545731010 -0.0083393184 -57.4598086256 56.9648410778 -21.2913064545

Table 1 $w(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x < 0.5 \\ 2, & 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

n	x_k	A_k
1	0.5000000000	1.0000000000
2	0.1056624327 0.3943375673	-0.3660254038 1.3600254038
3	0.0563508327 0.2500000000 0.4436491673	1.2989472201 -2.8888888889 2.5899416688
4	0.0347159221 0.1650047391 0.3349952609 0.4652840779	-2.7591711463 8.7334701401 -11.2763732373 6.3020742435
5	0.0234550385 0.1153826725 0.2500000000 0.3846173275 0.4765449615	8.3162597428 -26.0795165867 41.3511111111 -40.6887062243 18.1008519571
6	0.0168826214 0.0846976534 0.1903452035 0.3096547965 0.4153023466 0.4831173786	-26.8101813912 87.7716993838 -148.5546808270 179.4016159134 -149.1481890430 58.3297359639
7	0.0127230222 0.0646172036 0.1485387122 0.2450000000 0.3514612878 0.4353827996 0.4872769781	94.8688557837 -315.0890432623 557.1221084993 -736.2481632653 762.0132897338 -566.0528307570 204.3857832742

Table 2 $w(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 \leq x < 0.5 \\ 0, & 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

n	x_k	A_k
1	0.5000000000	1.0000000000
2	0.4037749551 0.5962250449	0.5000000000 0.5000000000
3	0.3709005551 0.5000000000 0.6290994449	2.5000000000 -4.0000000000 2.5000000000
4	0.3564772814 0.4433364927 0.5566635073 0.6435227186	2.3039595906 -1.8039595906 -1.8039595906 2.3039595906
5	0.3489700257 0.4102551150 0.4500000000 0.5897448850 0.6510299743	17.5719199857 -44.5919199857 55.0400000000 -44.5919199857 17.5719199857
6	0.3445884143	20.9844822998

	0.3897984356 0.4602301357 0.5397698643 0.6102015644 0.6554115857	-40.9711200349 20.4866377352 20.4866377352 -40.9711200349 20.9844822998
7	0.3418153479 0.3764114691 0.4323591414 0.4500000000 0.5676408586 0.6235885309 0.6581846521	-2.3527156680 -0.6179878514 43.1263903414 -133.1770998347 214.2579139544 -202.4650336923 82.2285327506

Table 3

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x < 1/3 \\ 3, & 1/3 \leq x < 2/3 \\ 0, & 2/3 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

n	x_k	A_k
1	0.5000000000	1.0000000000
2	0.2397750091 0.8056795363	0.3929040895 0.6070959105
3	0.1196945387 0.5484526011 0.8947183573	0.1971953135 0.4578967348 0.3449079518
4	0.0734604906 0.3563477130 0.6870045536 0.9336653003	0.1229528595 0.2504895984 0.4052338144 0.2213237277
5	0.0487540728 0.2406970070 0.5350902760 0.7796888263 0.9550308580	0.0821315924 0.1675043239 0.2966878418 0.3023707147 0.1513055272
6	0.0350439728 0.1763606851 0.4030783272 0.6342390093 0.8362106516 0.9672960166	0.0593050052 0.1258622892 0.1791493257 0.2931856689 0.2319082641 0.1105894468
7	0.0261805153 0.1331241008 0.3071142571 0.5278474413 0.7134622225 0.8748326868 0.9753212103	0.0444182826 0.0962145122 0.1328576507 0.2196360852 0.2429426819 0.1802335192 0.0836972682

Table

4

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} 2/3, & 0 \leq x < 0.5 \\ 4/3, & 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

n	x_k	A_k
1	0.5000000000	1.0000000000
2	0.1530556668 0.8469443332	0.5000000000 0.5000000000
3	0.1061368193 0.5000000000 0.8938631807	0.2685950413 0.4628099154 0.2685950413
4	0.0562104723 0.2436091712 0.7563908288 0.9437895277	0.0670554414 0.4329445586 0.4329445586 0.0670554414
5	0.0436637199 0.2088926361 0.4500000000 0.7911073639 0.9563362801	0.1057250867 0.2318783050 0.3247932165 0.2318783050 0.1057250867
6	0.0282556233 0.1376506980 0.2799633195 0.7200366848 0.8623493020 0.9717443767	0.1221274604 -0.0459339394 0.4238064790 0.4238064790 -0.0459339394 0.1221274604
7	0.0234707223 0.1177912100 0.2590600838 0.5000000000 0.7409399162 0.8822087900 0.9765292777	0.0622653676 0.1120717337 0.1921654975 0.2669948024 0.1921654975 0.1120717337 0.0622653676

Table 5

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} 1.5, & 0 \leq x < 1/3 \\ 0, & 1/3 \leq x < 2/3 \\ 1.5, & 2/3 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

n	x_k	A_k
1	0.5000000000	1.0000000000
2	0.2685930991 0.8183634310	0.5790844061 0.4209155939
3	0.1304685506 0.5475716836 0.8970241350	0.3197058931 0.4348282482 0.2454658587
4	0.0757494353 0.3755358385 0.7037464438 0.9359419648	0.1968595442 0.3578063329 0.2846221764 0.1607119465
5	0.0510480585 0.2606512006 0.5258401241 0.7844367246	0.2076033849 0.0385479510 0.5503636418 0.0264585191

	0.9557685302	0.1770265033
6	0.0359392627 0.1818684791 0.4107863017 0.6473261453 0.8397717100 0.9679429371	0.0912099813 0.1962792706 0.2473754400 0.2165465922 0.1668817340 0.0817069819
7	0.0268900596 0.1372789394 0.3275496101 0.5189858847 0.7212279935 0.8769647653 0.9757007050	0.0667733402 0.1577849185 0.2012930105 0.1937620656 0.1914051542 0.1254402232 0.0635412878

Table 6

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5, & 0 \leq x < 1/3 \\ 1, & 1/3 \leq x < 2/3 \\ 1.5, & 2/3 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

4 Examples

There will be one example in this section. We will use the above forty-two formulas to find the numerical value of the definite integral of this example.

Example 1

Find the value of the definite integral of $\int_0^1 e^x dx$. The exact value of this integral is $e - 1 \cong 1.7182818285$.

The numerical results of six sequences of orthogonal polynomials are in following table 1 to table 6.

Seq.	Cal. Value	Error
1	1.6094377560	0.1088440724
2	1.6717452055	0.0465366229
3	2.2490495458	0.5307677173
4	1.2839582688	0.4343235596
5	1.7239956217	0.0057137933
6	1.5581046763	0.1601771522

Table 1 One Point

Seq.	Cal. Value	Error
1	17166955350	0.0015862934
2	1.7175241521	0.0007576763
3	1.8495870765	0.1313052480
4	1.5619658430	0.1563159855
5	1.7174373640	0.00084446450
6	1.7170219221	0.00125990640

Table 2 Two Points

Seq.	Cal. Value	Error
1	1.7174486963	0.00083313212
2	1.7178204304	0.00046139811
3	1.9565479956	0.23826616714
4	2.4553418617	0.73706003321
5	1.7182729217	0.00000890676
6	1.7182733379	0.00000849056

Table 3 Three Points

Seq.	Cal. value	Error
1	1.7174687850	0.00081304346
2	1.7178451667	0.00043666177
3	1.7504438839	0.03216205540
4	1.6679239491	0.05035787938
5	1.7182976508	0.00001582234
6	1.7182817265	0.00000010194

Table 4 Four Points

Seq.	Cal. value	Error
1	4.5469097570	2.82862792850
2	1.7177401328	0.00054169566
3	1.7390685189	0.02078669041
4	1.6841009484	0.03418088002
5	1.7182817422	0.00000008621
6	1.7182818367	0.00000000826

Table 5 Five Points

Seq.	Cal. value	Error
1	1.7175256096	0.00056218813
2	1.7178798885	0.00040193997
3	1.8424288684	0.12414704000
4	1.6935541559	0.02472767255
5	1.7182807388	0.00000108964
6	1.7182776358	0.00000419278

Table 6 Six Points

Seq.	Cal. Value	Error
1	1.7174597543	0.0008220742
2	1.7182226383	0.0000591902
3	1.7290520761	0.0107702477
4	1.6995598772	0.0187219512
5	1.7182818284	0.0000000000
6	1.7181937670	0.0000880615

Table 7 Seven Points

5. Conclusion

The results from the example, indicated that the first, second, fifth and sixth sequences of the orthogonal polynomials give the expected results but not the third and fourth sequences of the orthogonal polynomials. We strongly recommend the fifth sequence and the sixth sequence.

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