

Legendre,Chebychev polynomials

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From: Alex.Lupas (*alexandru.lupas_at_ulbsibiu.ro*)

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In the following, let us denote :

$SUM\{A_k\}:=A_1+A_2+\dots+A_n ; (n \geq 1)$

$P_n(x)=k_n \cdot [(x^2-1)^n]^{(n)}$, $P_n(1)=1$, be the Legendre polynomial
having the roots a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ;

$U_n(x)=\sin((n+1) \cdot \arccos(x)) / ((n+1) \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2})$, $U_n(1)=1$, be the Chebychev
polynomial of second kind with the roots

$b_k = \cos(k \cdot \pi / (n+1))$, k in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

[A.] I need elementary proofs of following identities /if true/:

(1) $P_n(b_k) = SUM\{(b_k)^n \cdot U_n((b_k)^2)\}$

(2) $U_n(a_k) = -SUM\{(b_k)^n \cdot U_n(a_k \cdot b_k)\}$

It's true that

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(1-2) $P_n(x) - U_n(x) = SUM\{(b_k)^n \cdot U_n(x \cdot b_k)\} ??$
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[B.] Let $c_k = \cos((2k-1)\pi / (2n))$, k in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, and denote

$Q_{\{2n\}}(x) := SUM\{ P_n(x^2 + (1-x^2) \cdot c_k) \}$.

It's true that $Q_{\{2n\}}(x)$ has only double roots ??