

TD: Polynômes orthogonaux

1.1.a) Par récurrence sur n , $n=0$ O.K.

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N} + q$. les propriétés sont vérifiées

pour (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n)

(P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n) libre car orthogonale,
c'est une base de $\mathbb{R}_n[X]$ qui est un hyperplan
de $\mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$.

Soit $P_{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$ t.q. $P_{n+1} \perp \text{Vect}(P_0, \dots, P_n)$,

si $\deg P_{n+1} < n+1$, $P_{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}_n[X]$ absurdé!

D'où, le résultat.

b) Récurrence : $n=0$ O.K.

On suppose $Q_k = d_k P_k$, $d_k \neq 0$, $k=0, \dots, n$

de là $H = \text{Vect}(P_0, \dots, P_n) = \text{Vect}(Q_0, \dots, Q_n)$

hyperplan de $\mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$ et $P_{n+1} \perp H$, $Q_{n+1} \perp H$
dans $\mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$

$\exists d_{n+1} \neq 0$, $Q_{n+1} = d_{n+1} P_{n+1}$.

c) Si $P_n = (X-\alpha) Q$, $Q \in \text{Vect}(P_0, \dots, P_{n-1})$

donc $\langle P_n | Q \rangle = 0$

$$\int_I (t-\alpha) \underbrace{\omega(t) Q^2(t)}_0 dt$$

sauf sur un nombre fini de points.

donc $(X-\alpha)$ change de signe dans $\overset{\circ}{I}$

On suppose $P = (AX^2 + BX + C) Q$

avec $AX^2 + BX + C = A(X-\beta)(X-\bar{\beta})$, $\beta \in \mathbb{C} / \mathbb{R}$

ou $A(X-\alpha)^2$

Or $\langle P | Q \rangle = 0$

donc $(AX^2 + BX + C)$ change de signe ABS!

D'où, P_n est scindé à racines simples, et les
racines sont dans $\overset{\circ}{I}$.

$$d) P_{n+1}(x) = (a_n x + b_n) P_n - c_n P_{n-1} + a_{n-2} P_{n-2} + \dots + a_0 P_0$$

base de $R_n[x]$

$$k \leq n-2 \quad \langle P_k | P_{n+1} - a_n x P_n \rangle$$

$$= a_k \langle P_k | P_n \rangle \quad \text{par orthogonalité}$$

$$\text{et} \quad \langle P_k | P_{n+1} - a_n x P_n \rangle$$

$$= -a_n \langle P_k | x P_n \rangle = -a_n \langle x P_k | P_n \rangle = 0$$

car $\deg(x P_k) \leq n-1$

$$\text{Reste } a_k \underbrace{\langle P_k | P_k \rangle}_{>0} = 0, \quad a_k = 0$$

$$e) L_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \quad I = [-1, 1] \quad w = 1$$

$$m < n \quad \langle L_m | L_n \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+m} n! m!} \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{\frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n)}_{m'} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d^m}{dx^m} ((x^2 - 1)^m)}_n dt$$

$$= " \left(\underbrace{\left[\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \right]}_{0} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d^m}{dx^m} ((x^2 - 1)^m)}_n \right) \Big|_{-1}^1,$$

0 car 1 et (-1) sont racines de multiplicité n

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} ((x^2 - 1)^m) dx$$

! m IPP successives

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+m} n! m!} (-1)^{m+1} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n-(m+1)}}{dx^{n-(m+1)}} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \underbrace{\frac{d^{2m+1}}{dx^{2m+1}} ((x^2 - 1)^m)}_{=0 \text{ (degré)}} dx$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle L_n, L_n \rangle &= \left(\frac{1}{2^n n!} \right)^2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2 - 1)^n) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2^n n!} \right)^2 (-1)^n \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1)^n \underbrace{\frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} ((x^2 - 1)^n)}_{(2n)!} dx \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_0^\pi \underbrace{(\cos^2 t - 1)^n}_{(-1)^n \sin^{2n}(t)} (-\sin t) dt \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_0^\pi \underbrace{\sin^{2n+1}(t)}_{2 I_{2n+1}} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{2n+1} = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{2n-1} = \frac{(2n) \dots (2)}{(2n+1) \dots (3)} 1 = \frac{(2^n n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\langle L_n | L_n \rangle = \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}}, \quad \| L_n \|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{2n+1}}}$$

$$1.2.a) \int_a^b f^2 \omega = \langle f, f \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \langle f, P_n \rangle^2 \quad (?)$$

$f \in \overline{R[X]}$ pour $\| \cdot \|_2$ car c'est vrai pour $\| \cdot \|_\infty$ et on est sur un segment.
Pascal.

$$(b) i) L_i = \prod_{k \neq i}^m \frac{(X - x_k)}{(x_i - x_k)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

Soit $Q \in R_{2n-1}[X]$

Divisions euclidiennes par P_n

$$Q = SP_n + R, \quad R \in R_{n-1}[X]$$

$$\deg(Q) = \deg(SP_n) = n + \deg S$$

D'anc, $\deg S \leq n-1$.

$$\bullet Q(x_i) = R(x_i)$$

$$\bullet R \in R_{n-1}[X] \text{ donc } R = \sum_{i=1}^m R(x_i) L_i = \sum_{i=1}^m Q(x_i) L_i$$

$$\int_a^b Q(t) w(t) dt = \langle P_n, S \rangle + \int_a^b R w$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n Q(x_i) \underbrace{\int_a^b L_i(t) w(t) dt}_{\lambda_i}$$

ii) $Q = \prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n \frac{(x-x_k)^2}{(x_i-x_k)^2}$

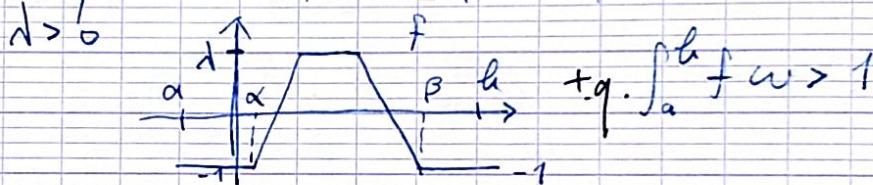
$$0 < \int_a^b Q w = \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{Q(x_k)}_{1 \text{ si } k=i} \underbrace{\lambda_k}_{0 \text{ sinon}}$$

c) $A = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} Z(P_n)$

Par l'absurde, $x \in [a, b] \setminus \bar{A}$

$$\exists r > 0, ([x-r, x+r] \cap I) \cap A = \emptyset$$

On prend $\alpha, \beta \in I$, $\alpha < \beta + q$. $[\alpha, \beta] \subset I \setminus A$



$$P \in \text{GRE}[x] + q. \quad \|P-f\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \|P-f\|_\infty \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall x \notin [\alpha, \beta], \quad P(x) \leq -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \\ \int_a^b P w \geq \frac{1}{2} > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$N = \deg P \quad (x_1, \dots, x_N) \in Z(P_N)$

$$0 < \int_a^b P w = \sum_{k=1}^N \underbrace{P(x_k)}_{< 0} \cdot \underbrace{\lambda_k}_{> 0} < 0 \quad \text{Contradiction!}$$

$$\int_a^b P w = \int_a^b (P-f) w + \underbrace{\int_a^b f w}_{> 1}$$

$$2. \quad w(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}, \text{ pour } n \neq m$$

$$\text{a)} \quad \langle P_n | P_m \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (-1)^{m+n} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m)} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n)} dt$$

$$\rightarrow \deg P_n = n:$$

$$n=0 \quad OK.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Réc: } P_{m+1}(t) &= (-1)^{m+1} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m+1)} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \\ &= (-1)^{m+1} \times (-t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m)} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \\ &= (-1)^m \times \left(t (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m)} + m (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m-1)} \right) e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{m+1}(t) = t P_m(t) - m P_{m-1}(t)$$

\rightarrow Il suffit de montrer si $k < m$, $\langle t^k | P_m \rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^k P_m(t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt &= (-1)^m \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^k (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m)} dt \\ &= (-1)^m \left(\underbrace{\left[t^k (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m-1)} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty}}_{=0} - k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^{k-1} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m-1)} dt \right) \\ &= \dots = (-1)^{n+k} k! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n+k)} dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$k=n, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^n P_n(t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot n!$$

$$\textcircled{O} \quad P_n(t) = t^n + Q(t), \quad \deg Q \leq n-1$$

$$\rightarrow \langle P_n | P_n \rangle = \langle P_n | t^n \rangle = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot n!$$

b) PSE. Par produit de Cauchy ACV :

$$e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}} = e^{ux} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{u^k}{k!} x^k \right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^l u^l}{2^l l!} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\underbrace{\sum_{k+l=n} (-1)^l \frac{x^k}{k! 2^l l!}}_{H_n(x)} \right) u^n \quad \deg H_n = n$$

Méthode 1 :

$$\left(e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}}\right)'_u = (x-u) e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}}$$

On développe \rightarrow identification

donc $\frac{H_n}{n!} : H_{n+1} = xH_n - nH_{n-1}$

Méthode 2 : $e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{(x-u)^2}{2}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = f$

$$\frac{H_n(x)}{n!} = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n f}{dx^n}(0) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}\right) \cdot (-1)^n$$

(... à vérifier)

$$H_{n+1}' = (n+1)H_n \quad \text{d)} \quad \langle S_1 \rangle_w = S_0 \quad (\text{évaluation en } 0)$$

$$f) f: e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}} = e^{ux} \cdot e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = (x-u) e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}}$$

$$\sum H_{n+1}(x) \frac{u^n}{n!} = (x-u) \sum H_n(x) \frac{u^n}{n!}$$

$$= \sum x H_n(x) \frac{u^n}{n!} - \sum H_{n-1}(x) \frac{u^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$\sum (H_n(x)x - H_{n+1}(x)) \frac{u^n}{n!} = \sum H_n(x) \frac{u^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$x H_0(x) - H_1(x) = 0$$

$$n \geq 1, \quad x H_n(x) - H_{n+1}(x) = n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$H_{n+1}(x) = x H_n(x) - n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = u e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}}$$

$$\sum H_n'(x) \frac{u^n}{n!} = \sum H_n(x) \frac{u^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$n \geq 1, \quad H_n'(x) = n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{n+1}'(x) = H_n(x) + x H_n'(x) - n H_{n-1}'(x) \\ H_n''(x) = n H_{n-1}'(x) \end{cases}$$

$$(n+1) H_n(x) = H_n(x) + x H_n'(x) - H_n''(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow H_n'' - x H_n' + n H_n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g) \quad \phi_n' &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n'(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n(x) \\
 \phi_n'' &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n''(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n'(x) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n(x) \\
 &\quad + \frac{x^2}{4} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n'(x) \\
 \phi_n'' - \frac{x^2}{4} \phi_n &+ \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \phi_n \\
 &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(H_n''(x) - x H_n'(x) + \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right) H_n(x) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{x^2}{4} H_n(x) + \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) H_n(x) \right) \\
 &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(H_n''(x) - x H_n'(x) + n H_n(x) \right) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h) \quad E \psi &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi + V \psi \\
 \left(E - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2\right) \psi &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi''
 \end{aligned}$$

On pose $\psi_n(x) = \phi_n(\alpha x)$, $\psi_n'(x) = \phi_n'(\alpha x) \alpha$,
 $\psi_n''(x) = \phi_n''(\alpha x) \alpha^2 = \alpha^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \phi_n(\alpha x)$

$$\left(E - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2\right) \phi_n(\alpha x) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \alpha^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \phi_n(\alpha x)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{8m} x^2 + \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \alpha^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}$$

E est fixé, $\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 = \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{8m} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}$

$$E = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{4m^2\omega^2}{\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} =$$

On obtient exactement n racines distinctes.
 Un état stationnaire ne peut pas exister entre deux états stationnaires dont les nombres de zeros sont consécutifs.