

Let c_1 and c_2 be real numbers such that $x^3 + c_2x^2 + c_1x - 1 = 0$ has a real root $0 < \xi < 1$. Consider the following recursions

$$P_i(x) = -c_2P_{i-1}(x) - c_1P_{i-2}(x) + P_{i-3}(x), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$Q_i(x) = c_1Q_{i-1}(x) + c_2Q_{i-2}(x) + Q_{i-3}(x), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$R_i(x) = c_1R_{i-1}(x) + c_2R_{i-2}(x) + R_{i-3}(x), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots,$$

where

$$P_0(x) = x^2, \quad P_{-1}(x) = x, \quad P_{-2}(x) = 1,$$

$$Q_0(x) = c_1x - 1, \quad Q_{-1}(x) = x, \quad Q_{-2}(x) = 0,$$

$$R_0(x) = c_1x^2, \quad R_{-1}(x) = x^2, \quad R_{-2}(x) = -1.$$

Put

$$K_{i,p} = \|P_i(\xi)\| \|P_i\|_p^2, \quad K_{i,p}^* = \|\|Q_i(\xi)\|q_i^{1/2}, \|R_i(\xi)\|q_i^{1/2}\|_p,$$

where $\|\cdot\|_p$ is the ℓ^p - norm and q_i is the leading coefficient of Q_i .

STATEMENT 1. *Let c_1 and c_2 be nonnegative integers such that*

$$c_1 \geq \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } c_2 = 0 \\ \lfloor c_2^2/4 \rfloor & \text{if } 1 \leq c_2 \leq 8 \\ \lfloor c_2^2/4 \rfloor + 1 & \text{if } c_2 > 8. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Then

$$\sup K_{i,2} < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \sup K_{i,2}^* < \infty.$$

Moreover,

$$\sup K_{i,2} < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sup K_{i,2}^* < 1$$

if

$$c_1 \geq \begin{cases} \lfloor c_2^2/4 \rfloor + 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq c_2 \leq 8 \\ \lfloor c_2^2/4 \rfloor + 2 & \text{if } c_2 > 8. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Suppose c_1 and c_2 satisfy (1) or (2). Put

$$I = \inf K_{i,2}, \quad S = \sup K_{i,2}, \quad \tilde{K}_{i,2} = (K_{i,2} - I)/S,$$

$$I^* = \inf K_{i,2}^*, \quad S^* = \sup K_{i,2}^*, \quad \tilde{K}_{i,2}^* = (K_{i,2}^* - I^*)/S^*$$

and create histograms for $\{\tilde{K}_{i,2}\}$ and $\{\tilde{K}_{i,2}^*\}$.

STATEMENT 2. *A frequency curve for $\{\tilde{K}_{i,2}\}$ and $\{\tilde{K}_{i,2}^*\}$ is $f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{x(1-x)}}$.*

STATEMENT 3. *Let $c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0$ or $c_1 = 0, c_2 = 1$. Then there is a subsequence \tilde{P}_i of P_i such that*

$$(i) \quad |\tilde{P}_1(\xi)| > |\tilde{P}_2(\xi)| > \dots > |\tilde{P}_i(\xi)| > \dots,$$

$$(ii) \quad \|\tilde{P}_1\|_\infty < \|\tilde{P}_2\|_\infty < \dots < \|\tilde{P}_i\|_\infty < \dots,$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{for any nonzero } \tilde{P} \in \mathbb{Z}[x] \text{ with } \|\tilde{P}\|_\infty < \|\tilde{P}_{i+1}\|_\infty \text{ we have } |\tilde{P}(\xi)| \geq |\tilde{P}_i(\xi)|.$$