

Generating Function for Legendre Polynomials

> Phi := (x,h) -> 1/sqrt(1-2*x*h+h^2);

$$\Phi := (x, h) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2 x h + h^2}} \quad (1)$$

> z:=taylor(Phi(x,h),h=0,7);

$$z := 1 + x h + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} x^2\right) h^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{2} x + \frac{5}{2} x^3\right) h^3 + \left(\frac{3}{8} - \frac{15}{4} x^2 + \frac{35}{8} x^4\right) h^4 + \left(\frac{15}{8} x - \frac{35}{4} x^3 + \frac{63}{8} x^5\right) h^5 + \left(-\frac{5}{16} + \frac{105}{16} x^2 - \frac{315}{16} x^4 + \frac{231}{16} x^6\right) h^6 + O(h^7) \quad (2)$$

> with(orthopoly);
P(6,x);

$$[G, H, L, P, T, U] \\ -\frac{5}{16} + \frac{231}{16} x^6 - \frac{315}{16} x^4 + \frac{105}{16} x^2 \quad (3)$$

Check of a few coefficients of h^l in Phi(x,h) being P_l(x)

> for j from 1 to 6 do
P(j,x)-coeff(z,h^j);
od;

$$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad (4)$$

To show coefficients of h^l in Phi(x,h) is P_l(x) up to a constant multiple

> (1-x^2)*diff(Phi(x,h),x\$2)-2*x*diff(Phi(x,h),x)+h*diff(h*Phi(x,h),h\$2);

$$\frac{3(1-x^2)h^2}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{5/2}} - \frac{2xh}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} + h \left(-\frac{-2x+2h}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{h(-2x+2h)^2}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{5/2}} - \frac{h}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} \right) \quad (5)$$

> expand(%);

$$\frac{3h^2}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{5/2}} - \frac{3h^2}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{6h^3x}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{5/2}} + \frac{3h^4}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{5/2}} \quad (6)$$

> simplify(%);

$$0 \quad (7)$$

Relation $(1-2*x*h+h^2)*diff(Phi(x,h),h) = (x-h)*Phi(x,h)$

```
> diff(Phi(x,h),h);
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$$-\frac{-x+h}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} \quad (8)$$

To show $x*P'_1 - P'_{1-1} = 1*P_1$

```
> x*diff(Phi(x,h),x) - diff(h*Phi(x,h),x) - h*diff(Phi(x,h),h);
```

$$\frac{xh}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{h^2}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h(-2x+2h)}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} \quad (9)$$

```
> expand(%);
```

$$0 \quad (10)$$

To show $P'_1 - x*P'_{1-1} = 1*P_{1-1}$

```
> diff(Phi(x,h),x) - x*diff(h*Phi(x,h),x) - h*diff(h*Phi(x,h),h);
```

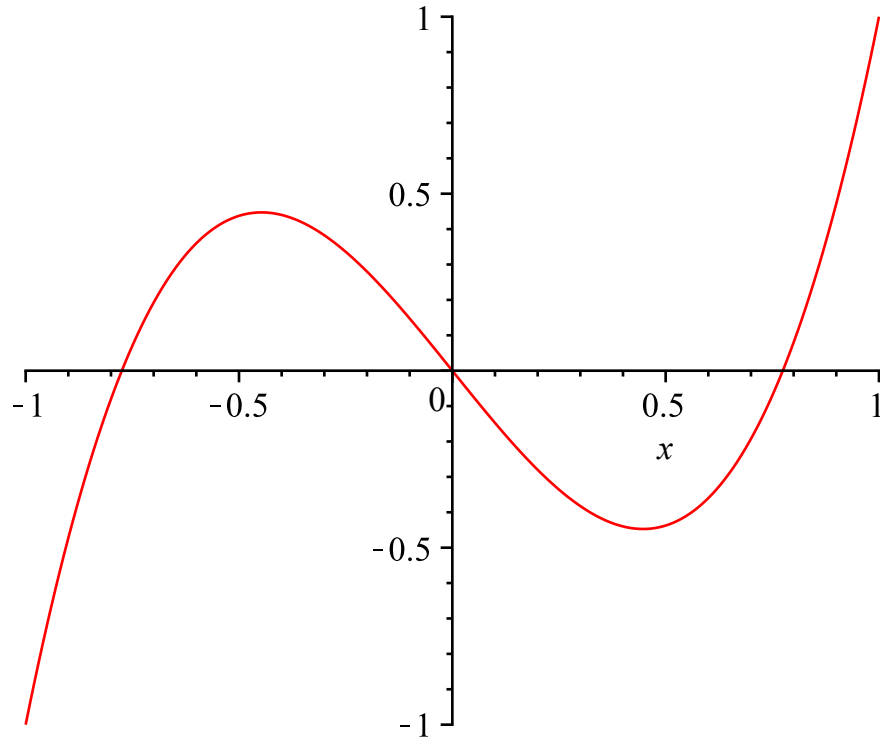
$$\frac{h}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{xh^2}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} - h \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xh+h^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h(-2x+2h)}{(1-2xh+h^2)^{3/2}} \right) \quad (11)$$

```
> simplify(expand(%));
```

$$0 \quad (12)$$

A few plots of Legendre polynomials

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> plot(P(3,x),x=-1..1);
```



```
> plot(P(24,x),x=-1..1);
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