**M8.2.** I punkt Niech  $\bar{T}_k(x)$  będą standardowymi wielomianami ortogonalnymi w przedziale [-1,1], z wagą  $(1-x^2)^{-1/2}$ . Znaleźć związek rekurencyjny spełniany przez te wielomiany.

Wielomiany ortogonalne  $\{\bar{P}_k\}$  nazwiemy **standardowymi**, jeśli dla każdego k wielomian  $\bar{P}_k$  ma współczynnik 1 przy  $x^k$ . Zauważmy, że jeśli  $\{P_k\}$  jest dowolnym ciągiem wielomianów ortogonalnych w tej przestrzeni i  $P_k(x) = a_k x^k + \dots$   $(k \geqslant 0)$ , to  $P_k = a_k \bar{P}_k$   $(k \geqslant 0)$ .

wieny, we not [-11] i do

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
 wielomiany  $T_K(x)$ 

so ortogonalne (7.1)

## Twierdzenie

Wielomiany ortogonalne  $\{\bar{P}_k\}$  spełniają związek rekurencyjny

$$\bar{P}_0(x) = 1, \tag{3}$$

$$\bar{P}_1(x) = x - c_1,\tag{4}$$

$$\bar{P}_k(x) = (x - c_k)\bar{P}_{k-1}(x) - d_k\bar{P}_{k-2}(x)$$
  $(k = 2, 3, ...), (5)$ 

gdzie

$$c_k = \langle x\bar{P}_{k-1}, \bar{P}_{k-1} \rangle / \langle \bar{P}_{k-1}, \bar{P}_{k-1} \rangle \qquad (k = 1, 2, ...),$$
 (6)

$$d_k = \langle \bar{P}_{k-1}, \bar{P}_{k-1} \rangle / \langle \bar{P}_{k-2}, \bar{P}_{k-2} \rangle \qquad (k = 2, 3, \ldots).$$
 (7)

many zatem 
$$T_k(x)=2^{k-1}T_k(x) = 60$$
 The major wspotezynnik wiodogy rowny  $2^{k-1}$ 

Soukarry Statych 
$$C_{k}$$
 i  $d_{k}$ . marry

$$\forall k \quad C_{k} = \frac{\langle \times T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle}{\langle T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}}\right)^{2} \langle \times T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle}{\left(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}}\right)^{2} \langle T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \langle 2 \times T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle}{\langle T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} \langle T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} < T_{k} + T_{k-2}, T_{k-1} >}{< T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} >} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[ < T_{k}, T_{k-1} > + < T_{k-2}, T_{k-1} >}{< T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} >} \right] = 0$$

oraz 
$$d_{k} = \frac{\langle \overline{T}_{k-1}, \overline{T}_{k-1} \rangle}{\langle \overline{T}_{k-2}, \overline{T}_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}}\right)^{2} \langle T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle}{\left(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}}\right)^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}{(\frac{1}{2^{k-2}})^{2} \langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\langle T_{k-1}, T_{k-1} \rangle}{\langle T_{k-2}, T_{k-2} \rangle} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\overline{\Gamma/2}}{\overline{\Gamma/2}} = \frac{1}{4} , \quad \partial_2 = \frac{\langle T_1, T_1 \rangle}{\langle T_{0_1}, T_0 \rangle} = \frac{\overline{\Sigma}}{\overline{\Sigma}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

zoten 
$$\overline{T}_0=1$$
  $\overline{T}_1(x)=x$ 

$$\overline{T}_k(x)=x\overline{T}_{k-1}(x)-\chi_k\overline{T}_{k-2}(x), \text{ gdzie}$$

$$\chi_2=\frac{1}{2}, \chi_k=\frac{1}{4} \text{ dia } k \neq 2$$