# Basis functions for Legendre polynomials

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### General Overview

This document describes a function for computing Legendre polynomials and their derivatives, as well as Legendre-Gauss quadrature nodes and weights.

## **Function Descriptions**

0.1 lp.m

**Purpose** This function is for calculating the value of the n-th Legendre polynomial and its derivative at the point x.

```
Syntax [dy, y] = lp(n, x)
```

#### **Input Parameters**

- n: Non-negative integer, the degree of the Legendre polynomial;
- x: Scalar or vector, the point(s) at which to evaluate the polynomial.

#### Output

- y: Value of the nth Legendre polynomial at point x, matching the size of x;
- dy: Derivative of the nth Legendre polynomial at point x, matching the size of x.

#### Example Usage

```
Input: n = 5; x = [-0.5; 0; 0.5];
Output: y = [-0.0898; 0; 0.0898];
dy = [-2.2265; 1.8750; -2.2265].
```

## 0.2 lpgns.m

**Purpose** Computes Gauss-Legendre quadrature nodes and weights for n points.

```
Syntax [x, w] = lpgns(n)
```

### **Input Parameters**

• n: Positive integer, the number of quadrature nodes.

## Output

- x: Vector of length n, containing the Gauss-Legendre quadrature nodes in [-1, 1];
- w: Vector of length n, containing the corresponding quadrature weights.

## Example Usage

#### Related functions

lpm.m: Computes all Legendre polynomials up to degree n and their derivatives at given points.

# Visual Examples

Legendre polynomials: One can see the Legendre polynomials in Figure 1.

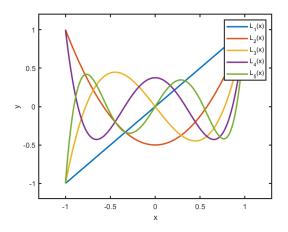
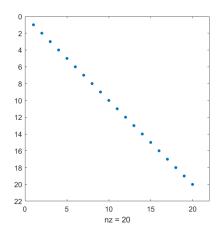


Figure 1: Visual Legendre polynomials.

Orthogonality of Legendre polynomials: Legendre polynomials perform inner products on each other, the spy of the matrix in Figure 2. (The value smaller than 1e-15 is be ignored)



 $\label{eq:Figure 2: Visual Legendre polynomials.}$