

$$-1 \left| 1 \right|_{\frac{2}{m}}^{\mathbb{C}} \left| dx \sqrt{1-x^2} \right|_{\lambda-1/2}$$

$$-1 \left| 1 \right|_{\frac{2}{m}}^{\mathbb{C}} \leftarrow -1 \left| 1 \right|_{\frac{2}{m}}^{\mathbb{C}}$$

$$(1-x^2) \uparrow - \underline{2\lambda+1} x \uparrow + n(n+2\lambda) \uparrow = 0 \text{ Geg}$$

$$(x^2-1) \uparrow + \underline{2\lambda+1} x \uparrow = \alpha(\alpha+2\lambda) \uparrow$$

$$\left[\frac{1-x}{2} \right]_{\lambda+1/2}^{-n|n+2\lambda} = (-1)^n \left[\frac{1+x}{2} \right]_{\lambda+1/2}^{-n|n+2\lambda} = \frac{2^n (\lambda)_n}{(2\lambda)_n} (x-1)_n \left[\frac{2}{1-x} \right]_{-2n-2\lambda+1}^{-n|-n-\lambda+1/2} = \left(\frac{1+x}{2} \right)_n \left[\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right]_{\lambda+1/2}^{-n|-n-\lambda+1/2} = {}^x C_n^\lambda$$

$$\left[\frac{1-x}{2} \right]_{\lambda+1/2}^{-\alpha|\alpha+2\lambda} = {}^x C_\alpha^\lambda$$

$$\left[x^2 \right]_{\lambda+\alpha+1}^{\lambda+\alpha/2|\lambda+\alpha/2+1/2} = {}^x D_\alpha^\lambda$$