

Appendice 2

LES POLYNOMES ORTHOGONAUX

CLASSIQUES

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2.1 Relations de récurrence

DEFINITION Soit $X \subset \mathbb{R}$ et μ une intégrales de Radon telle que, pour tout $k \in \mathbb{N}$, on ait

$$\int |\text{id}|^k d\mu < \infty .$$

On dit que $(p_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ est un *système de polynômes orthogonaux* par rapport à μ si, pour tout $k \in \mathbb{N}$, on a

- (a) $p_k \in \mathcal{P}_k$, le sous-espace vectoriel des polynômes de degré $\leq k$,
- (b) $p_{k+1} \perp \mathcal{P}_k$.

Soit J un intervalle ouvert de \mathbb{R} et $\rho : J \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$. On dit que ρ est un *poids* si

$$\int |\text{id}|^k \cdot \rho d\lambda_J < \infty$$

pour tout $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Nous utiliserons, pour tout $z \in \mathbb{C}$, la notation $z! := \Gamma(z + 1)$ et rappelons la définition du coefficient binomial généralisé

$$\binom{z}{k} = \prod_{l=1}^k \frac{z - l + 1}{l} \quad \text{pour tout } k \in \mathbb{N} .$$

THEOREME Il existe une *relation de récurrence* de la forme

$$\text{id} \cdot p_k = a_k \cdot p_{k+1} + b_k \cdot p_k + c_k \cdot p_{k-1} ,$$

en ayant posé $p_{-1} = 0$. En outre si $p_0 = g_0 \cdot 1$, $\tilde{g}_0 = 0$ et

$$p_k \in g_k \cdot \text{id}^k + \tilde{g}_k \cdot \text{id}^{k-1} + \mathcal{P}_{k-2} \quad \text{pour tout } k \in \mathbb{N}^* ,$$

on a $g_k \neq 0$ et

$$a_k = \frac{g_k}{g_{k+1}} , \quad b_k = \frac{\tilde{g}_k}{g_k} - \frac{\tilde{g}_{k+1}}{g_{k+1}} , \quad c_k = \frac{\|p_k\|_{2,\mu}}{\|p_{k-1}\|_{2,\mu}} \cdot a_{k-1} .$$

pour tout $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Si le système est orthonormé, alors

$$c_k = a_{k-1} .$$

2.2 Polynômes orthogonaux classiques

Les polynômes classiques orthogonaux sont caractérisés par le

THEOREME Soient $\rho : J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ un poids et $(p_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ un système de polynômes orthogonaux associé à ρ . Les propriétés suivantes sont équivalentes :

(i) $(p_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ est équivalent, i.e. après une transformation affine et une renormalisation, à un système classique de polynômes.

(ii) **Formule de Rodrigues**

Le poids ρ est indéfiniment dérivable, il existe un polynôme $p > 0$ sur J sans racine multiple tel que $p = 0$ sur ∂J et une suite $(d_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ tels que

$$p_k = \frac{1}{d_k \cdot \rho} \cdot \partial^k (\rho \cdot p^k) \quad \text{pour tout } k \in \mathbb{N} .$$

(iii) **Equation différentielle de type hypergéométrique**

Le poids ρ est continûment dérivable, il existe un polynôme $p > 0$ sur J de degré ≤ 2 sans racine multiple tel que $p = 0$ sur ∂J et une suite $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$ tels que, pour tout $k \in \mathbb{N}$, on ait

$$Lp_k := -\frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \partial (\rho \cdot p \cdot \partial p_k) = \lambda_k \cdot p_k$$

ou bien

$$p \cdot \partial^2 p_k + q \cdot \partial p_k + \lambda_k \cdot p_k = 0 ,$$

où

$$q := \frac{\partial (\rho \cdot p)}{\rho} .$$

Dans ce cas q est un polynôme de degré 1 ,

$$\lambda_k = -k \cdot \left[\partial q + \frac{k-1}{2} \cdot \partial^2 p \right]$$

et les constantes sont données dans la table qui suit :

	Jacobi $J_k^{(\alpha, \beta)}$	Laguerre $L_k^{(\alpha)}$	Hermite H_k
J	$] -1, 1 [$	$] 0, \infty [$	$] -\infty, \infty [$
ρ	$(1 - \text{id})^\alpha \cdot (1 + \text{id})^\beta$ $\alpha, \beta > -1$	$\text{id}^\alpha \cdot e^{-\text{id}}$ $\alpha > -1$	$e^{-\text{id}^2}$

	Jacobi $J_k^{(\alpha,\beta)}$	Laguerre $L_k^{(\alpha)}$	Hermite H_k
Normalisation	$J_k^{(\alpha,\beta)}(1) = \binom{\alpha+k}{k}$	$L_k^{(\alpha)}(0) = \binom{\alpha+k}{k}$	$H_k \in 2^k \cdot \text{id}^k + \mathcal{P}_{k-1}$
g_k	$\frac{1}{2^k} \cdot \binom{\alpha + \beta + 2k}{k}$	$\frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$	2^k
$\ p_k\ _{2,\rho}^2$	$\frac{2^{\alpha+\beta+1} \cdot (\alpha+k)! \cdot (\beta+k)!}{(\alpha+\beta+2k+1) \cdot k! \cdot (\alpha+\beta+k)!}$	$\frac{(\alpha+k)!}{k!}$	$\sqrt{\pi} \cdot 2^k \cdot k!$
a_k	$\frac{2(k+1)(\alpha+\beta+k+1)}{(\alpha+\beta+2k+1)(\alpha+\beta+2k+2)}$	$-(k+1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
c_k	$\frac{2(\alpha+k)(\beta+k)}{(\alpha+\beta+2k)(\alpha+\beta+2k+1)}$	$-(\alpha+k)$	k
\tilde{g}_k	$-\frac{(\beta-\alpha)}{2^k \cdot (k-1)!} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+\beta+2k-1)!}{(\alpha+\beta+k)!}$	$\frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\alpha+k)}{(k-1)!}$	0
b_k	$\frac{\beta^2 - \alpha^2}{(\alpha+\beta+2k)(\alpha+\beta+2k+2)}$	$\alpha+2k+1$	0
p	$1 - \text{id}^2$	id	1
d_k	$(-1)^k \cdot 2^k \cdot k!$	$k!$	$(-1)^k$
λ_k	$k \cdot (\alpha+\beta+k+1)$	k	$2k$
q	$\beta - \alpha - (\alpha+\beta+2) \cdot \text{id}$	$\alpha+1 - \text{id}$	$-2 \cdot \text{id}$

2.3 Polynômes de Jacobi spéciaux

Legendre :

$$P_k = J_k^{(0,0)} .$$

Tchebycheff :

$$1^{\text{e}} \text{ espèce } T_k = \frac{1}{\binom{-\frac{1}{2}+k}{k}} \cdot J_k^{(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})} .$$

$$2^{\text{e}} \text{ espèce } U_k = \frac{k+1}{\binom{\frac{1}{2}+k}{k}} \cdot J_k^{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} .$$

Gegenbauer ou ultrasphériques :

$$G_k^{(\gamma)} = \frac{\binom{2\gamma+k-1}{k}}{\binom{\gamma-\frac{1}{2}+k}{k}} \cdot J_k^{(\gamma-\frac{1}{2}, \gamma-\frac{1}{2})} \quad \text{pour } 0 \neq \gamma > -\frac{1}{2} .$$

et

$$G_k^{(0)} = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot G_k^{(\gamma)} .$$

Les valeurs des différentes constantes sont données dans la table suivante :

	P_k	T_k	U_k	$G_k^{(\gamma)}$
ρ	1	$(1 - \text{id}^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$(1 - \text{id}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$(1 - \text{id}^2)^{\gamma-\frac{1}{2}}$
Normalisation en 1	1	1	$k+1$	$\binom{2\gamma+k-1}{k}$ si $\gamma \neq 0$ 1 si $k=0$ si $\gamma = 0$ $\frac{2}{k}$ sinon
$\ p_k\ _{2,\rho}$	$\frac{2}{2k+1}$	π si $k=0$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$ si $k>0$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi 2^{1-2\gamma} \Gamma(2\gamma+k)}{(\gamma+k) \cdot k! \cdot \Gamma(\gamma)^2}$ si $\gamma \neq 0$ $\frac{2}{k^2}$ si $k=0$ si $\gamma = 0$ $\frac{2\pi}{k^2}$ sinon
a_k	$\frac{k+1}{2k+1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{k+1}{2(\gamma+k)}$
c_k	$\frac{k}{2k+1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2\gamma+k-1}{2(\gamma+k)}$

	P_k	T_k	U_k	$G_k^{(\gamma)}$
b_k	0	0	0	0
d_k	$(-1)^k 2^k \cdot k!$	$\frac{(-1)^k \cdot 2^k \cdot \Gamma(k + \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	$\frac{(-1)^k \cdot 2^{k+1} \cdot \Gamma(k + \frac{1}{2})}{(k+1) \cdot \sqrt{\pi}}$	$\frac{(-1)^k \cdot 2^k \cdot k! \cdot \Gamma(2\gamma) \Gamma(\gamma + k + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(2\gamma + k) \Gamma(\gamma + \frac{1}{2})}$
λ_k	$k \cdot (k + 1)$	k^2	$k(k + 2)$	$k(2\gamma + k)$

2.4 Fonctions génératrices

Il est souvent utile de connaître la *fonction génératrice* associée à un système de polynômes orthogonaux $(p_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ et une suite $(\rho_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ convenable, que l'on introduit pour renormaliser les polynômes. Elle est définie par

$$\Phi(x, z) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \rho_k \cdot p_k(x) \cdot z^k$$

pour tout $x \in J$ et $|z| < R$. En utilisant la théorie des fonctions on peut montrer que l'on a

	ρ_k	$\Phi(x, z)$	R
Jacobi $J_k^{(\alpha, \beta)}$	$2^{-(\alpha+\beta)}$	$\frac{(1-z+\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2})^{-\alpha} \cdot (1+z+\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2})^{-\beta}}{\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2}}$	1
Laguerre $L_k^{(\alpha)}$	1	$\frac{e^{xz/(z-1)}}{(1-z)^{\alpha+1}}$	1
Hermite H_k	$\frac{1}{k!}$	e^{2xz-z^2}	∞
Legendre P_k	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2}}$	1
Tchebycheff T_k	1	$\frac{(1-xz)}{1-2xz+z^2}$	1
Tchebycheff U_k	1	$\frac{1}{1-2xz+z^2}$	1
Gegenbauer $G_k^{(\gamma)}$	1	$\frac{1}{(1-2xz+z^2)^\gamma}$ si $\gamma \neq 0$ $-\ln(1-2xz+z^2)$ si $\gamma = 0$	1

2.5 Polynômes de Jacobi

$$J(k, \alpha, \beta, x) = \frac{(1-x)^{-\alpha} \cdot (1+x)^{-\beta}}{(-1)^k \cdot 2^k \cdot k!} \cdot D_{x^k} \left((1-x)^\alpha \cdot (1+x)^\beta \cdot (1-x^2)^k \right)$$

$$J(0, \alpha, \beta, x) = 1$$

$$J(1, \alpha, \beta, x) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta + 2) x + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \beta)$$

$$J(2, \alpha, \beta, x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (\alpha + \beta + 4) (\alpha + \beta + 3) x^2 + \frac{1}{4} (\alpha + \beta + 3) (\alpha - \beta) x + \frac{1}{8} (\alpha - \beta)^2 - \frac{1}{8} (\alpha + \beta) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$J(3, \alpha, \beta, x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{48} (\alpha + \beta + 6) (\alpha + \beta + 5) (\alpha + \beta + 4) x^3 + \frac{1}{16} (\alpha + \beta + 5) (\alpha + \beta + 4) (\alpha - \beta) x^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{16} (\alpha + \beta + 4) ((\alpha - \beta)^2 - (\alpha + \beta) - 6) x + \frac{1}{48} (\alpha - \beta) ((\alpha - \beta)^2 - 3(\alpha + \beta) - 16)$$

$$J(4, \alpha, \beta, x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{384} (\alpha + \beta + 8) (\alpha + \beta + 7) (\alpha + \beta + 6) (\alpha + \beta + 5) x^4$$

$$+ \frac{1}{96} (\alpha + \beta + 7) (\alpha + \beta + 6) (\alpha + \beta + 5) (\alpha - \beta) x^3$$

$$+ \frac{1}{64} (\alpha + \beta + 6) (\alpha + \beta + 5) ((\alpha - \beta)^2 - (\alpha + \beta) - 8) x^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{96} (\alpha + \beta + 5) (\alpha - \beta) ((\alpha - \beta)^2 - 3(\alpha + \beta) - 22) x$$

$$+ \frac{1}{384} (\alpha - \beta)^4 - \frac{1}{64} (\alpha + \beta) (\alpha - \beta)^2 - \frac{37}{384} (\alpha - \beta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta + \frac{7}{64} (\alpha + \beta) + \frac{3}{8}$$

2.6 Polynômes de Laguerre

$$L(k, \alpha, x) = \frac{x^{-\alpha} \cdot e^x}{k!} \cdot D_{x^k} (x^\alpha \cdot e^{-x} \cdot x^k)$$

$$L(0, \alpha, x) = 1$$

$$L(1, \alpha, x) = -x + \alpha + 1$$

$$L(2, \alpha, x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (\alpha + 2)x + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + 2)(\alpha + 1)$$

$$L(3, \alpha, x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + 3)x^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)x + \frac{1}{6}(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)(\alpha + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(4, \alpha, x) &= \\ &= \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}(\alpha + 4)x^3 + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)x^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{6}(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)x + \frac{1}{24}(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)(\alpha + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(5, \alpha, x) &= \\ &= -\frac{1}{120}x^5 + \frac{1}{24}(\alpha + 5)x^4 - \frac{1}{12}(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)x^3 + \frac{1}{12}(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)x^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{24}(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)x + \frac{1}{120}(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)(\alpha + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(6, \alpha, x) &= \\ &= \frac{1}{720}x^6 - \frac{1}{120}(\alpha + 6)x^5 + \frac{1}{48}(\alpha + 6)(\alpha + 5)x^4 - \frac{1}{36}(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 6)x^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{48}(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 6)x^2 - \frac{1}{120}(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)(\alpha + 6)x \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{720}(\alpha + 6)(\alpha + 5)(\alpha + 4)(\alpha + 3)(\alpha + 2)(\alpha + 1) \end{aligned}$$

2.7 Polynômes de Hermite

$$H(k, x) = (-1)^k \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot D_{x^k} \left(e^{-x^2} \right)$$

$$H(0, x) = 1$$

$$H(1, x) = 2x$$

$$H(2, x) = 4x^2 - 2$$

$$H(3, x) = 8x^3 - 12x$$

$$H(4, x) = 16x^4 - 48x^2 + 12$$

$$H(5, x) = 32x^5 - 160x^3 + 120x$$

$$H(6, x) = 64x^6 - 480x^4 + 720x^2 - 120$$

$$H(7, x) = 128x^7 - 1344x^5 + 3360x^3 - 1680x$$

$$H(8, x) = 256x^8 - 3584x^6 + 13440x^4 - 13440x^2 + 1680$$

$$H(9, x) = 512x^9 - 9216x^7 + 48384x^5 - 80640x^3 + 30240x$$

$$H(10, x) = 1024x^{10} - 23040x^8 + 161280x^6 - 403200x^4 + 302400x^2 - 30240$$

$$H(11, x) =$$

$$= 2048x^{11} - 56320x^9 + 506880x^7 - 1774080x^5 + 2217600x^3 - 665280x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(12, x) &= \\
 &= 4096x^{12} - 135168x^{10} + 1520640x^8 - 7096320x^6 + 13305600x^4 - 7983360x^2 + 665280
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(13, x) &= \\
 &= 8192x^{13} - 319488x^{11} + 4392960x^9 - 26357760x^7 + 69189120x^5 - 69189120x^3 + 17297280x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(14, x) &= \\
 &= 16384x^{14} - 745472x^{12} + 12300288x^{10} - 92252160x^8 \\
 &+ 322882560x^6 - 484323840x^4 + 242161920x^2 - 17297280
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(15, x) &= \\
 &= 32768x^{15} - 1720320x^{13} + 33546240x^{11} - 307507200x^9 \\
 &+ 1383782400x^7 - 2905943040x^5 + 2421619200x^3 - 518918400x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(16, x) &= \\
 &= 65536x^{16} - 3932160x^{14} + 89456640x^{12} - 984023040x^{10} + 5535129600x^8 \\
 &- 15498362880x^6 + 19372953600x^4 - 8302694400x^2 + 518918400
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(17, x) &= \\
 &= 131072x^{17} - 8912896x^{15} + 233963520x^{13} - 3041525760x^{11} + 20910489600x^9 \\
 &- 75277762560x^7 + 131736084480x^5 - 94097203200x^3 + 17643225600x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(18, x) &= \\
 &= 262144x^{18} - 20054016x^{16} + 601620480x^{14} - 9124577280x^{12} + 75277762560x^{10} \\
 &- 338749931520x^8 + 790416506880x^6 - 846874828800x^4 + 317578060800x^2 - 17643225600
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(19, x) &= \\
 &= 524288x^{19} - 44826624x^{17} + 1524105216x^{15} - 26671841280x^{13} + 260050452480x^{11} \\
 &- 1430277488640x^9 + 4290832465920x^7 - 6436248698880x^5 + 4022655436800x^3 - 670442572800x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(20, x) &= \\ &= 1048576x^{20} - 99614720x^{18} + 3810263040x^{16} - 76205260800x^{14} + 866834841600x^{12} \\ &\quad - 5721109954560x^{10} + 21454162329600x^8 - 42908324659200x^6 + 40226554368000x^4 \\ &\quad - 13408851456000x^2 + 670442572800 \end{aligned}$$

2.8 Polynômes de Legendre

$$P(k, x) = \frac{1}{(-1)^k \cdot 2^k \cdot k!} \cdot D_{x^k} \left((1 - x^2)^k \right)$$

$$P(0, x) = 1$$

$$P(1, x) = x$$

$$P(2, x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(3, x) = \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$P(4, x) = \frac{35}{8}x^4 - \frac{15}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(5, x) = \frac{63}{8}x^5 - \frac{35}{4}x^3 + \frac{15}{8}x$$

$$P(6, x) = \frac{231}{16}x^6 - \frac{315}{16}x^4 + \frac{105}{16}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}$$

$$P(7, x) = \frac{429}{16}x^7 - \frac{693}{16}x^5 + \frac{315}{16}x^3 - \frac{35}{16}x$$

$$P(8, x) = \frac{6435}{128}x^8 - \frac{3003}{32}x^6 + \frac{3465}{64}x^4 - \frac{315}{32}x^2 + \frac{35}{128}$$

$$P(9, x) = \frac{12155}{128}x^9 - \frac{6435}{32}x^7 + \frac{9009}{64}x^5 - \frac{1155}{32}x^3 + \frac{315}{128}x$$

$$P(10, x) = \frac{46189}{256}x^{10} - \frac{109395}{256}x^8 + \frac{45045}{128}x^6 - \frac{15015}{128}x^4 + \frac{3465}{256}x^2 - \frac{63}{256}$$

$$P(11, x) = \frac{88179}{256}x^{11} - \frac{230945}{256}x^9 + \frac{109395}{128}x^7 - \frac{45045}{128}x^5 + \frac{15015}{256}x^3 - \frac{693}{256}x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(12, x) &= \\
 &= \frac{676039}{1024}x^{12} - \frac{969969}{512}x^{10} + \frac{2078505}{1024}x^8 - \frac{255255}{256}x^6 + \frac{225225}{1024}x^4 - \frac{9009}{512}x^2 + \frac{231}{1024}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(13, x) &= \\
 &= \frac{1300075}{1024}x^{13} - \frac{2028117}{512}x^{11} + \frac{4849845}{1024}x^9 - \frac{692835}{256}x^7 + \frac{765765}{1024}x^5 - \frac{45045}{512}x^3 + \frac{3003}{1024}x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(14, x) &= \\
 &= \frac{5014575}{2048}x^{14} - \frac{16900975}{2048}x^{12} + \frac{22309287}{2048}x^{10} - \frac{14549535}{2048}x^8 \\
 &\quad + \frac{4849845}{2048}x^6 - \frac{765765}{2048}x^4 + \frac{45045}{2048}x^2 - \frac{429}{2048}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(15, x) &= \\
 &= \frac{9694845}{2048}x^{15} - \frac{35102025}{2048}x^{13} + \frac{50702925}{2048}x^{11} - \frac{37182145}{2048}x^9 \\
 &\quad + \frac{14549535}{2048}x^7 - \frac{2909907}{2048}x^5 + \frac{255255}{2048}x^3 - \frac{6435}{2048}x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(16, x) &= \\
 &= \frac{300540195}{32768}x^{16} - \frac{145422675}{4096}x^{14} + \frac{456326325}{8192}x^{12} - \frac{185910725}{4096}x^{10} + \frac{334639305}{16384}x^8 \\
 &\quad - \frac{20369349}{4096}x^6 + \frac{4849845}{8192}x^4 - \frac{109395}{4096}x^2 + \frac{6435}{32768}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(17, x) &= \\
 &= \frac{583401555}{32768}x^{17} - \frac{300540195}{4096}x^{15} + \frac{1017958725}{8192}x^{13} - \frac{456326325}{4096}x^{11} + \frac{929553625}{16384}x^9 \\
 &\quad - \frac{66927861}{4096}x^7 + \frac{20369349}{8192}x^5 - \frac{692835}{4096}x^3 + \frac{109395}{32768}x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(18, x) &= \\
 &= \frac{2268783825}{65536}x^{18} - \frac{9917826435}{65536}x^{16} + \frac{4508102925}{16384}x^{14} - \frac{4411154475}{16384}x^{12} + \frac{5019589575}{32768}x^{10} \\
 &\quad - \frac{1673196525}{32768}x^8 + \frac{156165009}{16384}x^6 - \frac{14549535}{16384}x^4 + \frac{2078505}{65536}x^2 - \frac{12155}{65536}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& P(19, x) = \\
& = \frac{4418157975}{65536}x^{19} - \frac{20419054425}{65536}x^{17} + \frac{9917826435}{16384}x^{15} - \frac{10518906825}{16384}x^{13} + \frac{13233463425}{32768}x^{11} \\
& \quad - \frac{5019589575}{32768}x^9 + \frac{557732175}{16384}x^7 - \frac{66927861}{16384}x^5 + \frac{14549535}{65536}x^3 - \frac{230945}{65536}x \\
& P(20, x) = \\
& = \frac{34461632205}{262144}x^{20} - \frac{83945001525}{131072}x^{18} + \frac{347123925225}{262144}x^{16} - \frac{49589132175}{32768}x^{14} + \frac{136745788725}{131072}x^{12} \\
& \quad - \frac{29113619535}{65536}x^{10} + \frac{15058768725}{131072}x^8 - \frac{557732175}{32768}x^6 + \frac{334639305}{262144}x^4 - \frac{4849845}{131072}x^2 + \frac{46189}{262144}
\end{aligned}$$

2.9 Polynômes de Tchebycheff

1^e espèce

$$T(k, x) = \binom{-\frac{1}{2} + k}{k}^{-1} \cdot J\left(k, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, x\right)$$

$$T(1, x) = 1$$

$$T(1, x) = x$$

$$T(2, x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$T(3, x) = 4x^3 - 3x$$

$$T(4, x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$$

$$T(5, x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x$$

$$T(6, x) = 32x^6 - 48x^4 + 18x^2 - 1$$

$$T(7, x) = 64x^7 - 112x^5 + 56x^3 - 7x$$

$$T(8, x) = 128x^8 - 256x^6 + 160x^4 - 32x^2 + 1$$

$$T(9, x) = 256x^9 - 576x^7 + 432x^5 - 120x^3 + 9x$$

$$T(10, x) = 512x^{10} - 1280x^8 + 1120x^6 - 400x^4 + 50x^2 - 1$$

$$T(11, x) = 1024x^{11} - 2816x^9 + 2816x^7 - 1232x^5 + 220x^3 - 11x$$

$$T(12, x) = 2048x^{12} - 6144x^{10} + 6912x^8 - 3584x^6 + 840x^4 - 72x^2 + 1$$

$$T(13, x) = 4096x^{13} - 13\,312x^{11} + 16\,640x^9 - 9984x^7 + 2912x^5 - 364x^3 + 13x$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(14, x) &= \\ &= 8192x^{14} - 28\,672x^{12} + 39\,424x^{10} - 26\,880x^8 + 9408x^6 - 1568x^4 + 98x^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(15, x) &= \\ &= 16\,384x^{15} - 61\,440x^{13} + 92\,160x^{11} - 70\,400x^9 + 28\,800x^7 - 6048x^5 + 560x^3 - 15x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(16, x) &= \\ &= 32\,768x^{16} - 131\,072x^{14} + 212\,992x^{12} - 180\,224x^{10} + 84\,480x^8 \\ &\quad - 21\,504x^6 + 2688x^4 - 128x^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(17, x) &= \\ &= 65\,536x^{17} - 278\,528x^{15} + 487\,424x^{13} - 452\,608x^{11} + 239\,360x^9 \\ &\quad - 71\,808x^7 + 11\,424x^5 - 816x^3 + 17x \end{aligned}$$

2^e espèce

$$U(k, x) = (k+1) \cdot \binom{\frac{1}{2} + k}{k}^{-1} \cdot J\left(k, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, x\right)$$

$$U(0, x) = 1$$

$$U(1, x) = 2x$$

$$U(2, x) = 4x^2 - 1$$

$$U(3, x) = 8x^3 - 4x$$

$$U(4, x) = 16x^4 - 12x^2 + 1$$

$$U(5, x) = 32x^5 - 32x^3 + 6x$$

$$U(6, x) = 64x^6 - 80x^4 + 24x^2 - 1$$

$$U(7, x) = 128x^7 - 192x^5 + 80x^3 - 8x$$

$$U(8, x) = 256x^8 - 448x^6 + 240x^4 - 40x^2 + 1$$

$$U(9, x) = 512x^9 - 1024x^7 + 672x^5 - 160x^3 + 10x$$

$$U(10, x) = 1024x^{10} - 2304x^8 + 1792x^6 - 560x^4 + 60x^2 - 1$$

$$U(11, x) = 2048x^{11} - 5120x^9 + 4608x^7 - 1792x^5 + 280x^3 - 12x$$

$$U(12, x) = 4096x^{12} - 11264x^{10} + 11520x^8 - 5376x^6 + 1120x^4 - 84x^2 + 1$$

$$U(13, x) = 8192x^{13} - 24576x^{11} + 28160x^9 - 15360x^7 + 4032x^5 - 448x^3 + 14x$$

$$U(14, x) =$$

$$16384x^{14} - 53248x^{12} + 67584x^{10} - 42240x^8 + 13440x^6 - 2016x^4 + 112x^2 - 1$$

$$U(15, x) =$$

$$= 32768x^{15} - 114688x^{13} + 159744x^{11} - 112640x^9 + 42240x^7 - 8064x^5 + 672x^3 - 16x$$

$$U(16, x) =$$

$$= 65536x^{16} - 245760x^{14} + 372736x^{12} - 292864x^{10} + 126720x^8 \\ - 29568x^6 + 3360x^4 - 144x^2 + 1$$

$$U(17, x) =$$

$$= 131072x^{17} - 524288x^{15} + 860160x^{13} - 745472x^{11} + 366080x^9 \\ - 101376x^7 + 14784x^5 - 960x^3 + 18x$$

2.10 Polynômes de Gegenbauer ou ultrasphériques

$$G(k, \gamma, x) = \frac{\Gamma(2\gamma + k) \cdot \Gamma(\gamma + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(2\gamma) \cdot \Gamma(\gamma + k + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot J\left(k, \gamma - \frac{1}{2}, \gamma - \frac{1}{2}, x\right)$$

$$G(0, \gamma, x) = 1$$

$$G(1, \gamma, x) = 2\gamma x$$

$$G(2, \gamma, x) = 2\gamma(\gamma + 1)x^2 - \gamma$$

$$G(3, \gamma, x) = \frac{4}{3}\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)x^3 - 2\gamma(\gamma + 1)x$$

$$G(4, \gamma, x) = \frac{2}{3}\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)(\gamma + 3)x^4 - 2\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)x^2 + 2(\gamma + 1)\gamma$$

$$G(5, \gamma, x) =$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)(\gamma + 3)(\gamma + 4)x^5$$

$$- \frac{4}{3}\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)(\gamma + 3)x^3 + \gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)x$$

$$G(6, \gamma, x) =$$

$$= \frac{4}{45}\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)(\gamma + 3)(\gamma + 4)(\gamma + 5)x^6$$

$$- \frac{2}{3}\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)(\gamma + 3)(\gamma + 4)x^4$$

$$+ \gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)(\gamma + 3)x^2 - \frac{1}{6}\gamma(\gamma + 1)(\gamma + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(7, \gamma, x) &= \\
&= \frac{8}{315} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) (\gamma + 4) (\gamma + 5) (\gamma + 6) x^7 \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{15} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) (\gamma + 4) (\gamma + 5) x^5 \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{3} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) (\gamma + 4) x^3 \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{3} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(8, \gamma, x) &= \\
&= \frac{2}{315} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) (\gamma + 4) (\gamma + 5) (\gamma + 6) (\gamma + 7) x^8 \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{45} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) (\gamma + 4) (\gamma + 5) (\gamma + 6) x^6 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) (\gamma + 4) (\gamma + 5) x^4 \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{3} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3) (\gamma + 4) x^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{24} \gamma (\gamma + 1) (\gamma + 2) (\gamma + 3)
\end{aligned}$$

Cas $\gamma = 0$:

$$F(k, x) = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2\gamma + k) \cdot \Gamma(\gamma + \frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(2\gamma) \cdot \Gamma(\gamma + k + \frac{1}{2})} \cdot J\left(k, \gamma - \frac{1}{2}, \gamma - \frac{1}{2}, x\right)$$

$$F(0, x) = 1$$

$$F(1, x) = 2x$$

$$F(2, x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$F(3, x) = \frac{8}{3}x^3 - 2x$$

$$F(4, x) = 4x^4 - 4x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F(5, x) = \frac{32}{5}x^5 - 8x^3 + 2x$$

$$F(6, x) = \frac{32}{3}x^6 - 16x^4 + 6x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$F(7, x) = \frac{128}{7}x^7 - 32x^5 + 16x^3 - 2x$$

$$F(8, x) = 32x^8 - 64x^6 + 40x^4 - 8x^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$