

TD: Polynômes orthogonaux

1.1.a) Par récurrence sur n , $n=0$ o.k.

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}$ t.q. les propriétés sont vérifiées pour (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n) .

(P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n) libre car orthogonale, c'est une base de $\mathbb{R}_n[X]$ qui est un hyperplan de $\mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$.

Soit $P_{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$ t.q. $P_{n+1} \perp \text{Vect}(P_0, \dots, P_n)$, si $\deg P_{n+1} < n+1$, $P_{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}_n[X]$ absurde!

D'où, le résultat.

b) Récurrence : $n=0$ o.k.

On suppose $Q_k = \lambda_k P_k$, $\lambda_k \neq 0$, $k=0, \dots, n$

de là $H = \text{Vect}(P_0, \dots, P_n) = \text{Vect}(Q_0, \dots, Q_n)$

hyperplan de $\mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$ et $P_{n+1} \perp H$, $Q_{n+1} \perp H$ dans $\mathbb{R}_{n+1}[X]$

$\exists \lambda_{n+1} \neq 0$, $Q_{n+1} = \lambda_{n+1} P_{n+1}$.

c) Si $P_n = (X-\alpha)Q$, $Q \in \text{Vect}(P_0, \dots, P_{n-1})$

donc $\langle P_n | Q \rangle = 0$

$$\int_{\mathbb{I}} (t-\alpha) \omega(t) Q^2(t) dt$$

$\rightarrow 0$ sauf avec un nombre fini de points.

donc $(X-\alpha)$ change de signe dans \mathbb{I}

On suppose $P = (AX^2 + BX + C)Q$

avec $AX^2 + BX + C = A(X-\beta)(X-\bar{\beta})$, $\beta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$

ou $A(X-\alpha)^2$

$Q_n \langle P | Q \rangle = 0$

donc $(AX^2 + BX + C)$ change de signe ABS!

D'où, P_n est scindé à racines simples, et les racines sont dans \mathbb{I} .

$$d) P_{m+1}(x) = (a_n x + a_{n-1}) P_n - c_n P_{n-1} + a_{n-2} P_{n-2} + \dots + a_0 P_0$$

base de $\mathbb{R}_n[x]$

$$k \leq n-2 \quad \langle P_k | P_{m+1} - a_n x P_n \rangle$$

$$= a_k \langle P_k | P_k \rangle \quad \text{par orthogonalité}$$

$$\text{et } \langle P_k | P_{m+1} - a_n x P_n \rangle$$

$$= -a_n \langle P_k | x P_n \rangle = -a_n \langle x P_k | P_n \rangle = 0$$

car $\deg(x P_k) \leq n-1$

Reste $a_k \underbrace{\langle P_k | P_k \rangle}_{>0} = 0, \quad a_k = 0$

$$e) L_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2-1)^n) \quad I = [-1, 1] \quad w \equiv 1$$

$$m < n \quad \langle L_m | L_n \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+m} n! m!} \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{\frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2-1)^n)}_{=0} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d^m}{dx^m} ((x^2-1)^m)}_{=0} dx$$

$$= 0 \quad \left(\left[\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} ((x^2-1)^n) \cdot \frac{d^m}{dx^m} ((x^2-1)^m) \right]_{-1}^1 \right)$$

0 car 1 et (-1) sont racines de multiplicité n

$$- \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} ((x^2-1)^n) \cdot \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} ((x^2-1)^m) dx$$

! m IPP successives

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+m} n! m!} (-1)^{m+1} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n-(m+1)}}{dx^{n-(m+1)}} ((x^2-1)^n) \frac{d^{2m+1}}{dx^{2m+1}} ((x^2-1)^m) dx$$

$= 0$ (degré)

= 0

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle L_n, L_n \rangle &= \left(\frac{1}{2^n n!} \right)^2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2-1)^n) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((x^2-1)^n) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2^n n!} \right)^2 (-1)^n \int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1)^n \frac{d^{2n}}{dx^{2n}} ((x^2-1)^n) dx \\
&= (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{(\cos^2 t - 1)^n}_{(-1)^n \sin^{2n}(t)} (-\sin t) dt \\
&= \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2n+1}(t) dt \\
&\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{2 I_{2n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= \cos t \\
dx &= -\sin t dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_{2n+1} = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{2n-1} = \frac{(2n) \cdots (2)}{(2n+1) \cdots (3)} 1 = \frac{(2^n n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\langle L_n | L_n \rangle = \frac{2}{2n+1}, \quad \|L_n\|_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

$$1.2.a) \int_a^b f^2 w = \langle f, f \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \langle f, P_n \rangle^2 \quad (?)$$

$f \in \overline{\mathbb{R}[X]}$ pour $\|\cdot\|_2$ car c'est vrai pour $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ et on est sûr un segment.
Parseval.

$$b) i) L_i = \prod_{k \neq i} \frac{(x-x_k)}{(x_i-x_k)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

Soit $Q \in \mathbb{R}_{2n-1}[X]$

Division euclidienne par P_n

$$Q = SP_n + R, \quad R \in \mathbb{R}_{n-1}[X]$$

$$\cdot 2n-1 \geq \deg(Q) = \deg(SP_n) = n + \deg S$$

Donc, $\deg S \leq n-1$.

$$\cdot Q(x_i) = R(x_i)$$

$$\cdot R \in \mathbb{R}_{n-1}[X] \text{ donc } R = \sum_{i=1}^n R(x_i) L_i = \sum_{i=1}^n Q(x_i) L_i$$

$$\int_a^b Q(t)w(t)dt = \langle P_n, S \rangle + \int_a^b R w$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n Q(x_i) \underbrace{\int_a^b L_i(t)w(t)dt}_{\lambda_i}$$

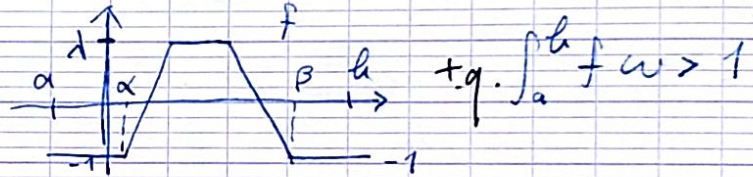
ii) $Q = \prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^n \frac{(x-x_k)^2}{(x_i-x_k)^2}$ $0 < \int_a^b Q w = \sum_{k=1}^n \underbrace{Q(x_k)}_{\substack{1 \text{ si } k=i \\ 0 \text{ sinon}}} \lambda_k = \lambda_i$

c) $A = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} Z(P_n)$

Par l'absolue, $x \in [a, b] \setminus \bar{A}$

$\exists r > 0, ([x-r, x+r] \cap I) \cap A = \emptyset$

On prend $\alpha, \beta \in I, \alpha < \beta + \eta, [\alpha, \beta] \subset I \setminus A$
 $\eta > 0$



$P \in \mathcal{R}[X] + \eta, \|P-f\|_2 \leq \frac{\eta}{2}, \|P-f\|_\infty \leq \frac{\eta}{2}$

$\forall x \notin [\alpha, \beta], P(x) \leq -\frac{\eta}{2} < 0$

$\int_a^b P w \geq \frac{1}{2} > 0$

$N = \deg P \quad (x_1, \dots, x_N) = Z(P_N)$

$0 < \int_a^b P w = \sum_{k=1}^N \underbrace{P(x_k)}_{< 0} \cdot \underbrace{\lambda_k}_{> 0} < 0$ *Contradiction!*

$\int_a^b P w = \int_a^b (P-f)w + \int_a^b f w > 1$

2. $w(t) = e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}$, pour $n \neq m$

a) $\langle P_n | P_m \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (-1)^{nr+n} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(m)} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n)} dt$

→ $\text{deg } P_n = n:$

$n=0$ OK.

Réc: $P_{m+1}(t) = (-1)^{nr+1} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(nr+1)} \cdot e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$

$= (-1)^{nr+1} \times (-t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n)} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$

$= (-1)^n \cdot (t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n)} + n(e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n-1)} e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}$

$P_{m+1}(t) = t P_n(t) - n P_{n-1}(t)$

→ Il suffit de m.g. si $k < n$, $\langle t^k | P_n \rangle = 0$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^k P_n(t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^k (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n)} dt$

$= (-1)^n \left(\underbrace{[t^k (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n-1)}]}_{=0} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^{k-1} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n-1)} dt \right)$

$= \dots = (-1)^{n+k} k! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}})^{(n+k)} dt \stackrel{n+k \geq 1}{=} 0$

$k=n$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^n P_n(t) e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot n!$

On $P_n(t) = t^n + Q(t)$, $\text{deg } Q \leq n-1$

→ $\langle P_n | P_n \rangle = \langle P_n | t^n \rangle = \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot n!$

b) PSE. Par produit de Cauchy ACV:

$e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}} = e^{ux} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{u^k}{k!} x^k \right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^l u^{2l}}{2^l l!} \right)$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k+l=n} (-1)^l \frac{x^k}{k! 2^l l!} \right) u^n \quad \text{deg } H_n = n$

$H_n(x)$

Méthode 1:

$$\left(e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}} \right)'_u = (x - u) e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}}$$

On développe \rightarrow identification

$$\text{donc } \frac{u^n}{n!}: H_{n+1} = xH_n - nH_{n-1}$$

Méthode 2: $e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{(x-u)^2}{2}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = f$

$$\frac{H_n(x)}{n!} = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} (0) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right) \cdot (-1)^n$$

(... à vérifier)

$$H_{n+1}' = (n+1)H_n \quad d) \quad \langle S, \cdot \rangle_\omega = \delta_0 \quad (\text{évaluation en } 0)$$

$$f) f: e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}} = e^{ux} \cdot e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = (x - u) e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum H_{n+1}(x) \frac{u^n}{n!} &= (x - u) \sum H_n(x) \frac{u^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum x H_n(x) \frac{u^n}{n!} - \sum H_n(x) \frac{u^{n+1}}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum (H_n(x)x - H_{n+1}(x)) \frac{u^n}{n!} = \sum H_n(x) \frac{u^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$x H_0(x) - H_1(x) = 0$$

$$n \geq 1, \quad x H_n(x) - H_{n+1}(x) = n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$H_{n+1}(x) = x H_n(x) - n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = u e^{ux - \frac{u^2}{2}}$$

$$\sum H_n'(x) \frac{u^n}{n!} = \sum H_n(x) \frac{u^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$n \geq 1, \quad H_n'(x) = n H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{n+1}'(x) = H_n(x) + x H_n'(x) - n H_{n-1}'(x) \\ H_n''(x) = n H_{n-1}'(x) \end{cases}$$

$$(n+1) H_n(x) = H_n(x) + x H_n'(x) - H_n''(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow H_n'' - x H_n' + n H_n = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g) \quad \phi_n' &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n'(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n(x) \\
 \phi_n'' &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n''(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n'(x) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n(x) \\
 &\quad + \frac{x^2}{4} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n(x) - \frac{x}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} H_n'(x) \\
 \phi_n'' - \frac{x^2}{4} \phi_n + (n + \frac{1}{2}) \phi_n & \\
 &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(H_n''(x) - x H_n'(x) + \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) H_n(x) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{x^2}{4} H_n(x) + (n + \frac{1}{2}) H_n(x) \right) \\
 &= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(H_n''(x) - x H_n'(x) + n H_n(x) \right) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h) \quad E \psi &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi + V \psi \\
 \left(E - \frac{1}{2} m \omega_s^2 x^2 \right) \psi &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi''
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{On pose } \psi_n(x) = \phi_n(\alpha x), \quad \psi_n'(x) = \phi_n'(\alpha x) \alpha, \\
 \psi_n''(x) = \phi_n''(\alpha x) \alpha^2 = \alpha^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - (n + \frac{1}{2}) \right) \phi_n(\alpha x)$$

$$\left(E - \frac{1}{2} m \omega_s^2 x^2 \right) \phi_n(\alpha x) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \alpha^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - (n + \frac{1}{2}) \right) \phi_n(\alpha x)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega_s^2 x^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{8m} x^2 + (n + \frac{1}{2}) \alpha^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}$$

$$E \text{ est fixe, } \frac{1}{2} m \omega_s^2 = \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}{8m} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2m\omega_s}{\hbar}$$

$$E = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{4 m^2 \omega_s^2}{\hbar^2} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} =$$

On admet exactement n racines distinctes.
 Un état stationnaire ne peut pas exister entre
 deux états stationnaires dont les nombres de quantas
 sont consécutifs.