

# 1 勒让德多项式

当区间为  $[-1, 1]$ , 权函数  $\rho(x) \equiv 1$  时, 由  $\{1, x, \dots, x^n, \dots\}$  正交化得到的多项式称为勒让德 (Legendre) 多项式.

$$P_0(x) = 1, \quad P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

勒让德多项式的正交性:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n; \\ \frac{2}{2n+1}, & m = n. \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* 令  $\varphi(x) = (x^2 - 1)^n$ , 则

$$\varphi^{(k)}(\pm 1) = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

设  $Q(x)$  是在区间  $[-1, 1]$  上有  $n$  阶连续可微的函数, 由分部积分法知

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) Q(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2^n n!} \int_{-1}^1 Q(x) \varphi^{(n)}(x) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2^n n!} \int_{-1}^1 Q'(x) \varphi^{(n-1)}(x) dx \\ &= \dots \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} \int_{-1}^1 Q^{(n)}(x) \varphi(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

下面分两种情况讨论.

1. 若  $Q(x)$  是次数小于  $n$  的多项式, 则  $Q^{(n)}(x) \equiv 0$ , 故得

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = 0, \quad \text{当 } n \neq m.$$

2. 若

$$Q(x) = P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \varphi^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n (n!)^2} x^n + \dots,$$

则

$$Q^{(n)}(x) = P_n^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!},$$

于是

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx = \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^n dx = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx.$$

由于

$$\int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} t dt = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)},$$

故

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{2n+1},$$

□

## 2 切比雪夫多项式

当权函数  $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ , 区间为  $[-1, 1]$  时, 由序列  $\{1, x, \dots, x^n, \dots\}$  正交化得到的正交多项式称为切比雪夫多项式, 表示为

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x), \quad |x| \leq 1.$$

若令  $x = \cos \theta$ , 则  $T_n(x) = \cos n\theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ .

$$T_0(x) = 1, \quad T_1(x) = x, \quad T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1,$$

$$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x, \quad T_4(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1,$$

$$T_5(x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x,$$

$$T_6(x) = 32x^6 - 48x^4 + 18x^2 - 1$$

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切比雪夫多项式  $\{T_k(x)\}$  在区间  $[-1, 1]$  上带权  $\rho(x) = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$  正交, 且

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_n(x)T_m(x)dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m; \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & n = m \neq 0; \\ \pi, & n = m = 0. \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* 令  $x = \cos \theta$ , 则  $dx = -\sin \theta d\theta$ , 于是

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_n(x)T_m(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^\pi \cos n\theta \cos m\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m; \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & n = m \neq 0; \\ \pi, & n = m = 0. \end{cases}$$

□