A survey on discrete inner products of Chebyshev polynomials of the first kind
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Abstract: In this paper, we present explicit formulas for discrete inner products of Chebyshev polynomials of four kinds in the set of the zeros of the first kind. We establish some relations step by step that are used for proving the next relations. Finally, we give an application of the obtained formulas.

Key words: Chebyshev polynomials; Discrete orthogonality; Fredholm integral equations.

INTRODUCTION

Chebyshev polynomials have a great role in approximation theory. These polynomials are widely used in many areas of numerical analysis such as, uniform approximation, numerical integration, least-squares approximation, numerical solution of ordinary and partial differential equations, numerical solution of integral equations, and so on (Delves, L.M., J.L. Mohammed, 1985; Gradshteyn, I.S., I.M. Ryzhik, 2007; Jolley, L.B.W., et al., 1961; Kythe, P.K., P. Puri, 2002; Mason, J.C., D.C. Handscomb, 2003; Rivlin, T.J., 1990; Rivlin, T.J., 1974). Many properties and applications of these polynomials are known (Arfken, G.B., H.J. Weber, 2001; Brychkov, Y.A., 2008; Delves, L.M., J.L. Mohammed, 1985; Gradshteyn, I.S., I.M. Ryzhik, 2007; Mason, J.C., D.C. Handscomb, 2003; Rivlin, T.J., 1990; Rivlin, T.J., 1974; Snyder, M.A., 1966). Chebyshev polynomials of the first kind are also known as the optimal approximating polynomials on the interval (Abramowitz, M., I.A. Stegun, 1973), because the zeros of these polynomials are used as nodes in polynomial interpolation. The resulting interpolation polynomial is close to a continuous function under the maximum norm. (Mason, J.C., D.C. Handscomb, 2003; Rivlin, T.J., 1990; Rivlin, T.J., 1974).

Chebyshev polynomials of the first, second, third and fourth kinds of degree \( n \), are defined by

\[
T_n(x) = \cos n\theta, \\
U_n(x) = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin \theta}, \\
V_n(x) = \frac{\cos(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}, \\
W_n(x) = \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}},
\]

respectively, where \( x = \cos \theta \) and \( 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \). There are many alternative ways to define these polynomials which lead to the same polynomials.

The four kinds of Chebyshev polynomials \( T_n, U_n, V_n, W_n \) are orthogonal with respect to the following weight functions

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \frac{1+x}{1-x}, \frac{1-x}{1+x}, \sqrt{1-x^2}, \frac{1+x}{1-x}, \frac{1-x}{1+x}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},
\]

on the interval \([-1,1]\) respectively, i.e.
\[ \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{T_m(x)T_n(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n, \\ \pi & m = n = 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & m = n \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (2) \]

\[ \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^2} U_m(x)U_n(x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \delta_{mn}, \quad m, n = 0, 1, \ldots, \quad (3) \]

\[ \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^2} V_m(x)V_n(x) \, dx = \pi \delta_{mn}, \quad m, n = 0, 1, \ldots, \quad (4) \]

\[ \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^2} W_m(x)W_n(x) \, dx = \pi \delta_{mn}, \quad m, n = 0, 1, \ldots, \quad (5) \]

where \( \delta_{mn} \) is Kronecker delta (Mason, J.C., D.C. Handscomb, 2003). In the following section we give explicit formulas for discrete inner products

\[ < f, g > = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} f(x_k)g(x_k), \quad (6) \]

where \( x_k \) is the kth zero of \( T_{n+1}(x) \) and \( f, g \in \{ T, U, V, W \} \).

First, we introduce the following fundamental theorems as essential tools for the next section.

**Theorem 1.1.** For every real \( \theta \) and natural \( n \) the following Trigonometrical summations hold.

(i) \( \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cdots + \cos n\theta = \cos(n+1)\theta \sin\frac{n\theta}{2}\csc\frac{\theta}{2} = \sin\frac{(n+1)\theta}{2}\csc\frac{\theta}{2} - 1 \) \quad (7)

(ii) \( \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \cdots + \sin n\theta = \frac{(n+1)\theta}{2} \sin\frac{n\theta}{2}\csc\frac{\theta}{2} = \cot\frac{\theta}{2} - \cos\frac{(n+1)\theta}{2}\cos\frac{n\theta}{2}\csc\frac{\theta}{2}, \) \quad (8)

(iii) \( \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + \cdots + \cos(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin(n+1)\theta \csc\frac{\theta}{2}. \) \quad (9)

**Proof.** (i):

\[
2(\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \cdots + \cos n\theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} e^{i\theta} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} e^{-i\theta} - 2 = \frac{1-e^{i(n+1)\theta}}{1-e^{i\theta}} + \frac{1-e^{-i(n+1)\theta}}{1-e^{-i\theta}} - 2 =
\]
\[
2(1 - \cos \theta) + 2(\cos n \theta - \cos(n + 1) \theta) - 8 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{(n+1)\theta}{2} \sin \frac{n\theta}{2} \csc \frac{\theta}{2}
\]

The proof of the statements \((ii)\), \((iii)\) is similar to the proof of the statements \((i)\) hence, we omit them.

**Theorem 1.2.** For every real \(\theta\) and natural \(m \leq n\) the following Trigonometrical summation hold.

\[\sin(m+1) \theta \sin(n+1) \theta \csc \theta = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \sin(n - m + 2k + 1) \theta.\]  

So

\[U_m(x)U_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} U_{n-m+2k}(x).\]  

**Proof.** Use the theorem (1.1) to obtain the result. So

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{m} \sin(n - m + 2k + 1) \theta = \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \sin(n - m + 2k - 1) \theta = \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \sin(n - m - 1) \theta \cos 2k \theta +
\]

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \cos(n - m - 1) \theta \sin 2k \theta = \sin(n - m - 1) \theta \cos(m + 2) \theta \sin(m+1) \theta \csc \theta +
\]

\[
\cos(n - m - 1) \theta \sin(m + 2) \theta \sin(m + 1) \theta \csc \theta = \sin(m + 1) \theta \sin(n + 1) \theta \csc \theta.
\]

**Theorem 1.3.** For every natural \(m\) and \(n\) we have

\[U_m(x)U_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{k'=-0}^{n} T_{|m-n-2k-2k'|}(x).\]  

**Proof.** It is easy to verify that

\[
\frac{\sin n \theta}{\sin \theta} = e^{i(1-n)\theta} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{2ik\theta},
\]

so

\[U_m(x)U_n(x) = \frac{\sin(n+1) \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\sin(m+1) \theta}{\sin \theta} = e^{-i(m+n)\theta} \sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{k'=-0}^{n} e^{2i(k+k')\theta} =
\]

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{k'=0}^{n} e^{i(2k+2k'-m-n)\theta} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{k'=0}^{n} \{\cos(m + n - 2k - 2k') \theta - i \sin(m + n - 2k - 2k') \theta\} =
\]

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{k'=0}^{n} \cos(m + n - 2k - 2k') \theta,
\]

where, by using induction we can prove that

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{k'=0}^{n} \sin(m + n - 2k - 2k') \theta = 0,
\]

for briefness we omit it. So by taking \(x = \cos \theta\) we obtain the result.

**2- Discrete Orthogonality in The Zeros of Chebyshev Polynomials of The First Kind:**

The zeros of \(T_{n+1}(x)\) are as follows
\[ x_k = \cos \left( \frac{(k - \frac{1}{2})\pi}{n + 1} \right), \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, n + 1. \]

The following theorem based on these zeros hold.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let \( x_k \) be the \( k \)th zero of \( T_{n+1}(x) \) then for every \( i, j = 0, 1 \cdots n \), the following statements hold.

(i) \[ (TT)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k) T_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ \frac{n+1}{2}, & i = j \neq 0, \\ n+1, & i = j = 0. \end{cases} \quad (13) \]

(ii) \[ (UU)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k) U_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0, & i + j \text{ is odd}, \\ (i+1)(n+1), & i \leq j \text{ and } i + j \text{ is even}. \end{cases} \quad (14) \]

(iii) \[ (TU)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k) U_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} n+1, & i \leq j \text{ and } i + j \text{ is even}, \\ 0, & i > j \text{ or } i + j \text{ is odd}. \end{cases} \quad (15) \]

(iv) \[ (TV)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k) V_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{i+j}(n+1), & i \leq j, \\ 0, & i > j. \end{cases} \quad (16) \]

(v) \[ (TW)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k) W_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} n+1, & i \leq j, \\ 0, & i > j. \end{cases} \quad (17) \]

(vi) \[ (VV)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} V_i(x_k) V_j(x_k) = (-1)^{i+j}(2i+1)(n+1), \quad i \leq j, \]

(vii) \[ (WW)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} W_i(x_k) W_j(x_k) = (2i+1)(n+1), \quad i \leq j, \]

(viii) \[ (VW)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} V_i(x_k) W_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} n+1, & i \leq j, \\ (-1)^{i+j}(n+1), & i > j. \end{cases} \quad (20) \]

(ix) \[ (UV)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k) V_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{i+j}(i+1)(n+1), & i \leq j, \\ \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(1+(-1)^{i+j}(2j+1)), & i > j. \end{cases} \quad (21) \]

(x) \[ ( UW)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k) W_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} (i+1)(n+1), & i \leq j, \\ \frac{1}{2}(n+1)((-1)^{i+j}+2j+1), & i > j. \end{cases} \quad (22) \]

**Proof.** First, we prove that

\[ s_i = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < i \leq 2n + 1, \\ n+1, & i = 0. \end{cases} \quad (23) \]
So, by using the relation (9) we have

\[
s_i = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \cos \left( \frac{(k - \frac{1}{2})\pi}{n+1} \right) = \sin \left( \frac{(n+1) \left( \frac{i\pi}{n+1} \right)}{2(n+2)} \right) = 0, \quad 0 < i \leq 2n+1.
\]

(i): Since \( i, j = 0, 1, \cdots, n \), then \(|i \pm j| < 2n+1\) and by using the relation (23) we have

\[
(TT)_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ T_{i+j}(x_k) + T_{i-j}(x_k) \right] = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \quad \frac{n+1}{2}, \quad i = j \neq 0, \quad n+1, \quad i = j = 0. 
\end{cases}
\]

(ii): Without loss of generality, suppose \( 0 < i \leq j \) and use the theorem (1.2) to have

\[
(UU)_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k)U_j(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_{j-i+2k}(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_{j-i+2k}(x_k).
\] 

(24)

On the other hand

\[
U_{2n}(x) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n} T_{2k}(x) - 1, \quad U_{2n-1}(x) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n} T_{2k+1}(x), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots.
\] 

(25)

If \( i + j \) is odd then for \( k' = 0, \cdots, i \), \( i + j - 2k' \) is odd. Therefore, from the relations (23),(25) we have

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k)U_j(x_k) = 0.
\]

if \( i + j = 2m \) is even then use the relation (25) to have

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k)U_j(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_{2m+k'}(x_k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_{2k'}(x_k) - \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} 1 = 2(i+1)(n+1) - (i+1)(n+1) = (i+1)(n+1).
\]

When \( i = 0 \) or \( j = 0 \), by using the relation (25) the result obtains.

(iii): Since \( 2T_i(x) = U_i(x) - U_{i-2}(x) \) then

\[
(TU)_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} T_i(x_k)U_j(x_k) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k)U_j(x_k) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_{i-2}(x_k)U_j(x_k).
\]

(26)

Use the relation (14) to obtain the result. So, if \( i + j \) is odd then \( (TU)_k = 0 \). If \( i \leq j \) and \( i + j \) is even then

\[
(TU)_k = \frac{1}{2} ((i+1)(n+1) - (i-2+1)(n+1)) = n+1.
\]

(27)

If \( j \leq i - 2 \) and \( i + j \) is even then

\[
(TU)_k = \frac{1}{2} ((j+1)(n+1) - (j+1)(n+1)) = 0.
\]

(28)

(iv): Since \( V_i(x) = U_i(x) - U_{i-1}(x) \) then use the relation (15) to obtain the result.

(v): Since \( W_i(x) = U_i(x) + U_{i-1}(x) \) then use the relation (15) to obtain the result.

(vi): Since

\[
V_i(x)V_j(x) = U_i(x)U_j(x) + U_{i-1}(x)U_{j-1}(x) - U_i(x)U_{j-1}(x) - U_{i-1}(x)U_j(x)
\]

then use the relation (14) to obtain the result. So, if \( i \leq j \) and \( i + j \) is even then
\[(VV)_y = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k)U_j(x_k) + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_{i-1}(x_k)U_{j-1}(x_k) - 0 = (i+1)(n+1) + i(n+1) = (2i+1)(n+1). \quad (29)\]

if \(i \leq j\) and \(i + j\) is odd then we obtain
\[(VV)_y = -(2i+1)(n+1). \quad (30)\]

(vii): Since
\[W_i(x)W_j(x) = U_i(x)U_j(x) + U_{i-1}(x)U_{j-1}(x) + U_i(x)U_{j-1}(x) + U_{i-1}(x)U_j(x) \quad (31)\]
then use the relation (14) to obtain the result.

The proof of the statement (vii) is similar to the statements (iii), (iv), (v) hence, we omit it.

(ix): Use the relation (14) to obtain that
\[(UV)_y = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} U_i(x_k)V_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{i+j}(i+1)(n+1), & i \leq j, \\
-j(n+1), & i > j \text{ and } i + j \text{ is odd.} \\
(j+1)(n+1), & i > j \text{ and } i + j \text{ is even.} \end{cases} \quad (32)\]

So, for \(i > j\) from the above equation we have
\[(UV)_y = (-1)^{i+j}(n+1) + 1 \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(1 + (-1)^{i+j}) = (-1)^{i+j}(n+1)(j + 1) + \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(1 + (-1)^{i+j}(2j+1)). \]

(x): Similar to the proof of the statement (ix) we obtain the result.

The following theorem is an immediate result of the above theorem.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \(x_k\) be the \(k\)th zero of \(T_{n+1}(x)\) then for every \(i, j = 0, 1, \ldots, n\), the following statements hold.

(i) \( (VV1)_y = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (1 + x_k)V_i(x_k)V_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\
n+1, & i = j. \end{cases} \quad (33)\]

(ii) \( (VV2)_y = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (1 + x_k)^2V_i(x_k)V_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0, & |i - j| \neq 0,1, \\
n+1, & i = j \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (34)\]

(i) \( (WW1)_y = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (1 - x_k)W_i(x_k)W_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\
n+1, & i = j. \end{cases} \quad (35)\]

(ii) \( (WW2)_y = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (1 - x_k)^2W_i(x_k)W_j(x_k) = \begin{cases} 0, & |i - j| \neq 0,1, \\
n+1, & i = j \neq 0, \\
\frac{3}{2}(n+1), & i = j = 0, \\
-\frac{1}{2}(n+1), & |i - j| = 1. \end{cases} \quad (36)\]

**Proof.** Since
\[(1 + x)V_i(x) = T_i(x) + T_{i+1}(x), \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, \]
(1 - x)W_n(x) = T_n(x) - T_{n+1}(x), \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots \\

then use the relations (13),(16),(17) to obtain the results.

3- Some Applications:

The above theorems can be applied in the areas of mathematics where the inner product (6) is defined. Also interpolation in the zeros of Chebyshev polynomials is an interesting subject that has a close relation to the discrete orthogonality of Chebyshev polynomials (Mason, J.C., D.C. Handscomb, 2003; Rivlin, T.J., 1974). One may use the given inner products in the theorems (2.1) to find the numerical solution of Fredholm integral equation of the second kind. This makes the cost of operations and running time of the computer programmes to be low.

Consider the following integral equation

\[ u(x) + \lambda \int_{-1}^{1} k(x, y)u(y)dy = f(x), \]  \hspace{1cm} (37)

where \( u(x) \) is unknown function and \( k(x, y), f(x) \in L^2[-1, 1] \) are known functions and \( \lambda \) is a nonzero constant. We use the Bubnov-Galerkin method to find the solution (Kythe, P.K., P. Puri, 2002). In this method choose two complete orthogonal systems of functions \( \{\phi_i(x)\}, \{\psi_j(x)\} \) and suppose

\[ u(x) = u_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} c_i \phi_i(x), \]  \hspace{1cm} (38)

\[ k(x, y) = k_{MN}(x, y) = \sum_{p=0}^{M} \sum_{q=0}^{N} A_{pq} \psi_p(x)\psi_q(y), \]  \hspace{1cm} (39)

define the residual function

\[ R_n(x) = u_n(x) + \lambda \int_{-1}^{1} k_{MN}(x, y)u_n(y)dy - f(x). \]  \hspace{1cm} (40)

The coefficients \( c_i \) are obtain from the conditions that

\[ < R_n(x), \psi_j(x) >= 0, \quad j = 0, \ldots, n, \]  \hspace{1cm} (41)

where the inner product is defined by the relation (6) in the set of the zeros of \( T_{n+1}(x) \). The relation (41) leads to the following linear system of the equations.

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \psi_j(x_k) \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_i \phi_i(x_k) + \lambda \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{p=0}^{M} \sum_{q=0}^{N} A_{pq} \psi_p(x_k) \int_{-1}^{1} \psi_q(y)\phi_i(y)dy \right\} = \]

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \psi_j(x_k) f(x_k), \quad i, j = 0, 1, \ldots, n. \]

So

\[ \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \phi_i(x_k) \psi_j(x_k) + \lambda \sum_{p=0}^{M} \sum_{q=0}^{N} A_{pq} B_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \psi_p(x_k) \psi_j(x_k) \right\} = \]

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \psi_j(x_k) f(x_k), \quad i, j = 0, 1, \ldots, n. \]

where

\[ B_{ij} = \int_{-1}^{1} \psi_j(y)\phi_i(y)dy, \quad i, j = 0, 1, \ldots, n, \]

One may choose

\[ \phi_i \in \{T_i\}, \{U_i\}, \{V_i\}, \{W_i\}, \quad i = 0, \ldots, n, \]

\[ \psi_j \in \{T_j\}, \{U_j\}, \{V_j\}, \{W_j\}, \quad j = 0, \ldots, n, \]

to obtain the solution. So we have many choices to compute the inner product (41). Some detailed methods for solving the Eq. (37) can be found in (Delves, L.M., J.L. Mohammed, 1985; Kythe, P.K., P. Puri, 2002).
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