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ABOUT THE SHARPNESS OF THE STABILITY ESTIMATES IN THE KREISS MATRIX THEOREM

M. N. SPIJKER, S. TRACOGNA, AND B. D. WELFERT

ABSTRACT. One of the conditions in the Kreiss matrix theorem involves the resolvent of the matrices A under consideration. This so-called resolvent condition is known to imply, for all $n \geq 1$, the upper bounds $\|A^n\| \leq eK(N+1)$ and $\|A^n\| \leq eK(n+1)$. Here $\|\cdot\|$ is the spectral norm, K is the constant occurring in the resolvent condition, and the order of A is equal to $N+1 \geq 1$.

It is a long-standing problem whether these upper bounds can be sharpened, for all fixed $K > 1$, to bounds in which the right-hand members grow much slower than linearly with $N+1$ and with $n+1$, respectively. In this paper it is shown that such a sharpening is impossible. The following result is proved: for each $\epsilon > 0$, there are fixed values $C > 0, K > 1$ and a sequence of $(N+1) \times (N+1)$ matrices A_N , satisfying the resolvent condition, such that $\|(A_N)^n\| \geq C(N+1)^{1-\epsilon} = C(n+1)^{1-\epsilon}$ for $N = n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

The result proved in this paper is also relevant to matrices A whose ϵ -pseudospectra lie at a distance not exceeding $K\epsilon$ from the unit disk for all $\epsilon > 0$.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Kreiss matrix theorem. In the following we use the notation

$$|\mathbf{x}| = (|x_0|^2 + |x_1|^2 + \cdots + |x_N|^2)^{1/2}$$

for vectors $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1}$ with components x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N . Further, we define

$$\|A\| = \max \{|Ax| : \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1} \text{ with } |\mathbf{x}| = 1\}$$

for square matrices A of order $N+1$.

In the stability analysis of numerical processes, one is often faced with the problem of estimating $\|A^n\|$ for $n \geq 1$; stable numerical processes are distinguished by the property that $\|A^n\|$ is of moderate size.

Kreiss (1962) established an important theorem, called the Kreiss matrix theorem, which has been one of the fundamental results for establishing numerical stability. Still recently, much research was devoted to this theorem and variants thereof (see, e.g., Giles (1997), Kraaijevanger (1994), Lubich & Nevanlinna (1991), Reddy & Trefethen (1992), Spijker & Straetemans (1996, 1997), Strikwerda & Wade (1991), Toh & Trefethen (1999), and the review papers Borovykh & Spijker (2000), Dorsseelaer et al. (1993), Nevanlinna (1997), Strikwerda & Wade (1997)).

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One of the (equivalent) conditions occurring in the Kreiss theorem involves the so-called *resolvent* $(zI - A)^{-1}$ of A ; here z is a complex variable and I denotes the identity matrix of order $N + 1$. This condition requires that a constant $K \geq 1$ exists such that

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} zI - A \text{ is invertible} \\ \| (zI - A)^{-1} \| \leq \frac{K}{|z| - 1} \text{ for all } z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ with } |z| > 1. \end{cases}$$

We shall refer to (1.1) as a *Kreiss resolvent condition*, and to K as a *Kreiss constant*, for the matrix A .

The current form of the Kreiss theorem implies that both estimates

$$(1.2) \quad \|A^n\| \leq eK(N+1) \quad \text{for } n, N \geq 0$$

and

$$(1.3) \quad \|A^n\| \leq eK(n+1) \quad \text{for } n, N \geq 0$$

are valid whenever A is a matrix of order $N + 1$ satisfying (1.1) (see Spijker (1991) and Wegert & Trefethen (1994)). The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the important question of how far these estimates are sharp when K is an arbitrary fixed number.

For the sake of completeness we mention that (1.1) can be reformulated in terms of the so-called ϵ -pseudospectrum $\Lambda_\epsilon(A) = \{\lambda : \lambda \text{ is an eigenvalue of some } (N+1) \times (N+1) \text{ matrix } B \text{ with } \|B - A\| \leq \epsilon\}$: condition (1.1) is equivalent to the requirement that, for all $\epsilon > 0$, the set $\Lambda_\epsilon(A)$ lies within the disk $\{z : |z| \leq 1 + K\epsilon\}$ (see Reddy & Trefethen (1990, 1992)).

1.2. Known results about the sharpness of (1.2)–(1.3). LeVeque & Trefethen (1984) constructed $(N+1) \times (N+1)$ matrices A_N , satisfying (1.1) with $K = K_N$ (for $N \geq 0$), such that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|(A_N)^N\|}{(N+1)K_N} = e.$$

Here, the Kreiss constants K_N are such that $K_N \rightarrow \infty$ (when $N \rightarrow \infty$). This counterexample proves that the constant e , occurring in the right-hand members of the estimates (1.2)–(1.3) cannot be replaced by any smaller constant—provided the estimates are required to follow from (1.1) *for all* $K \geq 1$.

Clearly, this interesting counterexample is not relevant to the question mentioned in Section 1.1 about the sharpness of (1.2)–(1.3) for arbitrary *fixed* K . In fact, for $K = 1$, the Kreiss resolvent condition is known to imply

$$\|A^n\| \leq 2 \quad \text{for } n, N \geq 0$$

(see, e.g., Dorsselaer et al. (1993)), which is a much stronger estimate than (1.2)–(1.3) with $K = 1$.

It is a long-standing problem in how far, also for all fixed K greater than 1, the estimates (1.2)–(1.3) can be sharpened, say to

$$(1.4) \quad \|A^n\| \leq a(N, K) \quad \text{for } n, N \geq 0$$

and

$$(1.5) \quad \|A^n\| \leq b(n, K) \quad \text{for } n, N \geq 0,$$

where $a(N, K)$ and $b(n, K)$ grow (much) slower than linearly with N and n , respectively. An early contribution was made by McCarthy & Schwartz (1965), who proved that $a(N, K)$ must grow faster than $(\log N)^\beta$ for any $\beta < 1/4$, when K is fixed with $K > \pi + 1$. Later, Shields (1978) addressed a related issue leading to the question of whether $b(n, K)$, for each $K > 1$, can be chosen to be equal to $c(K)\sqrt{n+1}$, with $c(K)$ only depending on K . He presented some evidence for the answer to this question to be positive.

The most recent contribution toward the solution of the above problem, known to the authors, was made by J. van Dorsselaer (see Dorsselaer et al. (1993, Theorem 2.8)). His contribution implies the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose (1.1) implies (1.4)–(1.5). Let $K > \pi + 1$ be given. Then there is a positive constant C such that*

$$a(N, K) \geq C \frac{\sqrt{\log N}}{\log(\log N)}, \quad b(n, K) \geq C \frac{\sqrt{\log n}}{\log(\log n)} \quad \text{for } n, N \geq 2.$$

For discussions of various sharpness questions which have (some) similarity to the one above, we refer to Dorsselaer et al. (1993), Kraaijevanger (1994), Lubich & Nevanlinna (1991), Sand (1996), Spijker & Straetemans (1996), Strikwerda & Wade (1991), Toh & Trefethen (1999).

1.3. Formulation of the main result of the paper. There is a considerable gap between the growth (which is linear with $N + 1$ and with $n + 1$) of the upper bounds in (1.2)–(1.3) and the very slow growth of the lower bounds for $a(N, K)$ and $b(n, K)$ in Theorem 1.1. Corollary 1.3 below almost bridges this gap by giving, for any $\epsilon > 0$, lower bounds for $a(N, K)$ and $b(n, K)$ which grow like $(N + 1)^{1-\epsilon}$ and $(n + 1)^{1-\epsilon}$, respectively. Moreover, this corollary completely settles the above-mentioned question originating from Shields (1978): the answer to this question is negative.

The main theorem of our paper is as follows.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given. Then constants $K > 1$ and $C > 0$ exist such that, for each $N \geq 0$, there is an $(N + 1) \times (N + 1)$ matrix A satisfying both (1.1) and the inequality*

$$\|A^N\| \geq C(N + 1)^{1-\epsilon}.$$

Clearly, Theorem 1.2 implies the following corollary.

Corollary 1.3. *Suppose (1.1) implies (1.4)–(1.5). Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given. Then there exist fixed values $K > 1$ and $C > 0$ such that*

$$a(N, K) \geq C(N + 1)^{1-\epsilon}, \quad b(n, K) \geq C(n + 1)^{1-\epsilon} \quad \text{for } n, N \geq 0.$$

1.4. Outline of rest of the paper. The purpose of the following sections is to prove Theorem 1.2.

In Section 2 we deal with an $(N + 1) \times (N + 1)$ matrix A which is still of a rather general form. We formulate conditions on the eigenvectors of this matrix which imply both (1.1) and a lower bound for $\|A^N\|$. The main ideas in this section were used earlier by McCarthy & Schwartz (1965), Kraaijevanger (1994) and Spijker & Straetemans (1996).

In Section 3 we focus on the case where the matrix A , considered in Section 2, has a set of eigenvectors constituting a lower triangular Toeplitz matrix $T = (d_{i-j})$ of

order $N+1$. We relate arbitrary vectors $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1}$, with components c_0, c_1, \dots, c_N , to square integrable functions f on $[-\pi, \pi]$, with Fourier coefficients $\widehat{f}(\ell) = c_\ell$ (for $0 \leq \ell \leq N$). In doing so, we can reduce the conditions of Section 2 to conditions involving only a function g with $\widehat{g}(\ell) = d_\ell$ ($0 \leq \ell \leq N$).

In Section 4 we specify the $(N+1) \times (N+1)$ matrix A completely. We choose the entries d_{i-j} of T such that the corresponding function g satisfies the conditions of Section 3 in a convenient manner. With this choice for A we can conclude both that (1.1) holds and that a lower bound of the desired form holds for $\|A^N\|$.

2. CONDITIONS ON A GENERAL MATRIX A

In this section we consider a matrix A of order $N+1$ of the form

$$(2.1) \quad A = T\Lambda T^{-1},$$

where Λ is the diagonal matrix

$$(2.2) \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_N \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad \lambda_\ell = e^{\frac{i\ell\pi}{N}} \text{ for } \ell = 0, \dots, N$$

and T is a nonsingular matrix (in the case $N=0$ set $\lambda_0 = 1$). The form (2.1) of A allows for an easy determination of an expression for the powers of A , while the particular choice (2.2) for the matrix Λ enables us to apply a nice result by McCarthy & Schwartz (1965) and reduce the Kreiss resolvent condition (1.1) to a set of more tractable conditions on the columns of T .

In order to express this result, we write the matrices T and T^{-1} in the form

$$(2.3) \quad T = \left[\mathbf{u}_0 \mid \cdots \mid \mathbf{u}_N \right] \quad \text{and} \quad T^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{v}_0^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_N^T \end{array} \right],$$

respectively. Note that $\mathbf{u}_0, \dots, \mathbf{u}_N$ are eigenvectors of A . Let

$$(2.4) \quad P_j = \sum_{\ell=0}^j \mathbf{u}_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell^T \quad \text{for } j = 0, \dots, N.$$

In particular $P_N = TT^{-1} = I$. More generally, the identity $T^{-1}T = I$ yields

$$(2.5) \quad \mathbf{v}_k^T \mathbf{u}_\ell = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = \ell, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

so that $P_j^2 = P_j$ for $j = 0, \dots, N$, i.e., P_j is a projection matrix onto the subspace of \mathbb{C}^{N+1} spanned by the columns $\mathbf{u}_0, \dots, \mathbf{u}_j$ of T .

Lemma 2.1 (McCarthy & Schwartz, 1965). *Assume that there exists a constant β such that*

$$(2.6) \quad \|P_j\| \leq \beta \quad \text{for every } j = 0, \dots, N.$$

Then the matrix A given by (2.1)–(2.2) satisfies the Kreiss resolvent condition (1.1) with $K = \beta\pi + 1$.

Proof. Using the notations of (2.3)–(2.4) we write $\mathbf{u}_j \mathbf{v}_j^T = P_j - P_{j-1}$ for $j = 1, \dots, N$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} (zI - A)^{-1} &= T(zI - \Lambda)^{-1}T^{-1} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^N \frac{1}{z - \lambda_j} \mathbf{u}_j \mathbf{v}_j^T \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{z - \lambda_j} - \frac{1}{z - \lambda_{j+1}} \right) P_j + \frac{1}{z - \lambda_N} I \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \left(\phi(\lambda_j) - \phi(\lambda_{j+1}) \right) P_j + \frac{1}{z - \lambda_N} I, \end{aligned}$$

where $\phi(\lambda) = (z - \lambda)^{-1}$. For fixed z such that $|z| > 1$ and $|\lambda| = 1$ we have

$$\left| \phi(\lambda) - \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2 - 1} \right| = \left| \frac{\bar{z}\lambda - 1}{(z - \lambda)(|z|^2 - 1)} \right| = \left| \frac{\bar{z} - \bar{\lambda}}{(z - \lambda)\bar{\lambda}} \right| \frac{1}{|z|^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{|z|^2 - 1},$$

i.e., ϕ maps the unit circle to the circle \mathcal{C}_z of center $\frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2 - 1}$ and radius $\frac{1}{|z|^2 - 1}$ (\bar{z} denotes the complex conjugate of z). Moreover ϕ has winding number 1. Hence $\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |\phi(\lambda_j) - \phi(\lambda_{j+1})|$ is the length of a polygonal curve inscribed in \mathcal{C}_z , which is less than the circumference $\frac{2\pi}{|z|^2 - 1}$ of \mathcal{C}_z . Finally we obtain, using (2.6),

$$\|(zI - A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{2\beta\pi}{|z|^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{|z| - 1} = \frac{1}{|z| - 1} \left(\frac{2\beta\pi}{|z| + 1} + 1 \right) \leq \frac{\beta\pi + 1}{|z| - 1}.$$

□

Remark 2.2. Since the matrices P_j are nonzero projection matrices, the constant β in (2.6) necessarily satisfies $\beta \geq 1$.

We are now ready to formulate the main result of this section.

Theorem 2.3. *Let $N \geq 0$ and $A \in \mathbb{C}^{(N+1) \times (N+1)}$ be given by (2.1)–(2.3). The following results hold.*

- **On the norm of A^N .** If the vectors $\mathbf{u}_0, \dots, \mathbf{u}_N$ satisfy

$$(2.7) \quad \alpha \left| \sum_{\ell=0}^N (-1)^\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell \right| \leq \left| \sum_{\ell=0}^N \mathbf{u}_\ell \right|$$

for some constant $\alpha \geq 0$, then

$$(2.8) \quad \|A^N\| \geq \alpha.$$

- **On the resolvent condition.** If the vectors $\mathbf{u}_0, \dots, \mathbf{u}_N$ satisfy

$$(2.9) \quad \left| \sum_{\ell=0}^j c_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell \right| \leq \beta \left| \sum_{\ell=0}^N c_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell \right| \quad \text{for all } \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ \vdots \\ c_N \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1}, \text{ all } j = 0, \dots, N$$

and some constant $\beta \geq 0$, then

$$(2.10) \quad \|(zI - A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\beta\pi + 1}{|z| - 1} \quad \text{for } |z| > 1.$$

Proof. We first show that (2.8) holds under the condition (2.7).

Let $\mathbf{p} = [(-1)^0, (-1)^1, \dots, (-1)^N]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1}$ and $\mathbf{q} = [1, 1, \dots, 1]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1}$. Note that

$$\mathbf{q} = \Lambda^N \mathbf{p}, \quad T\mathbf{p} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N (-1)^\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad T\mathbf{q} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N \mathbf{u}_\ell$$

so that $|T\mathbf{q}| \geq \alpha |T\mathbf{p}|$. From $A = T\Lambda T^{-1}$ we obtain $A^N = T\Lambda^N T^{-1}$, whence

$$\|A^N\| = \max_{\mathbf{x} \neq 0} \frac{|T\Lambda^N T^{-1}\mathbf{x}|}{|\mathbf{x}|} \geq \frac{|T\Lambda^N T^{-1}(T\mathbf{p})|}{|T\mathbf{p}|} = \frac{|T\mathbf{q}|}{|T\mathbf{p}|} \geq \alpha.$$

Now assume that (2.9) holds. Given $c_0, \dots, c_N \in \mathbb{C}$ let $\mathbf{x} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N c_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell$ and note that (2.5) implies $c_\ell = \mathbf{v}_\ell^T \mathbf{x}$ for $\ell = 0, \dots, N$. Then

$$P_j \mathbf{x} = \sum_{\ell=0}^j \mathbf{u}_\ell \mathbf{v}_\ell^T \mathbf{x} = \sum_{\ell=0}^j c_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell$$

so that condition (2.9) is equivalent to the condition $|P_j \mathbf{x}| \leq \beta |\mathbf{x}|$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1}$ and $j = 0, \dots, N$, i.e., $\|P_j\| \leq \beta$ for all $j = 0, \dots, N$. By Lemma 2.1 this implies (2.10). \square

Remark 2.4 (on condition (2.7)). If we assume that the coefficients of the vectors \mathbf{u}_ℓ are nonnegative we expect that cancellations may make the norm of the sum $\sum_{\ell=0}^N (-1)^\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell$ much smaller than of the sum $\sum_{\ell=0}^N \mathbf{u}_\ell$, thereby leading to a large value of α . This justifies the particular choice of the vectors \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} in the proof of (2.8).

Remark 2.5. Denoting by \mathbf{e}_ℓ the ℓ -th column of the identity matrix I , the vectors \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} can be written as

$$\mathbf{p} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N (-1)^\ell \mathbf{e}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{q} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N \mathbf{e}_\ell,$$

respectively. In the next section we will introduce *functions p and q* defined in a similar way in terms of the functions $e_\ell(t) = e^{i\ell t}$.

3. CONDITIONS ON A GENERAL FUNCTION g

3.1. Fourier coefficients. We start by recalling some notations and facts related to Fourier theory that will be used in the remainder of the paper.

In all of the following, we mean by a function on the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$, a function which is complex valued and Lebesgue measurable. The class of all Lebesgue integrable functions on $[-\pi, \pi]$ is denoted by L .

For integer values k we denote the k -th Fourier coefficient of $f \in L$ by

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{-ikt} dt.$$

For $N \geq 0$ we define the N -th order Fourier approximation to $f \in L$ by

$$f_N(t) = \sum_{k=-N}^N \hat{f}(k) e^{ikt}$$

for all $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$.

We use the notation

$$\|f\|_2 = \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(t)|^2 dt \right\}^{1/2},$$

and we denote by L^2 the class of all functions f on $[-\pi, \pi]$ with $\|f\|_2 < \infty$. We recall (see, e.g., Zygmund (1979)) that, for any $f \in L^2$,

$$(3.1) \quad \|f_N\|_2 = \left\{ \sum_{k=-N}^N |\widehat{f}(k)|^2 \right\}^{1/2} \leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |\widehat{f}(k)|^2 \right\}^{1/2} = \|f\|_2.$$

Further (see, e.g., Zygmund (1979) again), for $f, g \in L^2$, the product fg belongs to L and

$$(3.2) \quad \widehat{fg}(\ell) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(k) \widehat{g}(\ell - k).$$

The class of all $f \in L$ with $\widehat{f}(k) = 0$ whenever $k < 0$ will be denoted by H . We define

$$H^2 = L^2 \cap H.$$

3.2. The structure of the matrix T . We consider the matrix A given by (2.1)–2.3, and now assume that T has the lower triangular Toeplitz structure

$$(3.3) \quad T = [\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_N] = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 & & & \\ d_1 & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ d_N & \dots & d_1 & d_0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We assume throughout this section that there exists a function g on $[-\pi, \pi]$ such that

$$(3.4) \quad g \in H^2, \quad 1/g \in H^2, \quad \widehat{g}(\ell) = d_\ell \text{ for } 0 \leq \ell \leq N \text{ with } d_0 \neq 0.$$

The following simple lemma will be used repeatedly.

Lemma 3.1. *Assume (3.3)–(3.4). Let $f \in H^2$ and $c_\ell = \widehat{f}(\ell)$ for $0 \leq \ell \leq N$. Define*

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N c_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell.$$

Then x_ℓ is equal to the ℓ -th Fourier coefficient of fg , i.e.,

$$x_\ell = \widehat{fg}(\ell) \quad \text{for } \ell = 0, \dots, N.$$

Proof. From (3.3) we have $x_\ell = \sum_{k=0}^\ell c_k d_{\ell-k}$. In view of (3.2) and (3.4) we conclude that x_ℓ is equal to the ℓ -th Fourier coefficient of fg . \square

3.3. Transforming (2.7). We define the functions p and q by

$$(3.5) \quad p(t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^N (-1)^\ell e^{i\ell t} = \frac{1 + (-1)^N e^{i(N+1)t}}{1 + e^{it}}$$

and

$$(3.6) \quad q(t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^N e^{i\ell t} = \frac{1 - e^{i(N+1)t}}{1 - e^{it}},$$

respectively, which are analogous to the vectors \mathbf{p} and \mathbf{q} introduced in Section 2 (see Remark 2.5). The following lemma transforms (2.7) into a condition which involves functions on $[-\pi, \pi]$ and their L^2 norm, rather than vectors in \mathbb{C}^{N+1} and their Euclidean norm.

Lemma 3.2. *Assume (3.3)–(3.6). Then (2.7) is equivalent to*

$$(3.7) \quad \alpha \|(pg)_N\|_2 \leq \|(qg)_N\|_2.$$

Proof. Let

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N (-1)^\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N \mathbf{u}_\ell.$$

Denoting the Fourier coefficients of pg and qg by a_ℓ and b_ℓ , respectively, we have, by Lemma 3.1,

$$x_\ell = a_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad y_\ell = b_\ell.$$

Since

$$|\mathbf{x}| = \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^N |x_\ell|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^N |a_\ell|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|(pg)_N\|_2$$

and

$$|\mathbf{y}| = \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^N |y_\ell|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^N |b_\ell|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|(qg)_N\|_2$$

we conclude that (2.7) is equivalent to the inequality (3.7). \square

3.4. Transforming (2.9). In order to obtain a sufficient condition for (2.9) we assume that $0 \leq j \leq N$ and that $c_0, \dots, c_N \in \mathbb{C}$ are given. Let

$$(3.8) \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{\ell=0}^j c_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N c_\ell \mathbf{u}_\ell.$$

In view of (3.4) we define a function f on $[-\pi, \pi]$ by

$$f(t) = \frac{\sum_{\ell=0}^N y_\ell e^{i\ell t}}{g(t)},$$

so that

$$(3.9) \quad |\mathbf{y}| = \|fg\|_2, \quad f \in H^2.$$

From Lemma 3.1 we conclude that the $N + 1$ components z_ℓ of the vector

$$\mathbf{z} = \sum_{\ell=0}^N \widehat{f}(\ell) \mathbf{u}_\ell$$

are equal to the corresponding Fourier coefficients of fg . Since these coefficients are equal to y_ℓ ($0 \leq \ell \leq N$), we have $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y}$. Consequently,

$$c_\ell = \widehat{f}(\ell) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \ell \leq N.$$

Applying Lemma 3.1 once more, in combination with the last equality, we see that x_ℓ equals the ℓ -th Fourier coefficient of $f_j g$, so that

$$(3.10) \quad |\mathbf{x}| = \|(f_j g)_N\|_2.$$

From (3.8)–(3.10) we obtain the following result.

Lemma 3.3. *Assume (3.3)–(3.4). Suppose β is a constant such that*

$$\|(f_j g)_N\|_2 \leq \beta \|fg\|_2 \quad \text{for all } f \in H^2 \text{ and } j = 0, 1, \dots, N.$$

Then (2.9) holds.

3.5. Conditions on g . Combining Theorem 2.3 and Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 we obtain, in view of (3.1), the following main conclusion of Section 3.

Theorem 3.4. *Let $N \geq 0$ and $A \in \mathbb{C}^{(N+1) \times (N+1)}$ be given by (2.1)–(2.2), (3.3)–(3.4). The following results hold.*

- **On the norm of A^N :** *If the functions p and q given by (3.5)–(3.6) satisfy*

$$(3.11) \quad \alpha \|pg\|_2 \leq \|(qg)_N\|_2$$

for some constant $\alpha \geq 0$, then (2.8) holds.

- **On the resolvent condition:** *If*

$$(3.12) \quad \|f_j g\|_2 \leq \beta \|fg\|_2 \quad \text{for all } f \in H^2 \text{ and } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

and some constant $\beta \geq 0$, then (2.10) holds.

4. CONDITIONS ON A SPECIAL FUNCTION g

4.1. Choice of a function g satisfying (3.11)–(3.12). When applying Theorem 3.4 in proving a “large” lower bound for $\|A^N\|$, it is necessary to choose g such that a large value for α in (3.11) is possible. Therefore, it is natural to choose g such that the ratio $\frac{\|qg\|_2}{\|pg\|_2}$ is large. Noting that

$$|p(\pi)| = \max_t |p(t)| \quad \text{and} \quad |q(0)| = \max_t |q(t)|,$$

one is led to choosing g such that $|g(t)|$ is large for $t \simeq 0$ and small for $t \simeq \pi$. We make the following choice:

$$(4.1) \quad g(t) = \left(\frac{1 + e^{it}}{1 - e^{it}} \right)^\gamma \quad \text{for } 0 < |t| < \pi, \quad \text{with } 0 < \gamma < \frac{1}{2}$$

(see Figure 1). In the following, γ will depend on a given parameter $\epsilon > 0$, i.e., $\gamma = \gamma(\epsilon)$. The exact dependence of γ on ϵ will be given explicitly below.

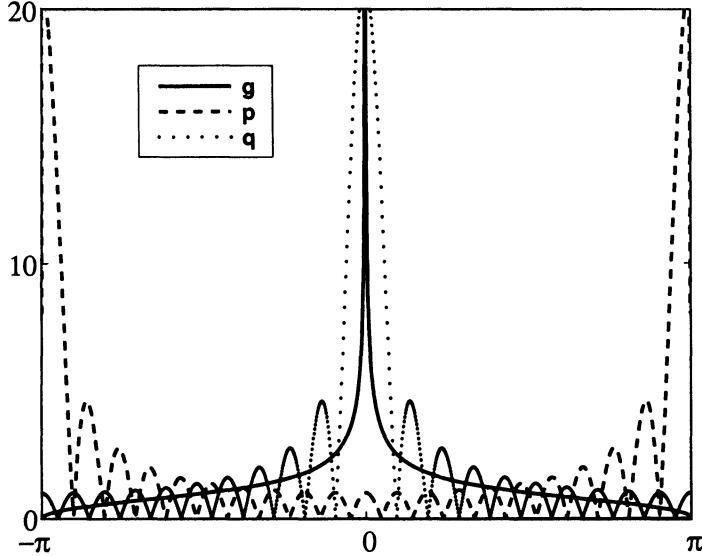


FIGURE 1. Plot of the magnitude of the functions g , p and q given by (4.1), (3.5) and (3.6) with $\gamma = 0.49$.

Clearly, both g and $1/g$ belong to the space L^2 . Further let \mathcal{C} be any simple positively oriented smooth curve contained in the closed unit disk, with $z = 0$ in its interior and $z = 1$ in its exterior. Then, for all integer values k , we have

$$\hat{g}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{1+e^{it}}{1-e^{it}} \right)^{\gamma} e^{-ikt} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^{k+1}}.$$

From this we see that $\hat{g}(k) = 0$ for $k < 0$ and $d_0 = \hat{g}(0) = 1$. Hence $g \in H^2$. Since $(g(t))^{-1} = g(t + \pi)$ for $0 < |t| < \pi$, we also have $1/g \in H^2$. Thus g satisfies (3.4).

In this section we shall show that, for a proper choice of $\gamma(\epsilon)$, the function g also satisfies the conditions (3.11) and (3.12) with $\alpha = \mathcal{O}(N^{1-\epsilon})$ and $\beta = \mathcal{O}(1)$, respectively.

4.2. The function g satisfies (3.12). A set of sufficient conditions for a general function $g \in H^2$ to satisfy (3.12) was recently given in Borovykh & Spijker (2001). These conditions are satisfied in particular when the function $g \in H^2$ has a polar decomposition given by

$$(4.2) \quad g(t) = |g(t)|e^{i\theta(t)} \quad \text{with} \quad 2|\theta(t)| \leq \sigma \quad \text{for almost all } t \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

with some constant $\sigma < \frac{\pi}{2}$. For such functions g it was shown that (3.12) holds with $\beta = (\cos \sigma)^{-1}$. We refer the reader to Borovykh & Spijker (2001) for a precise formulation of the more general statement.

The function g defined by (4.1) can be written in polar form as

$$g(t) = \left(i \cot \frac{t}{2} \right)^\gamma = |g(t)| e^{i\theta(t)}$$

with $\theta(t) = \gamma \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sign}(t)$. Thus

$$2|\theta(t)| \leq \gamma\pi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

for any $t \in (-\pi, \pi) \setminus \{0\}$. Consequently, (4.2) holds with $\sigma = \gamma\pi$ and (3.12) holds with

$$(4.3) \quad \beta = (\cos \gamma\pi)^{-1}.$$

4.3. The function g satisfies (3.11). We now show that, for $0 < \epsilon < 1$, the condition (3.11) holds with $\alpha = \mathcal{O}(N^{1-\epsilon})$ provided the function $\gamma = \gamma(\epsilon)$ is chosen appropriately. We proceed by first determining an upper bound for $\|pg\|_2$ and then a lower bound for $\|(qg)_N\|_2$.

Lemma 4.1. *We have*

$$(4.4) \quad \|pg\|_2 \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2\gamma}} (N+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\gamma}.$$

Proof. Using the 2π -periodicity of the integrand,

$$\begin{aligned} \|pg\|_2^2 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |p(t)g(t)|^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |p(t)g(t)|^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |p(t+\pi)g(t+\pi)|^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\left(\sin \frac{(N+1)t}{2} \right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2\gamma} \left(\sin \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-2\gamma}} dt \\ &= I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

with

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sin \frac{(N+1)t}{2} \right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2\gamma} \left(\sin \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-2\gamma}} dt$$

and

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\left(\sin \frac{(N+1)t}{2} \right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2\gamma} \left(\sin \frac{t}{2} \right)^{2-2\gamma}} dt.$$

On one hand we obtain, using the fact that

$$(4.5) \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} t \leq \sin \frac{t}{2} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

and $0 < \gamma < \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &\leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sin \frac{(N+1)t}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2\gamma} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}t\right)^{2-2\gamma}} dt \\
&= \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{1-2\gamma} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^{2\gamma-2} \left(\sin \frac{(N+1)t}{2}\right)^2 dt \\
&= \left(\frac{\pi(N+1)}{4}\right)^{1-2\gamma} \int_0^{\frac{(N+1)\pi}{4}} s^{2\gamma-2} (\sin s)^2 ds \\
&\leq (N+1)^{1-2\gamma} \left(\int_0^1 s^{2\gamma} ds + \int_1^\infty s^{2\gamma-2} ds \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{1-4\gamma^2} (N+1)^{1-2\gamma}.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand the integral I_2 can be bounded, using (4.5) again, by

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &\leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\left(\cos \frac{t}{2}\right)^{2\gamma} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2-2\gamma}} \\
&= \frac{2^{1-\gamma}}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{ds}{\left(\sin \frac{s}{2}\right)^{2\gamma}} \\
&\leq \frac{2^{1-\gamma}}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{ds}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}s\right)^{2\gamma}} \\
&= \frac{1}{1-2\gamma}.
\end{aligned}$$

Combining the above upper bounds we get $\|pg\|_2^2 = I_1 + I_2 \leq \frac{3}{1-2\gamma}(N+1)^{1-2\gamma}$ which yields (4.4). \square

The following lemma gives a lower bound for $\|(gp)_N\|_2$.

Lemma 4.2. *We have*

$$(4.6) \quad \|(qg)_N\|_2 \geq \frac{(N+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\gamma}}.$$

Proof. We write

$$(4.7) \quad g(t) = g_1(t)(1+g_2(t))$$

with

$$g_1(t) = \left(\frac{2}{1-e^{it}}\right)^\gamma \quad \text{and} \quad g_2(t) = \left(\frac{1+e^{it}}{2}\right)^\gamma - 1.$$

The goal of the decomposition (4.7) is to replace the evaluation of the Fourier coefficients $\widehat{qg}(k)$ of qg by those of the function qg_1 , which are simpler to derive and bound. A lower bound for $\|(qg_1)_N\|_2$ and an upper bound for $\|(qg_1g_2)_N\|_2$ which are suitable can then be used to bound $\|(qg)_N\|_2$ using the triangular inequality

$$(4.8) \quad \|(qg)_N\|_2 = \|(qg_1)_N + (qg_1g_2)_N\|_2 \geq \|(qg_1)_N\|_2 - \|(qg_1g_2)_N\|_2.$$

A lower bound for $\|(qg_1)_N\|_2$ is first derived by considering the Fourier coefficients of qg_1 . With the same curve \mathcal{C} used in subsection 4.1, we have, for $k \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{qg_1}(k) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g_1(t) e^{-ikt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \left(\frac{2}{1-z} \right)^{\gamma} \frac{1-z^{N+1}}{1-z} z^{-(k+1)} dz \\ &= 2^{\gamma} \frac{\left[\frac{1-z^{N+1}}{(1-z)^{1+\gamma}} \right]^{(k)}(0)}{k!}.\end{aligned}$$

We thus obtain $\widehat{qg_1}(0) = 2^{\gamma}$ and for $1 \leq k \leq N$,

$$\widehat{qg_1}(k) = 2^{\gamma} \frac{[(1-z)^{-(1+\gamma)}]^{(k)}(0)}{k!} = 2^{\gamma} \frac{(1+\gamma)(2+\gamma) \cdots (k+\gamma)}{k!} = 2^{\gamma} \prod_{\ell=1}^k \left(1 + \frac{\gamma}{\ell} \right).$$

Note that $\widehat{qg_1}(k) > 0$ for all $k \geq 0$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}\log \prod_{\ell=1}^k \left(1 + \frac{\gamma}{\ell} \right) &= \sum_{\ell=1}^k \log \left(1 + \frac{\gamma}{\ell} \right) \\ &\geq \sum_{\ell=1}^k \left(\frac{\gamma}{\ell} - \frac{\gamma^2}{2\ell^2} \right) \\ &\geq \gamma \log(k+1) - \frac{\gamma^2 \pi^2}{12}\end{aligned}$$

so that, for $k \geq 0$,

$$\widehat{qg_1}(k) \geq 2^{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\gamma^2 \pi^2}{12}} (k+1)^{\gamma}.$$

We are now in position to evaluate $\|(qg_1)_N\|_2$. From (3.1) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\|(qg_1)_N\|_2^2 &= \sum_{k=0}^N |\widehat{qg_1}(k)|^2 \\ &\geq 4^{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\gamma^2 \pi^2}{6}} \sum_{k=0}^N (k+1)^{2\gamma} \\ &\geq 4^{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\gamma^2 \pi^2}{6}} \int_0^{N+1} t^{2\gamma} dt \\ &= \frac{4^{\gamma} e^{-\frac{\gamma^2 \pi^2}{6}}}{1+2\gamma} (N+1)^{1+2\gamma} \\ &\geq \frac{(N+1)^{1+2\gamma}}{4}\end{aligned}$$

(since $0 < \gamma < \frac{1}{2}$). Thus

$$(4.9) \quad \|(qg_1)_N\|_2 \geq \frac{(N+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma}}{2}.$$

To obtain an upper bound for $\|(qg_1g_2)_N\|_2$ we first note that

$$g_2(t) = \left[\left(s \frac{1+e^{it}}{2} + 1-s \right)^{\gamma} \right]_{s=0}^{s=1} = \gamma \frac{e^{it}-1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(s \frac{1+e^{it}}{2} + 1-s \right)^{\gamma-1} ds$$

so that (since $\gamma - 1 < 0$)

$$(4.10) \quad |g_2(t)| \leq \gamma \left| \frac{e^{it} - 1}{2} \right| \int_0^1 \left| \frac{s}{2} - \left(1 - \frac{s}{2}\right) \right|^{\gamma-1} ds = \left| \frac{e^{it} - 1}{2} \right|.$$

Using (3.1) and (4.10) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \| (qg_1g_2)_N \|_2^2 &\leq \| qg_1g_2 \|_2^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |q(t)g_1(t)g_2(t)|^2 dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{|1 - e^{i(N+1)t}|^2}{\left| \frac{1-e^{it}}{2} \right|^{2\gamma}} dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{|\sin \frac{t}{2}|^{2\gamma}} \\ &\leq \pi^{2\gamma-1} \int_0^{\pi} t^{-2\gamma} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1-2\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$(4.11) \quad \| (qg_1g_2)_N \|_2 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\gamma}}.$$

Combining (4.8), (4.9) and (4.11) yields the result. \square

For $0 < \epsilon < 1$ given we now choose

$$(4.12) \quad \gamma = \frac{1-\epsilon}{2}.$$

By Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2 we then obtain the bound

$$(4.13) \quad \frac{\|(qg)_N\|_2}{\|pg\|_2} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{2}(N+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+\gamma} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2\gamma}}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-2\gamma}}(N+1)^{\frac{1}{2}-\gamma}} \geq \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}(N+1)^{1-\epsilon} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

4.4. Main conclusion. We now state the main conclusion of Section 4.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $N \geq 0$, $0 < \epsilon < 1$ and $A \in \mathbb{C}^{(N+1) \times (N+1)}$ be given by*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 & & & & \\ d_1 & \ddots & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ d_N & \dots & d_1 & d_0 & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & e^{\frac{i\pi}{N}} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & e^{\frac{iN\pi}{N}} & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_0 & & & & \\ d_1 & \ddots & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ d_N & \dots & d_1 & d_0 & \end{bmatrix}^{-1},$$

where d_ℓ is the ℓ -th Fourier coefficient of the function

$$g(t) = \left(\frac{1 + e^{it}}{1 - e^{it}} \right)^{\frac{1-\epsilon}{2}}.$$

Then A satisfies the following inequalities.

- *On the norm of A^N :*

$$(4.14) \quad \|A^N\| \geq \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{6} (N+1)^{1-\epsilon}.$$

- *On the resolvent condition:*

$$(4.15) \quad \|(zI - A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} + 1}{|z| - 1} \quad \text{for } |z| > 1.$$

Proof. Combining Theorem 3.4 and the relations (4.3), (4.12) and (4.13), we obtain (4.15) and $\|A^N\| \geq \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}(N+1)^{1-\epsilon} - \frac{1}{2}$. Since the right-hand side of the latter inequality is larger than or equal to $\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}(N+1)^{1-\epsilon} - \frac{1}{2}\|A^N\|$, we obtain (4.14). \square

We finally note that Theorem 1.2 follows directly from Theorem 4.3.

4.5. About the coefficients d_ℓ occurring in Theorem 4.3. The coefficients d_ℓ of the Toeplitz matrix T of Theorem 4.3 can be determined explicitly from

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)^\gamma &= \left[\sum_{\ell \geq 0} \binom{\gamma}{\ell} z^\ell\right] \cdot \left[\sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{\gamma+k-1}{k} z^k\right] \\ &= \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \binom{\gamma+k-1}{k} \binom{\gamma}{\ell-k} \right] z^\ell, \end{aligned}$$

where $\gamma = \frac{1-\epsilon}{2}$. Then we have

$$d_\ell = \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \binom{\gamma+k-1}{k} \binom{\gamma}{\ell-k}.$$

The values of d_ℓ for $0 \leq \ell \leq 100$ are shown in Figure 2 for $\epsilon = 0.02$, i.e., $\gamma = 0.49$. Note that all d_ℓ 's are positive and slowly decreasing down to 0 as ℓ increases.

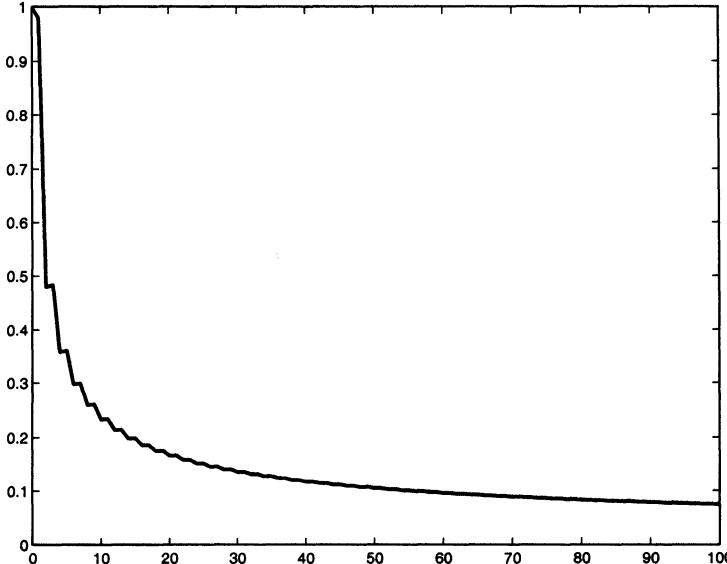


FIGURE 2. Coefficients d_ℓ vs ℓ for $\epsilon = 0.02$.

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