Aufgabe 3 Bereises sei folgerele Relurnionsformel pris objerne Polynome:  $(R+1)P_{R+1}(x) = (2R+1)xP_{K}(x) - hP_{R-1}(x) ki k = 1$ 

Betrachte Definition 1.31 (Rodrigues Formula)

 $\binom{n}{k}$  -  $\frac{n!}{k!(n-\ell!)}$  $P_{R}(x) := \frac{(-1)^{R}}{2^{R}R!} \frac{d^{R}}{dx^{R}} \left( (1-x^{2})^{R} \right) = \frac{1}{2^{n}n!} \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \left( x^{2}-1 \right)^{n}$ 

Q-trackte  $(n+1) \int_{n+1}^{n} (x) = (n+1) \frac{1}{2^{n+1}(n+1)!} \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} (x^2+1)^{n+1}$ 

(=)  $(h+1) \int_{n+1}^{n} (y) = (n+1) \frac{1}{2^{n+1}(h+1)!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (n+1) (x^2-1)^n (x)$ 

 $(=) (h+1) P_{n+1}(x) = (h+1) \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{d^n}{n!} ((x^2-1)^n x)$ 

 $(n+1) \int_{h+1}^{h} (x) = (n+1) \frac{1}{2^{n} h!} \left( \times D^{n} (x^{2} - 1)^{n} + {n \choose 1} D^{n-1} (x^{2} - 1)^{n} \right)$ 

LEMMA: ×D = 0 x - nD

deilnitz Product Ruly => Destman

 $(fg)^{(n)} = \sum_{R=0}^{\infty} {n \choose R} f^{R} g^{-R}$ 

(=)  $(n+1) P_{n+1}(x) = (n+1) x P_n(x) \pm n x P_n(x) + \frac{n+1}{2^n (n-1)!} D^{n-1}(x^2-1)^n$ 

 $(=) (n+1) P_{n+1}(x) = (2n+1) \lambda P_n(x) + \frac{n+1}{2^n (n-1)!} O^{-1}(x^2-1) - \frac{n \times n!}{2^n n!} O^{-1}(x^2-1)^n$ (=)  $(n+1) \int_{n+1}^{n} (x) = (2n+1) x \int_{n}^{n} (x) + \frac{n+1}{2^{n}(n-1)!} \int_{n-1}^{n-1} (x^{2}-1) \frac{1}{2^{n}(n-1)!} \left[ \int_{n-1}^{n} x (x^{2}-1)^{n} - n \int_{n-1}^{n-1} (x^{2}-1)^{n} \right]$ 

 $(=) (h+1) P_{n+1}(x) = (2h+1) \times P_n(x) \frac{2n+1}{2^n (n-1)!} D^{h-1}(x^2-1)^h - \frac{1}{2^n (h-1)!} \left[ D(x^2-1)^n + xh(x^2-1)^{h-1} 2x \right]$ 

 $(=) (h+1) \int_{h+1}^{h} (x) = (2n+1) \times \int_{h}^{h} (x) + \frac{h}{2^{h-1}(h-1)!} \left[ D^{h-1}(x^{2}-1)^{h} - x^{2}(x^{2}-1)^{h-1} \right]$ 

(=)  $(h+1) \int_{n+1}^{p} (x) = (2h+1) \times P_{h}(x) \frac{1}{2^{h-1}(h-1)!} \left[ 0^{h-1} (x^{2}-1)^{h-1} \right] - h_{h} dh_{gien} \int_{h-1}^{h} (x) dh_{gien} dh_{h} dh_{gien} dh_{gien} dh_{h} dh_{gien} dh_{gien}$ 

 $(=) (n+1) \int_{n+1}^{n} (x) = (2n+1) \times f_n(x) - n f_{n-1}(x)$ 

Sein C1... (5) die Knoten einer Gauß-Quad mit Ordnung 25, aufoteigenet und (s+1) (s+1) die s+1 lhoten die QF mit Oechning 2s+2.

Zerger Sci dans die Knolen die Eigenschaft 0 < C1 < C1 < C2 < C2 < C2 < C3 < C5 < C5+1 < 1

Betrack di Nulhtell on des dégenetre Polynome

Rodriguer Famel:  $P_{lk}(x) := \frac{(-1)^{li}}{2^{li}R!} \frac{d^{lk}}{dx^{lk}} \left( (1-x^1)^{lk} \right)$ 

& gilt rod Satz 1.34: fixi jeiler seN = QF mit 1=25. Nalei sind du broter grapeles durl  $C_i := \frac{1}{2} (1 + y_i)$   $i = 1 \dots s$ 

=) Farit ruger vin alternativ du gleick Eigensdaft gitt für

degenden Polynome dans sond un fertig

. Industriantant  $S=1 \implies 2.2$   $0 < C_1 < C_1 < C_2 < 1$ 

5 viol 4... 45 Nulstelle von Ligade Polyton Ps (x)

(=)  $0 < \frac{1}{2}(1+\widetilde{y}_1) < \overline{1}(1+y_1) < \overline{2}(1+\widetilde{y}_2) < 1$ 

nolin y Nullheller von PST1 ned y Nullheller von Vs

0<1+9,<1+4,)<1+9,<1

 $= 1 -1 < \widetilde{y}_1 < y_1 < \widetilde{y}_1 < 1$ 

 $\sum_{A} (x) = X = 0$  $\int_{2}^{2} (x) = \frac{3}{2} x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ domit gill Indultions hypother

(=) 2 2 X  $(=) 1 = 3 \times 1$ 

 $\implies \text{Mulstelle} \quad \widehat{y}_1 = \sqrt{3}$  $\overline{y}_{l} = +\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ 

liv deurch Umformer reigt mer also

 $=) -1 < \widetilde{y}_1 < y_1 < \widetilde{y}_2 < y_1 < \cdots < y_s < \widetilde{y}_{s+1} < 1$ 

mit g Nullbur (s+1 (x) und ys Mullskelle (s)

Angeronner es guet fin 5 mil letracte 5+1 Plans gleiel 1

 $\Rightarrow 2.2 -1 < \hat{y}_1 < \hat{y}_2 < \hat{y}_2 < \hat{y}_1 < \hat{y}_2 < \hat{y}_1 < \hat{y}_2 <$ 

mit g Nulstelle Psx2

Retracke Mulhfelle 9; also von Psts (x)  $=) (s+2) \int_{S \neq 2} (\overline{y}_i) = -(s+1) \int_{S} (\overline{y})$ 

an 4, hat 15+2 arderes Vorreichs mis 15

Instrumenter Rest gretor of Ps (x) einer Verreich wecke  $\overline{y}_i$  (y; < y i +1)

=) Ps, 2 ist stichts gleid gerach/unghröde mie Ps

ud P<sub>S+1</sub> ist gran das Umgehetek

da el  $l_{s+1}$  ud  $l_s$  greeth and ad noch  $|V Y_1 < Y_1 < Y_2 > 1$ the da el  $l_{s+1}$  ud  $l_s$  greeth and ad noch  $|V Y_1 < Y_2 < Y_2 > 1$ also  $l_s$  ont noch pullful van  $l_{s+1}$  vanishe welch! many  $l_s$  also  $l_s$  on the pullful  $l_s$  of  $l_s$  of a allegonal  $l_s$  of  $l_s$  and pullful  $l_s$  of  $l_s$  of  $l_s$  of a allegonal

=) dan; t fost gewinde Gender

Aufgabe 5

Die Chelysler-Polynome Tix sviel in [-1,1] folgedermaller definient

 $T_h(x) = cos(harcros(x)), h = 0,1,2...$ 

(a)  $T_0(x) = 1$ ,  $T_1(x) = x$ 

 $\overline{\int_{0}^{\infty}(x)} = \cos\left(0 \operatorname{aucom}(x)\right) = \cos\left(0\right) = 1$ 

 $T_{n}(x) = cos(1 arcos(x)) = x$ 

b) TR+1(x) = 2xTR(x)-TR-1(x) für REN Addithimtleaune con (x+y) = sin (x) on (y) - sin (x) sin (y)

 $T_{R+1}(x) = \cos(R+1)anco(x)$ 

=  $cos\left(\Re ancoos(x) + anoces(x)\right)$ 

= cos (kancos (x)). cos (ancos (x)) - sin (hancos (x)). sis (ancos (x))

 $2x T_{R}(x) = 2 \times cos(kancos(x))$ 

 $T_{R-1}(x) = cos(R-1)ancos(x))$ 

= con (Rancon(x) - ancon(x))

= cos (haucos (x)) cos (auos (x) - sis (harcos (x)). His (arcos (x))

= x Tg (x) - sér (Ruccos (x)) sér (aucos (x))

clamit  $2x \operatorname{Tg}(x) - \operatorname{Tg}_{-1}(x) = x \operatorname{Tg}(x) - x \operatorname{in}(R \operatorname{arces}(x)) \operatorname{sin}(\operatorname{arce}(x))$ () Let  $R, s \in N_0$  gelt  $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \operatorname{Tg}(x) dx = \begin{cases} \pi & R=s=0 \\ T_2 & R=s=0 \\ 0 & R \neq s \end{cases}$ 

Fall 1: h = 1 = 0 =  $\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = avaria (x) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = avaria (1) - avaria (-1) = T$ 

He, Re, le void enjoncter, vieil viel nete

Sei  $x = con(\theta)$   $dx = -1in(\theta) d\theta$ 

dom ist =>  $\sqrt{1-x^2} \sim \sqrt{1-uoi(\theta)} = sin(\theta)$ 

garren: -1 = TT x=1=0

 $\int \frac{1}{160} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\cos(\theta)) \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\cos(\theta)) (\cos(\theta)) d\theta$ 

TR (con (0)) Ty (con (0)) d0

Partiell Int,  $= \left(\cos\left(\text{havoon}\left(\cos\left(\theta\right)\right)\right).\cos\left(\text{favoon}\left(\cos\left(\theta\right)\right)\right)d\theta\right)$ 

Tall 1:  $\omega_{0}(0) = 1 \rightarrow \pi$   $= \int_{0}^{\pi} \omega_{0}(R\theta) \cdot \omega_{0}(R\theta) d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \omega_{0}(R\theta) \approx \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{$ Tall 3:  $\int cos(1\theta) cos(k\theta) = \left(\frac{cos((k+1)\theta) + cos(k-1)\theta}{2}\right) = \int cos(n+1) dn$ 

 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{\infty} con ((R+1)6) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} con ((R-1)x) dx$ 

Whethereour  $P_h[x]$  Red Polynome der Torm:  $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 \times + a_2 \times^{1} + ... + a_n \times^{n}$ 

1) droin Vrallargigliet Um zu zeiger To(x) Tr(x) .... Tr(x) med linea unalle rigig

 $C_0 T_0(x) + C_1 T_1(x) .... (n T_k(x) = 0 = 0 = 0 C_1 = C_2 = ... = C_h > 0$ 

Retractie To (x) = 1

T, (x) = x  $T_{\zeta}(x) = cos(2 ancos(x)) = 2x^2 - 1$ 

 $T_{3}(x) = cos(3 arccos(x)) = 2x T_{2}(x) - T_{3}(x)$  $= 2x \cdot (2x^{L}-1) - x$ 

= 4x3-3x

Insquand mit () subtre => Co. 1 + C1 (x) + C2 (2x-1) + c3 (4x-3x) +... + ch Tn(x)=0

don't  $C_6 = 0$ ,  $C_1 = 0$ ,  $C_2 = 0$  da mer Polynom vom fract n'erlost und en mune alle  $C_i = 0$ sein som; neu triviale deviantomlietes

raya mit b) vuid auch klan dans man Polynome x allek Ram danit maximal livia mallan jeg mit feed < n damit