

THE ZEROS OF JACOBI AND RELATED POLYNOMIALS

BY C. EUGENE BUELL

Introduction

1. **Definitions.** The ultraspherical polynomials of degree n , $P_n^{(\lambda)}(\cos \vartheta)$, are defined as polynomials not vanishing identically for which the differential equation

$$(1) \quad y'' + \{(n + \lambda)^2 + \lambda(1 - \lambda) \sin^{-2} \vartheta\} y = 0$$

has the solution $y = \sin^\lambda \vartheta \cdot P_n^{(\lambda)}(\cos \vartheta)$. It will also be convenient to consider the generating function of these polynomials normalized in a proper way, namely,

$$(2) \quad (1 - 2w \cos \vartheta + w^2)^{-\lambda} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n^{(\lambda)}(\cos \vartheta) \cdot w^n.$$

The Jacobi polynomials of degree n , $P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\cos \vartheta)$, are defined as polynomials not vanishing identically for which the differential equation

$$(3) \quad y'' + \left\{ \left(n + \frac{\alpha + \beta + 1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \alpha^2}{4 \sin^2 \vartheta/2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \beta^2}{4 \cos^2 \vartheta/2} \right\} y = 0$$

has the solution $y = [\sin (\vartheta/2)]^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} [\cos (\vartheta/2)]^{\beta+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\cos \vartheta)$.

The Jacobi polynomials reduce to the ultraspherical polynomials if $\alpha = \beta = \lambda - \frac{1}{2}$. The ultraspherical polynomials reduce to the Legendre polynomials if $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$. Concerning further properties of these polynomials, we refer¹ to [5] and [8].

2. **Previous estimates.** For $\lambda > -\frac{1}{2}$ all of the zeros of the ultraspherical polynomials are real. Let ϑ_k denote the k -th zero in increasing order, $0 < \vartheta_k < \pi$. The following estimates for ϑ_k have been given:

(1) Bruns [2] for Legendre polynomials:

$$(A) \quad \frac{k - \frac{1}{2}}{n + \frac{1}{2}} \pi < \vartheta_k < \frac{k}{n + \frac{1}{2}} \pi \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

(2) A. Markoff [4] and Stieltjes [7] for Legendre polynomials:

$$(B) \quad \frac{k - \frac{1}{2}}{n} \pi < \vartheta_k < \frac{k}{n + 1} \pi \quad \left(k = 1, 2, \dots, \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right).$$

Received December 2, 1935.

¹ Numbers in bold face type refer to the bibliography at the end of this paper.