

## Laguerre polynomials

Verify

$$x \frac{d^2}{dx^2} L_n^\alpha(x) + (\alpha + 1 - x) \frac{d}{dx} L_n^\alpha(x) + n L_n^\alpha(x) = 0$$

where  $L_n^\alpha(x)$  are associated Laguerre polynomials

$$L_n^\alpha(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^\alpha n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^{n+\alpha} e^{-x})$$

For integer  $\alpha$  the following formula can be used.

$$L_n^\alpha(x) = (n + \alpha)! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-x)^k}{(n - k)!(\alpha + k)!k!}$$