

# FORMAL PROPERTIES OF ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIALS IN TWO VARIABLES

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**1. Construction and properties of symmetry of systems of orthogonal polynomials.** The theory of orthogonal polynomials in two variables, as might be anticipated, presents numerous analogies with the corresponding theory in one variable, together with extensive and fundamental differences and complications, which add materially to the interest of the problem, and at the same time limit the scope of an elementary treatment of it.<sup>1</sup>

The "Schmidt process of orthogonalization" is applicable to functions of an arbitrary number of variables. If  $\varphi_0(x, y), \varphi_1(x, y), \varphi_2(x, y), \dots$  form a set of functions integrable with their squares over a region  $R$  with no relation of linear dependence connecting any finite number of them (either identically or almost everywhere), it is possible to form a normalized orthogonal sequence  $\Phi_0(x, y), \Phi_1(x, y), \Phi_2(x, y), \dots$  in which  $\Phi_n$  is a linear combination of  $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ . In particular, if  $R$  is finite and if  $\rho(x, y)$  is a non-negative integrable function having a positive integral over  $R$ , application of the process to the linearly independent functions  $\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}, \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}x, \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}y, \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}x^2, \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}xy, \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}y^2, \dots$ , taken in this order, gives a sequence of polynomials  $q_{nm}(x, y), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; m = 0, 1, \dots, n$ , such that

$$\iint_R \rho(x, y) q_{kl}(x, y) q_{nm}(x, y) dx dy = 0, \quad |n - k| + |m - l| \neq 0,$$

$$\iint_R \rho(x, y) [q_{nm}(x, y)]^2 dx dy = 1.$$

The  $n + 1$  polynomials  $q_{n0}, q_{n1}, \dots, q_{nn}$  are of the  $n$ -th degree in the two variables together, and with respect to  $\rho$  as weight function they are orthogonal

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