

1. 证明: 利用罗德里格斯表示

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

$$\text{其中, } \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(x-1)^n (x+1)^n]$$

$$= \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x+1)^n \cdot (x-1)^n + C_1 \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} (x+1)^n \frac{d}{dx} (x-1)^n + \dots + (x+1)^n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x-1)^n$$

$$\text{从而, } P_n(1) = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!} \cdot (1+1)^n n!$$

$$= 1$$

$$P_n(-1) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \cdot (-1-1)^n \cdot n! = (-1)^n$$

再利用表达式

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m \frac{(2n-2m)!}{2^n m! (n-m)! (n-2m)!} x^{n-2m}$$

当 n 为奇数时, $P_n(x)$ 无常数项, 故 $P_{2n+1}(0) = 0$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } P_{2n}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m \frac{(4n-2m)!}{2^{2n} m! (2n-m)! (2n-2m)!} x^{2(n-m)}$$

其常数项

$$P_{2n}(0) = (-1)^n \frac{(4n-2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2 0!} = (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$$