

**Math 210A, Fall 2009. Homework Assignment 4. Due Friday, November 20, 2009**

1. Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $a < b$ . Let  $f \in C[a, b]$ . Assume that

$$\int_a^b x^k f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{for all } k = 0, 1, \dots$$

Show that  $f(x) = 0$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ .

2. Verify that the Chebyshev polynomial  $T_n(x)$  satisfies the differential equation

$$(1 - x^2)T_n''(x) - xT_n'(x) + n^2T_n(x) = 0.$$

3. Prove the following properties of the Chebyshev Polynomials of second kind

$$U_n(x) = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin \theta}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots,$$

where  $x = \cos \theta$  ( $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ ):

- (1) *Recursion formula.*

$$\begin{aligned} U_0(x) &= 1, & U_1(x) &= 2x, \\ U_{n+1}(x) &= 2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x), & n &= 1, 2, \dots; \end{aligned}$$

- (2) *Orthogonality.*

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} U_m(x) U_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m \neq n, \\ \pi/2 & \text{if } m = n; \end{cases}$$

- (3) *Differential equations.*

$$(1 - x^2) U_n''(x) - 3xU_n'(x) + n(n+2)U_n(x) = 0 \quad n = 0, 1, \dots;$$

- (4) *Relations with the Chebyshev polynomials of first kind.*

$$\begin{aligned} nU_{n-1}(x) &= T_n'(x), & n &= 1, 2, \dots, \\ U_n(x) &= xU_{n-1}(x) + T_n(x), & n &= 1, 2, \dots; \end{aligned}$$

- (5) For each  $n \geq 0$ ,  $U_n$  is a polynomial of degree  $n$  with leading coefficient  $2^n$ . Moreover, if  $n$  is even (odd), then  $U_n$  is an even (odd) polynomial.

4. Let  $\mathbf{r}$  be a non-zero vector along the  $z$ -axis. Let  $\mathbf{r}'$  be any vector. Use the generating function for Legendre polynomials  $P_n(x)$  ( $n = 0, 1, \dots$ ) to show that

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} = \frac{1}{\max(|\mathbf{r}|, |\mathbf{r}'|)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\min(|\mathbf{r}|, |\mathbf{r}'|)}{\max(|\mathbf{r}|, |\mathbf{r}'|)} \right)^n P_n(\cos \theta),$$

where  $\theta$  is the polar angle of  $\mathbf{r}'$ .

5. Find the Fourier series expansion of the period function  $f$  defined by  $f(\theta) = -(\pi + \theta)/2$  if  $-\pi \leq \theta < 0$  and  $f(\theta) = (\pi - \theta)/2$  if  $0 < \theta \leq \pi$ .