Research Journal of Pure Algebra -3(2), 2013, Page: 78-82
Available online through www.rjpa.info ISSN 2248–9037

ZERO-FREE REGIONS FOR POLYNOMIALS WITH RESTRICTED COEFFICIENTS

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(Received on: 05-02-13; Revised & Accepted on: 19-02-13)

ABSTRACT

According to a famous result of Enestrom and Kakeya, if $P(z)=a_nz^n+a_{n-1}z^{n-1}+......+a_1z+a_0$ *is a polynomial of degree n such that* $0<a_n\le a_{n-1}\le......\le a_1\le a_0$*, then P(z) does not vanish in* $|z|<1$*. In this paper we relax the hypothesis of this result in several ways and obtain zero-free regions for polynomials with restricted coefficients and thereby present some interesting generalizations and extensions of the Enestrom-Kakeya Theorem.*

Mathematics Subject Classification: *30C10, 30C15.*

Key-words and phrases: *Zero-free regions, Bounds, Polynomials.*

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF RESULTS

The following elegant result on the distribution of zeros of a polynomial is due to Enestrom and Kakeya [6] :

Theorem A: If $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n}a_jz^j$ is a polynomial of degree n such that

$a_n\ge a_{n-1}\ge......\ge a_1\ge a_0>0$, then P(z) has all zeros in $|z|\le 1$.

Applying the above result to the polynomial $z^nP(\frac{1}{z})$, we get the following result:

Theorem B: If $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n}a_jz^j$ is a polynomial of degree n such that

$0<a_n\le a_{n-1}\le......\le a_1\le a_0$, then P(z) does not vanish in $|z|<1$.

In the literature [1-5, 7, 8], there exist several extensions and generalizations of the Enestrom-Kakeya Theorem. Recently B. A. Zargar [9] proved the following results:

Theorem C: Let $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n}a_jz^j$ be **a** polynomial of degree n . If for some real number $k\ge 1$,

$0<a_n\le a_{n-1}\le......\le a_1\le ka_0$, then P(z) does not vanish in the disk

$$|z|<\frac{1}{2k-1}.$$

Theorem D: Let $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n}a_jz^j$ be a polynomial of degree n . If for some real number $\rho, 0\le\rho<a_n$,

$0<a_n-\rho\le a_{n-1}\le......\le a_1\le a_0$, then P(z) does not vanish in the disk

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$$|z| \le \frac{1}{1+\frac{2\rho}{a_0}}.$$

Theorem E: Let $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j z^j$ be **a** polynomial of degree n . If for some real number $k \ge 1$,

$ka_n \ge a_{n-1} \ge ...... \ge a_1 \ge a_0 > 0$, then P(z) does not vanish in

$$|z| < \frac{a_0}{2ka_n - a_0}.$$

Theorem F: Let $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j z^j$ be a polynomial of degree n . If for some real number $\rho \ge 0$, ,

$a_n + \rho \ge a_{n-1} \ge ...... \ge a_1 \ge a_0 > 0$, then P(z) does not vanish in the disk

$$|z| \le \frac{a_0}{2(a_n+\rho)-a_0}.$$

In this paper we give generalizations of the above mentioned results. In fact, we prove the following results:

Theorem 1: Let $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j z^j$ be a polynomial of degree n . If for some real numbers $k \ge 1$ and $\rho \ge 0$, ,

$a_n - \rho \le a_{n-1} \le ...... \le a_1 \le ka_0$, then P(z) does not vanish in the disk

$$|z| < \frac{|a_0|}{k\left(a_0+|a_0|\right)-|a_0|+2\rho-a_n+|a_n|}.$$

Remark 1: Taking $0=\rho<a_n$, Theorem 1 reduces to Theorem C and taking k=1 and $0 \le \rho < a_n$, , it reduces to Theorem D.

Theorem 2: Let $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j z^j$ be **a** polynomial of degree n . If for some real numbers $\rho \ge 0$ and $0<\tau\le 1$,

$a_n + \rho \ge a_{n-1} \ge ...... \ge a_1 \ge \tau a_0$, then P(z) does not vanish in

$$|z| < \frac{|a_0|}{2\rho+a_n+|a_n|-\tau\left(a_0+|a_0|\right)+|a_0|}.$$

Remark 2: Taking $\tau=1$ and $a_0>0$, Theorem 1 reduces to Theorem F and taking $\tau=1, a_0>0$ and $\rho=(k-1)a_n, k\ge 1$, it reduces to Theorem E.

Also taking $\rho=(k-1)a_n, k\ge 1$, we get the following result which reduces to Theorem E by taking $a_0>0$ and $\tau=1$.

Theorem 3: Let $P(z)=\sum_{j=0}^{n} a_j z^j$ be a polynomial of degree n . If for some real numbers $k \ge 1, 0<\tau\le 1$,

$ka_n \ge a_{n-1} \ge ...... \ge a_1 \ge \tau a_0$, then P(z) does not vanish in the disk

$$|z| < \frac{a_0}{2ka_n+(1-2\tau)a_0}.$$

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2. PROOFS OF THE THEOREMS

Proof of Theorem 1: We have

$$P(z)=a_n z^n + a_{n-1}z^{n-1}+......+a_1 z + a_0 .$$

Let

$$Q(z)=z^n P\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

and

$$F(z)=(z-1)Q(z) .$$

Then

$$F(z)=(z-1)(a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1}+......+a_{n-1}z+a_n)$$
$$=-a_0 z^{n+1}-[(a_0-a_1)z^n+(a_1-a_2)z^{n-1}+......+(a_{n-2}-a_{n-1})z^2+(a_{n-1}-a_n)z+a_n] .$$

For $|z|>1$,

$$|F(z)|\ge |a_0||z|^{n+1}-\left[|a_0-a_1||z|^n+|a_1-a_2||z|^{n-1}+......+|a_{n-1}-a_n||z|+|a_n|\right]$$
$$=|a_0||z|^n\left[|z|-\frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|a_0-a_1|+\frac{|a_1-a_2|}{|z|}+......+\frac{|a_{n-1}-a_n|}{|z|^{n-1}}+\frac{|a_n|}{|z|^n}\right\}\right]$$
$$>|a_0||z|^n\left[|z|-\frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|ka_0-a_1-ka_0+a_0|+|a_1-a_2|+......+|a_{n-1}-a_n+\rho-\rho|+|a_n|\right\}\right]$$
$$\ge |a_0||z|^n\left[|z|-\frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{(ka_0-a_1)+(k-1)|a_0|+(a_1-a_2)+......+(a_{n-2}-a_{n-1})+(a_{n-1}-a_n+\rho)+\rho+|a_n|\right\}\right]$$
$$=|a_0||z|^n\left[|z|-\frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{k(a_0+|a_0|)-|a_0|-a_n+|a_n|+2\rho\right\}\right]$$
$$>0$$

if $$|z|>\frac{1}{|a_0|}\left[k\left(a_0+|a_0|\right)-|a_0|-a_n+|a_n|+2\rho\right].$$

This shows that all the zeros of F(z) whose modulus is greater than 1 lie in the closed disk

$$|z|\le\frac{1}{|a_0|}\left[k\left(a_0+|a_0|\right)-|a_0|-a_n+|a_n|+2\rho\right].$$

But those zeros of F(z) whose modulus is less than or equal to 1 already lie in the above disk. Therefore, it follows that all the zeros of F(z) and hence Q(z) lie in

$$|z|\le\frac{1}{|a_0|}\left[k\left(a_0+|a_0|\right)-|a_0|-a_n+|a_n|+2\rho\right].$$

Since $P(z)=z^n Q(\frac{1}{z})$, it follows, by replacing z by $\frac{1}{z}$, that all the zeros of P(z) lie in

$$|z|\ge\frac{|a_0|}{k\left(a_0+|a_0|\right)-|a_0|-a_n+|a_n|+2\rho} .$$

Hence P(z) does not vanish in the disk

$$|z|<\frac{|a_0|}{k\left(a_0+|a_0|\right)-|a_0|-a_n+|a_n|+2\rho} .$$

That proves Theorem 1.

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Proof of Theorem 2: We have

$$P(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + ... + a_1 z + a_0 .$$

Let

$$Q(z) = z^n P(\frac{1}{z})$$

and

$$F(z) = (z-1)Q(z) .$$

Then

$$F(z) = (z-1)\left(a_0 z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + ... + a_{n-1} z + a_n\right)$$
$$= -a_0 z^{n+1} - \left[(a_0 - a_1)z^n + (a_1 - a_2)z^{n-1} + ... + (a_{n-2} - a_{n-1})z^2 + (a_{n-1} - a_n)z + a_n\right]$$
.

For $|z| > 1$,

$$|F(z)| \geq |a_0||z|^{n+1} - \left[|a_0 - a_1||z|^n + |a_1 - a_2||z|^{n-1} + ... + |a_{n-1} - a_n||z| + |a_n|\right]$$
$$= |a_0||z|^n \left[|z| - \frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|a_0 - a_1| + \frac{|a_1 - a_2|}{|z|} + ... + \frac{|a_{n-1} - a_n|}{|z|^{n-1}} + \frac{|a_n|}{|z|^n}\right\}\right]$$
$$> |a_0||z|^n \left[|z| - \frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|\tau a_0 - a_1 - \tau a_0 + a_0| + |a_1 - a_2| + ... + |a_{n-1} - a_n + \rho - \rho| + |a_n|\right\}\right]$$
$$= |a_0||z|^n \left[|z| - \frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{(a_1 - \tau a_0) + (1-\tau)|a_0| + (a_2 - a_1) + ... + (a_n + \rho - a_{n-1}) + \rho + |a_n|\right\}\right]$$
$$= |a_0||z|^n \left[|z| - \frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|a_0| - \tau\left(a_0 + |a_0|\right) + a_n + |a_n| + 2\rho\right\}\right]$$
$$> 0$$

if

$$|z| > \frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|a_0| - \tau\left(a_0 + |a_0|\right) + a_n + |a_n| + 2\rho\right\}.$$

This shows that all the zeros of F(z) whose modulus is greater than 1 lie in the closed disk

$$|z| \leq \frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|a_0| - \tau\left(a_0 + |a_0|\right) + a_n + |a_n| + 2\rho\right\}.$$

But those zeros of F(z) whose modulus is less than or equal to 1 already lie in the above disk. Therefore, it follows that all the zeros of F(z) and hence Q(z) lie in

$$|z| \leq \frac{1}{|a_0|}\left\{|a_0| - \tau\left(a_0 + |a_0|\right) + a_n + |a_n| + 2\rho\right\}.$$

Since $P(z) = z^n Q(\frac{1}{z})$, it follows, by replacing z by $\frac{1}{z}$, that all the zeros of P(z) lie in

$$|z| \geq \frac{|a_0|}{|a_0| - \tau\left(a_0 + |a_0|\right) - a_n + |a_n| + 2\rho}.$$

Hence P(z) does not vanish in the disk

$$|z| < \frac{|a_0|}{|a_0| - \tau\left(a_0 + |a_0|\right) - a_n + |a_n| + 2\rho}.$$

That proves Theorem 2.

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Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared