

# Properties of orthogonal polynomials

## Assignment 1

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# Question 1

A set of polynomials  $\{\varphi(x)\}$ ;  $n = 0, 1; 2, \dots$ , is called a *simple set* if  $\varphi_n(x)$  is of degree precisely  $n$  in  $x$  so that the set contains one polynomial of each degree. One immediate result of the definition of a simple set of polynomials is that any polynomials can be expressed linearly in terms of the elements of that simple set.

## Theorem

*If  $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$  is a simple set of polynomials and if  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of degree  $m$ , there exist constants  $c_k$  such that*

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m c_k \varphi_k(x).$$

*The  $c_k$  are functions of  $k$  and of any parameters involved in  $P(x)$ .*

Prove this theorem.

## Question 2

Prove the following theorem which gives an equivalent condition for orthogonality.

### Theorem

*If  $\{p_n(x)\}$  form a simple set of real polynomials and  $w(x) > 0$  on  $a < x < b$ , a necessary and sufficient condition that the set  $\{p_n(x)\}$  be orthogonal with respect to  $w(x)$  over the interval  $a < x < b$  is that*

$$\int_a^b w(x)x^k p_n(x) dx = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \quad (1)$$

## Question 3

The Christoffel-Darboux formula states that if  $\{p_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  is a sequence of orthogonal polynomials with respect to the weight function  $w(x)$  on  $[a, b]$  and the leading coefficient of  $p_n(x)$  is  $k_n$ , then

$$\sum_{m=0}^n \frac{p_m(x)p_m(y)}{h_m} = \frac{k_n}{k_{n+1}} \frac{p_{n+1}(x)p_n(y) - p_{n+1}(y)p_n(x)}{(x-y)h_n}.$$

Use the three term recurrence relation to prove the Christoffel Darboux formula and then derive the confluent form

$$\sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\{p_m(x)\}^2}{h_m} = \frac{k_n}{h_n k_{n+1}} (p'_{n+1}(x)p_n(x) - p_{n+1}(x)p'_n(x)), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

## Question 4

Suppose  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are  $n$ -times differentiable functions. Prove Leibnitz' formula for the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of a product of two functions, given by

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \{f(x)g(x)\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f^{(k)}(x) g^{(n-k)}(x)$$

where  $f^{(k)}$  denotes  $\frac{d^k f}{dx^k}$ , i.e the  $k^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $f(x)$  with respect to  $x$