## **HOMEWORK**

1. Homework 1 (Due: Sep 21)

**Problem 1.1.** Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a positive-definite linear functional with monic OPS  $\{P_n(x)\}_{n\geq 0}$ . Prove the following extremal property: for any monic polynomial  $\pi(x) \neq P_n(x)$  of degree n,

$$\mathcal{L}(P_n(x)^2) < \mathcal{L}(\pi_n(x)^2).$$

**Problem 1.2.** Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a linear functional such that  $\Delta_n \neq 0$  for all  $n \geq 0$ . Prove that if  $\pi(x)$  is a polynomial such that  $\mathcal{L}(x^k\pi(x)) = 0$  for all  $k \geq 0$ , then  $\pi(x) = 0$ .

**Problem 1.3.** The Tchebyshev polynomials of the second kind  $U_n(x)$  are defined by

$$U_n(x) = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin \theta}, \quad x = \cos \theta, \quad n \ge 0.$$

- (1) Prove that  $U_n(x)$  is a polynomial of degree n.
- (2) Prove that

$$U_{n+1}(x) = 2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x), \qquad n \ge 0,$$

where  $U_{-1}(x) = 0$  and  $U_0(x) = 1$ .

(3) Prove that

$$\int_{-1}^{1} U_m(x)U_n(x)(1-x^2)^{1/2}dx = \frac{\pi}{2}\delta_{m,n}.$$

(4) Find the 3-term recurrence for the normalized Tchebyshev polynomials of the second kind. More precisely, find the numbers  $b_n$  and  $\lambda_n$  such that

$$\hat{U}_{n+1}(x) = (x - b_n)\hat{U}_n(x) - \lambda_n \hat{U}_{n-1}(x), \qquad n > 0,$$

where  $\hat{U}_n(x)$  is the monic polynomial that is a scalar multiple of  $U_n(x)$ .

**Problem 1.4.** Let  $\{P_n(x)\}_{n\geq 0}$  be the monic OPS for a linear functional  $\mathcal{L}$  with three-term recurrence

$$P_{n+1}(x) = (x - b_n)P_n(x) - \lambda_n P_{n-1}(x), \qquad n \ge 0.$$

(1) Prove that

$$P_n(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x - b_0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \lambda_1 & x - b_1 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & \lambda_{n-1} & x - b_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

(2) Prove that

$$P_n(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x - b_0 & \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ \sqrt{\lambda_1} & x - b_1 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \sqrt{\lambda_{n-1}} \\ 0 & & \sqrt{\lambda_{n-1}} & x - b_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

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(3) Using (2) prove that if  $b_n \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\lambda_n > 0$  for all, then  $P_n(x)$  has real roots only.