

Some modifications of the Chebyshev measure and the corresponding orthogonal polynomials

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Repeated modifications for distinct and the same linear divisors have been studied by Gautschi in [1] and applied to generate special Gaussian rules for dealing with nearby poles. Among interesting examples, he considered the Szegő-Bernstein measure

$$d\mu_m(t) = \frac{1}{(c_1^2 - t^2)(c_2^2 - t^2) \cdots (c_m^2 - t^2)} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}, \quad -1 < t < 1,$$

with $c_k = 1 + 1/k > 1$ for each $k = 1, \dots, m$, and $m \leq 24$ (working in 52-digit arithmetic). This lecture is devoted to these problems by symbolic computation. In the case of identical quadratic divisors, $c^2 + t^2$ ($c > 0$), i.e., $d\mu_m(t) = \frac{1}{(c^2+t^2)^m} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ ($-1 < t < 1$), the moments $\mu_k^{(m)} = \int_{-1}^1 t^k d\mu_m(t)$ ($k \geq 0$) are $\mu_k^{(m)} = 0$ for odd k , and for even k they can be expressed in terms of the hypergeometric function

$$\mu_k^{(m)} = \pi \binom{k}{k/2} 2^{2m-k+1} \frac{X^m}{(1+X)^{2m}} {}_2F_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}, m; \frac{k}{2} + 1; \frac{4X}{(1+X)^2} \right),$$

where $c = \sinh \varphi$ and $a = 2c^2 + 1 = \cosh 2\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2\varphi} + e^{-2\varphi}) = \frac{1}{2}(X + X^{-1}) > 1$, $X = e^{-2\varphi}$. Here, evidently $0 < X < 1$.

For the coefficients $\beta_\nu^{(m)}$ in the recurrence relation for the corresponding orthogonal polynomials, we can obtain

$$\beta_\nu^{(m)} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \nu \geq m+2, \quad \beta_{m+1}^{(m)} = \frac{1}{4}(1+X^m), \quad \beta_m^{(m)} = \frac{1-X^{2m} + mX^{m-1}(1-X^2)}{4(1+X^m)},$$

etc. For distinct quadratic divisors, $c_\nu^2 + t^2$ ($c_\nu > 0$), $\nu = 1, \dots, m$, the corresponding recurrence coefficients can be expressed in terms of symmetric functions of $X_\nu = e^{-2\varphi_\nu}$, $\nu = 1, \dots, m$.

References

- [1] W. Gautschi, Repeated modifications of orthogonal polynomials by linear divisors, Numer. Algorithms **63** (2013), 369–383.