M7.1. 1,5 punktu Wykazać, że wielomiany Czebyszewa  $T_k$  spełniają równości

(a) ortogonalnost 
$$\leftarrow \int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^{-1/2} T_k(x) T_l(x) \, dx = 0 \qquad (k \neq l; \ k, l = 0, 1, \ldots),$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \underset{\text{certification}}{\text{norman}^2} \leftarrow \quad \int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^{-1/2} \left[ T_k(x) \right]^2 dx = \begin{cases} \pi & (k=0), \\ \pi/2 & (k=1,2,\ldots). \end{cases}$$

Co one oznaczają?

(a) 
$$\omega(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
  $\langle f,g \rangle = \int_{-1}^{1} \omega(x) f(x) g(x) dx$ 

$$k \neq l$$

$$\angle T_{\kappa_1} T_{\iota} > = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\kappa^2}} T_{\kappa} \cdot T_{\iota} = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\kappa^2}} \cos(k \operatorname{arccos}(\kappa)).$$

$$\cos(l \cdot \arccos(x)) dx = \begin{vmatrix} t = \arccos x \\ x = \cos t \\ dx = -\sin t dt \end{vmatrix} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^{2}t}} \cos(kt) \cos(lt) olt =$$

= 
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(kt) \cdot \cos(kt) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(kt) \cos(kt) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \omega s \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] + \cos \left[ \left( k + U \right) t \right] \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \omega s \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] + \cos \left[ \left( k + U \right) t \right] \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \omega s \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \omega s \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \omega s \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \omega s \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \left( k - U \right) t \right] dt =$$

• 
$$cosx + cosy = 2cos\frac{x+y}{2} \cdot cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sin[(k-t)t]}{k-t} + \frac{\sin[(k+t)t]}{k+t}\right]_{t=0}^{T} =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sin[(k+l)\pi]}{k-l}+\frac{\sin[(k+l)\pi]}{k+l}-\frac{\sin 0}{k-l}-\frac{\sin 0}{k+l}\right]=$$

= 0 (
$$k \pm l \in \mathbb{Z}$$
, or sin verige siz w wielokrotnościach  $rt$ )

podobne rozumowanie jaku w Co)
$$(b) \angle T_k, T_k > = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (T_k)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T_k} \cos \theta + \cos(2kt) dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \left[ \pi + \frac{\sin(2kt)}{2k} \right]_{t=0}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ala } k \neq 0$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \left[ \pi + \pi \right] = \pi \text{ ala } k = 0$$