

*Seminario UAL*

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# A first study of Zeros of Classical Orthogonal Polynomial

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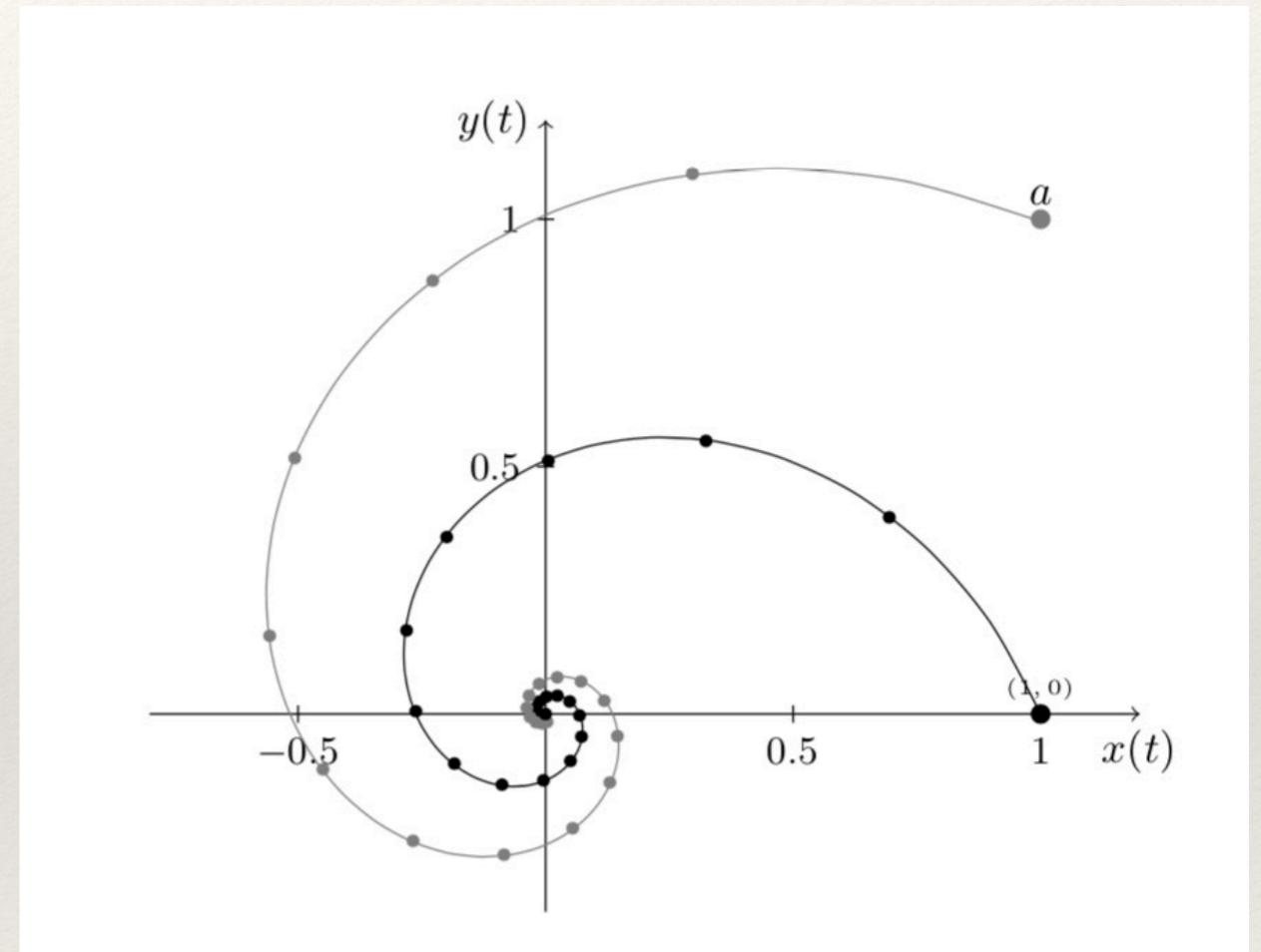


Almería, 8 de marzo de 2018

# Objetivos

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- ❖ Conexión de la cuadratura Gaussiana y los polinomios ortogonales en  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- ❖ Nuevas expresiones de los polinomios ortogonales.
- ❖ Ceros comunes.
- ❖ Entrelazamiento en  $\mathbb{C}$ .



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# La ortogonalidad

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- ❖ Comenzamos considerando un funcional lineal  $\mathbf{u}$ .
- ❖ Consideramos  $P_n = \text{ops}(\mathbf{u})$ .
- ❖ Asumimos que dicho funcional es hermitiano, por tanto satisface

$$xP_n(x) = \alpha_n P_{n+1}(x) + \beta_n P_n(x) + \gamma_n P_{n-1}(x), \quad n \geq 1,$$

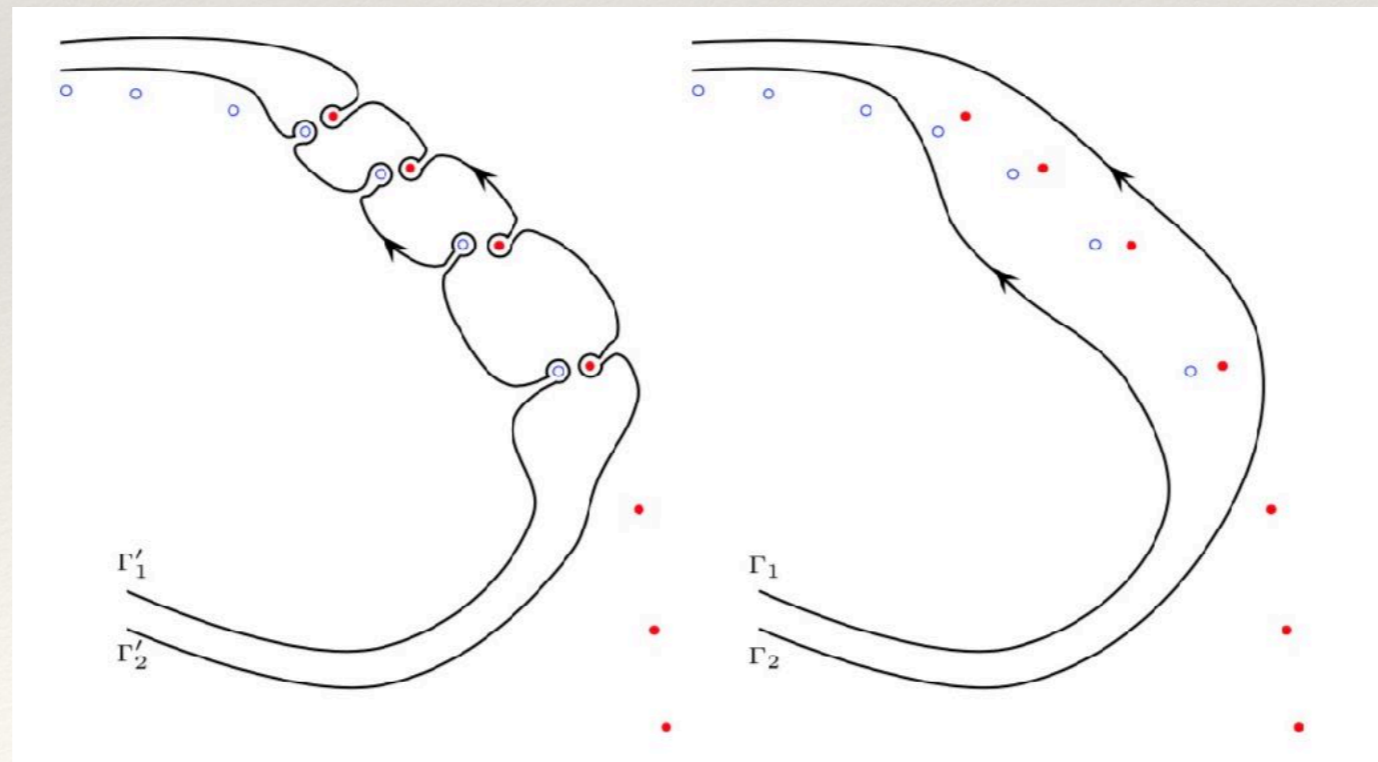
- ❖ Si los ceros de  $P_n$  son  $\{x_{n,j}\}_{j=1}^n$ , entonces para cada  $N$

$$\mathbf{u}_N = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{p'_N(x_{N,j})p_{N-1}(x_{N,j})} \delta_{x_{N,j}}$$

# ortogonalidad y cuadraturas

$$\langle \mathbf{u}, p \rangle = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{p(z)}{p_N(z)p_{N-1}(z)} dz$$

donde la curva tiene los ceros de  $P_n$  dentro y los ceros de  $P_{n+1}$  fuera.



# Representación matricial de los polinomios

**Theorem** Given a linear form  $\mathcal{L}$ , if  $\mathcal{L}$  is quasi-definite then for any  $0 \leq k \leq N$ , the following identity holds:

$$p_k(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_0 & \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_k \\ \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \mathbf{u}_3 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{k-1} & \mathbf{u}_k & \mathbf{u}_{k+1} & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{2k-1} \\ 1 & t & t^2 & \cdots & t^k \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots,$$

**Corollary** For  $0 \leq k \leq N$ , the Hankel matrix

$$H_k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_0 & \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_k \\ \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \mathbf{u}_3 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{k-1} & \mathbf{u}_k & \mathbf{u}_{k+1} & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{2k-1} \\ \mathbf{u}_k & \mathbf{u}_{k+1} & \mathbf{u}_{k+2} & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{2k} \end{bmatrix}$$

can be computed explicitly in terms of the zeros of  $p_N(x)$ .

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# Ceros comunes entre polinomios

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**Corollary** *A zero of  $p_N(z)$ ,  $x_{Nj}$  is a zero of  $p_k(s)$  if and only if*

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_0 & \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_k \\ \mathbf{u}_1 & \mathbf{u}_2 & \mathbf{u}_3 & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{k-1} & \mathbf{u}_k & \mathbf{u}_{k+1} & \cdots & \mathbf{u}_{2k-1} \\ 1 & x_{Nj} & x_{Nj}^2 & \cdots & x_{Nj}^k \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

# Entrelazamiento

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY  
Volume 100, Number 3, July 1987

## INTERLACING POLYNOMIALS

CHARLES R. JOHNSON

**THEOREM.** *If  $A$  is an  $n$ -by- $n$  Hermitian matrix, then*

$$\text{Int}(p_A(\lambda)) = F(\text{adj}(\lambda I - A)).$$

$$p_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$$

$$F(A) = \{x^* A x : x^* x = 1, x \in C^n\}.$$

$$\mathbf{A} \text{adj}(\mathbf{A}) = \det(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{I}.$$

¿Cómo puede extenderse este resultado?

# GRACIAS POR VUESTRA ATENCIÓN

CURVA DE PERSECUCIÓN, DEL TORO EN UN PAR DE BANDERILLAS.

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = y' = \frac{v_1 t - y}{1-x} \Rightarrow y' - xy' = v_1 t - y$$

Derivamos para eliminar  $t$ :

$$y'' - \cancel{y'} - xy'' = v_1 \frac{dt}{dx} - \cancel{y'}, \text{ como } \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dl} \cdot \frac{dl}{dx} = \frac{1}{v_2} \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

Obtenemos la Ecuación Diferencial de 2º orden Incompleta.

$$y''(1-x) = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \sqrt{1+(y')^2}$$

Integrando:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(1+x)^{1+k}}{1+k} - \frac{(1-x)^{1-k}}{1-k} \right] + C_2$$

$y$  objeto = 67 m.

$$k = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{30 \text{ km/h}}{60 \text{ km/h}}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{k}{1-k^2}$$

$$y = \frac{6 + \sqrt{(1-x)^3} - \sqrt{1-x}}{3}$$

