

# Polynomial approximations for 1 + 1 dynamical quarks

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No

For instance one might choose  $\beta = 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$  and  $\tilde{\beta} = 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ , or so ...

The (2- avoured) pseudofermion  $\chi$  is obtained through:

$$\chi = \mathcal{P} B^y \hat{Q} r ; r = \text{Gaussian}$$

For instance, using  $\mathbf{A}_n$  truncated to the

$n$

and  $\epsilon = \max_s |R(s)|$  very small, say  $10^{-10}$ , or so.

The idea here is that the evaluation of eq. (14) may be sufficient in most cases, and one can always check a10