

$$-1|1\substack{2 \\ \triangle_m}\mathbb{C}$$

$$dx\frac{\alpha}{1-x}\frac{\beta}{1+x}$$

$$-1|1\substack{2 \\ \triangle_m}\mathbb{C} \leftarrow -1|1\substack{2 \\ \triangle_m}\mathbb{C}$$

$$\left(1-x^2\right)\underline{1}+\overbrace{\beta-\alpha-\underline{\alpha+\beta+2x}}\underline{1}+n\left(n+\alpha+\beta+1\right)\underline{\imath}=0\text{ Jac}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^{-n} \boxed{\frac{1-x}{2}}_{\alpha+1} &= (-1)^n {}^{\alpha+1} \boxed{n+\beta+1}_{\beta+1} \boxed{\frac{1+x}{2}}_{\beta+1} = \left(\frac{1+x}{2}\right)^n \boxed{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}_{\alpha+1}^{-n|-n-\beta} \\ &= {}^{\alpha+1} \boxed{n+\beta+1}_{\beta+1} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n \boxed{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}_{\beta+1}^{-n|-n-\alpha} = {}^x P_n^{\alpha|\beta} \\ &\quad {}^{-n-\alpha-1} \boxed{\frac{2}{1-x}}_{2n+\alpha+\beta+2} {}^{-\beta} \boxed{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}_{\alpha+1}^{n+1|n+\alpha+1} = {}^x Q_n^{\alpha|\beta} \end{aligned}$$