

THE COMPLEMENTARY POLYNOMIALS AND THE RODRIGUES OPERATOR OF CLASSICAL ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIALS

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ABSTRACT. From the Rodrigues representation of polynomial eigenfunctions of a second order linear hypergeometric-type differential (difference or q -difference) operator, complementary polynomials (see, for example, [18, 1]) for classical orthogonal polynomials are constructed using a straightforward method. Thus a generating function in a closed form is obtained.

For the complementary polynomials we present a second order linear hypergeometric-type differential (difference or q -difference) operator, a three-term recursion and Rodrigues formulas.

1. INTRODUCTION

Different authors (see [4, 5, 2, 16, 10], and references therein), in various contexts dealt with Rodrigues' formula and generating functions.

In [4] Cryer studied necessary conditions we need to add to a system of polynomials satisfying a generalized Rodrigues' formula becomes a classical orthogonal system. In [16] Rasala studies the role of linear algebra in the theory of classical orthogonal polynomials obtaining some general formulas. Later on, in [5] Hahn extended this result to q -polynomials by using the Hahn's operator. In [2] Belmechi gave an operator version of Rodrigues formula concerning the classical orthogonal system and stated a characterization theorem for polynomials involved in such an expression.

On the other hand, in [10] Maroni et al. characterized orthogonal families of polynomials whose generating function satisfies some first order linear partial differential equation.

We can write the (unnormalized) polynomial eigenfunctions (p_n) of the second order linear differential (or difference or q -difference) operator \mathcal{H} of hypergeometric-type, i.e.

$$\mathcal{H}p_n(z) = \lambda_n p_n(z), \quad n \geq 0,$$

by using the n -th Rodrigues operator associated with (ϕ, \mathbf{u}, z) where ϕ is a certain function, and $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{P}'$ is a classical linear functional (see [3]) as

$$(1) \quad p_n(z) = \mathcal{R}_n(\phi, \mathbf{u}, z)(1), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

In [3, §2,3] the expressions of the operators \mathcal{R} , \mathcal{H} , and \mathcal{D} , as well as their polynomial eigenfunctions in the continuous, discrete and q -discrete case, respectively, are found.

Polynomial solutions of second order linear differential (or difference or q -difference) equations with coefficients depending on n are studied in [7, 17] together with their orthogonality properties, which we therefore do not address here.

The aim of our contribution is to construct complementary polynomials of such eigenfunctions by using their Rodrigues operator representation (1) in a natural way. The generating function of these complementary polynomials is obtained in a closed form allowing general properties shared by them.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we give the basic definition and notations we use in the sequel. In Section 3 we introduce and construct the complementary polynomials in such a way that its Sturm-Liouville ordinary \mathcal{D} -equation is deduced. In Section 4 we establish their generating function (in the continuous case) and we show some identities that they satisfy. We finish this paper with some conclusions and outlooks.

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2. BASIC DEFINITIONS AND NOTATION

In this section we will summarize the operational calculus background that we will use in the sequel. Since depending on the case the polynomials are orthogonal with respect to different linear functionals, we need to introduce a rigorous notation to embed all of them.

2.1. Notation.

- (1) *The Lattice.* For the general case we use the variable z . Notice that in the q -discrete case we need to replace z by $x(s) = c_1(q)q^s + c_2(q)q^{-s} + c_3(q)$, where $q \in \tilde{\mathbb{C}} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \left[\{0\} \cup \left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{z : z^n = 1\} \right) \right]$, and c_1, c_2 and c_3 can depend on q but not on s , and z_k by $x_k(s) = x(s + \frac{k}{2})$ for every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. In the rest of the cases we replace z and z_k by x .
- (2) *The operators.* For the general case we use some basic operators: \mathcal{D}_k , its dual \mathcal{D}_k^* , for every integer k , the identity \mathcal{I} , \mathcal{E}^+ , and \mathcal{E}^- . So to recover the results in the continuous case (resp. discrete and q -discrete case) we need to replace \mathcal{D}_k by $\frac{d}{dx}$ (resp. by Δ , or by $\frac{\Delta}{\Delta x(s+(k-1)/2)} = \frac{\Delta}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)}$), and \mathcal{E}^+ by the identity \mathcal{I} (resp. by the shift operator in both discrete cases) and $\mathcal{D} \equiv \mathcal{D}_0$.

Remark 2.1. *The shift operator is usually denoted by e^{∂_x} . Thus, in the discrete case we get $(e^{\partial_x} f)(x) = f(x+1)$, and in the q -discrete case $(e^{\partial_x} f)(x) = f(qx)$.*

Notice that in the q -discrete case, $\mathcal{D}_k^* = \frac{\nabla}{\nabla x(s+k/2)}$. Moreover, the forward and backward difference operators are defined as

$$(\Delta f)(x) := (\mathcal{E}^+ - \mathcal{I})(f)(x) = f(x+1) - f(x), \quad (\nabla f)(x) := (\mathcal{I} - \mathcal{E}^-)(f)(x) = f(x) - f(x-1).$$

- (3) *The constants.* Along the paper we use some constants: q , $\alpha_q(n)$ and $[n]$. In the continuous and discrete cases for $q = 1$, we set $\alpha_q(n) = 1$, and $[n] = n$. In the q -discrete case we set $q \in \tilde{\mathbb{C}}$, and

$$\alpha_q(n) = \frac{q^{\frac{n}{2}} + q^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{2}, \quad [n] = \frac{q^{\frac{n}{2}} - q^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

2.2. Linear functionals. Let \mathbb{P} be the linear space of polynomials with complex coefficients and \mathbb{P}' be its dual space, i.e., \mathbb{P}' is the linear space of all linear functionals $\mathbf{u} : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We denote by $\langle \mathbf{u}, p \rangle$ the duality bracket for $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{P}'$ and $p \in \mathbb{P}$, and by $(\mathbf{u})_n = \langle \mathbf{u}, x^n \rangle$, with $n \geq 0$, the canonical moments of \mathbf{u} . For any linear functional \mathbf{u} and any polynomial π , let $\pi \mathbf{u}$, $\mathcal{D}_k^* \mathbf{u}$, and $\mathcal{D}_k \mathbf{u}$ be the linear functionals defined by duality [6, 9],

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \pi \mathbf{u}, p \rangle &:= \langle \mathbf{u}, \pi p \rangle, \quad p \in \mathbb{P}, \\ \langle \mathcal{D}_k^* \mathbf{u}, p \rangle &:= - \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathcal{D}_k p \rangle, \quad p \in \mathbb{P}, \\ \langle \mathcal{D}_k \mathbf{u}, p \rangle &:= - \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathcal{D}_k^* p \rangle, \quad p \in \mathbb{P}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account these definitions we get

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{D}(\pi \mathbf{u}) = (\mathcal{M}\pi)\mathcal{D}\mathbf{u} + (\mathcal{D}\pi)\mathcal{M}\mathbf{u},$$

where \mathcal{M} is the forward mean arithmetic operator

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{E}^+ + \mathcal{I}).$$

Furthermore, for two polynomials π and ξ

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{D}(\pi \xi) = \pi \mathcal{D}\xi + (\mathcal{D}\pi)(\mathcal{E}^+ \xi) = (\mathcal{M}\pi)\mathcal{D}\xi + (\mathcal{D}\pi)\xi.$$

The linear functional \mathbf{u} is said to be a **quasi-definite** (or **regular**) linear functional if there exists a polynomial sequence (p_n) , with $\deg p_n = n$, which is orthogonal with respect to \mathbf{u} , i.e.

$$\langle \mathbf{u}, p_n p_m \rangle = r_n \delta_{n,m}, \quad n, m \geq 0, \quad r_n \neq 0, \quad n \geq 0,$$

where $\delta_{n,m}$ is the Kronecker's symbol.

2.3. The classical orthogonal polynomials. Classical orthogonal polynomials, (p_n) , are the polynomial eigenfunctions of the second order linear differential (or difference or q -difference) operator of hypergeometric-type [15]

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{H} := \phi \mathcal{D} \mathcal{D}^* + \psi \mathcal{D}_1 = \phi \mathcal{D}_1^* \mathcal{D}_1 + \psi \mathcal{D}_1,$$

where $\hat{\phi} = \phi + \frac{1}{2}\psi \nabla z_1$ and ψ are polynomials, with $\deg \hat{\phi} \leq 2$, $\deg \psi = 1$. The corresponding eigenvalues are

$$\lambda_n = [n]_q \left(\alpha_q (n-1) \psi' + [n-1]_q \frac{\hat{\phi}''}{2} \right), \quad n \geq 0.$$

It is well-known that such a family of polynomial eigenfunctions satisfies the following orthogonality conditions:

$$\langle \mathbf{u}, p_n p_m \rangle = r_n \delta_{n,m}, \quad r_n \neq 0, \quad n, m \geq 0,$$

where the linear functional \mathbf{u} fulfills the distributional equation

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{D}(\phi \mathbf{u}) = \psi \mathbf{u}.$$

As we said above, such polynomials can be represented in terms of the Rodrigues operator as follows

$$(6) \quad p_n \mathbf{u} = \mathcal{D}^{*\langle n \rangle}(\mathbf{u}_n), \quad n \geq 0.$$

Here $\mathbf{u}_k := \mathcal{E}^+ \phi \mathbf{u}_{k-1}$, $k \geq 1$, with $\mathbf{u}_0 := \mathbf{u}$, and

$$\mathcal{D}_k^{*\langle \ell \rangle} := \mathcal{D}_{k+1}^* \circ \mathcal{D}_{k+2}^* \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}_{k+\ell}^*.$$

Remark 2.2. Notice that, although it is possible to find an integral representation for each classical linear functional \mathbf{u} , since the polynomial eigenfunctions of such a differential operator are the classical orthogonal polynomials (COP) [15], it is important to take into account that the techniques presented here can be applied in a more general framework for semiclassical orthogonal polynomials (see, for example, [8, 6, 11]).

2.4. The Rodrigues operator. The expression (6) for the polynomial eigenfunctions p_n suggests us to consider the following operator.

Definition 2.1. Given a function ϕ , a linear functional \mathbf{u} , and a lattice z , we define the k -th Rodrigues Operator associated with $(\phi, \mathbf{u}_m, z_m)$

$$\mathcal{R}_k(\phi, \mathbf{u}_m, z_m) : \mathbb{P}_n[z_{m+k}] \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{n+1}[z_m],$$

as

$$\mathcal{R}_0(\phi, \mathbf{u}_m, z_m) := \mathcal{I}, \quad \mathcal{R}_1(\phi, \mathbf{u}_m, z_m)(\bullet) \mathbf{u}_m := \mathcal{D}_{m+1}^*(\bullet \mathbf{u}_{m+1}),$$

$$\mathcal{R}_k(\phi, \mathbf{u}_m, z_m) := \mathcal{R}_1(\phi, \mathbf{u}_m, z_m) \circ \mathcal{R}_{k-1}(\phi, \mathbf{u}_{m+1}, z_{m+1}), \quad k \geq 2.$$

which is well-defined according to the following result.

Lemma 2.1. [3, Lemma 4.2] If (ϕ, \mathbf{u}, z) is classical, then for any integer k and any polynomial π , the function

$$\mathcal{R}_1(\phi, \mathbf{u}_k, z_k)(\pi(z_{k+1}))$$

is a polynomial in z_k of degree $\deg(\pi) + 1$ with leading coefficient $\frac{\lambda_{m+2k}}{[m+2k]_q} \neq 0$, $m = \deg \pi$.

Remark 2.3. In the sequel, we set $\mathcal{R}_{k,\ell} \equiv \mathcal{R}_k(\phi, \mathbf{u}_\ell, z_\ell)$, with the convention $\mathcal{R}_k := \mathcal{R}_{k,0}$. We also set $\psi_k(z) := \mathcal{R}_{1,k}(1)$ which satisfies the identity $\mathcal{D}_{k+1}^*(\mathbf{u}_{k+1}) = \psi_k \mathbf{u}_k$.

3. COMPLEMENTARY POLYNOMIALS

Let us now introduce the complementary polynomials, $\mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)$, which are defined in terms of the Rodrigues operator.

Definition 3.1. Let n, ν be two nonnegative integers, with $\nu \leq n$. The complementary polynomial $\mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)$ of degree ν with respect to p_n is defined through the relation

$$(7) \quad p_n(z) = \mathcal{R}_{n-\nu}(\mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)).$$

Remark 3.1. Notice that these polynomials for $\nu = 1$ were considered in [1]. More generally, it is easy to check that $\mathcal{P}_{n-\nu}(z; n)$ is, up to a constant, the ν -th derivative (or difference or q -difference) of p_n , i.e. (see e.g. [13, (3.2.18), p.66])

$$p_n^{(\nu)} = \mathcal{D}_0^{<\nu>} p_n := \mathcal{D}_\nu \circ \mathcal{D}_{\nu-1} \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}_1(p_n).$$

Taking into account the hypergeometric character of the \mathcal{D} -equation (4), the distributional equation (5) and Lemma 3.2 in [3], the following result follows in a straightforward way.

Theorem 3.1. The polynomials $\mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)$ satisfy the Rodrigues functional formulas

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu} = \mathcal{D}_{n-\nu}^{*<\nu>}(\mathbf{u}_n) \iff \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) = \mathcal{R}_{\nu, n-\nu}(1),$$

$$(9) \quad \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu} = \mathcal{D}_{n-\nu}^{*<\nu-\mu>}(\mathcal{P}_\mu(z; n) \mathbf{u}_{n-\mu}) \iff \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) = \mathcal{R}_{\nu-\mu, n-\nu} \circ \mathcal{R}_{\mu, n-\mu}(1).$$

Taking into account the last remark and the theory of COP, the following result holds.

Lemma 3.1. $\mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)$ is a polynomial of degree ν satisfying the recurrence relation

$$(10) \quad \mathcal{P}_{\nu+1}(z; n) = \phi(\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu}^* \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)) + \psi_{n-\nu-1} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n).$$

Notice that, from the Rodrigues operator formula (6), $\mathcal{P}_0(z; n) \equiv 1$.

Proof. We will prove (10) by induction.

Case $\nu = 1$ is deduced by carrying out explicitly from (6), which is a natural way of working with the Rodrigues operator formula (6). It yields

$$p_n(z) \mathbf{u} = \mathcal{D}^{*<n-1>}(\psi_{n-1} \mathbf{u}_{n-1}).$$

By definition 3.1 we get

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{P}_1(z; n) = \psi_{n-1}(z) = \mathcal{D}_{z-1} \phi + \mathcal{D}_{z-1}(z_{n-1})(\mathcal{E}^+ \psi_{n-2}).$$

Assuming the validity of (7) for ν we get

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} p_n(z) \mathbf{u} &= \mathcal{D}^{*<n-\nu-1>} \left(\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu}^* (\mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu}) \right) \\ &= \mathcal{D}^{*<n-\nu-1>} \left((\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu}^* \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)) (\mathcal{E}^- \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu}) + \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) \psi_{n-\nu-1} \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu-1} \right) \\ &= \mathcal{D}^{*<n-\nu-1>} \left(\{ \phi(\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu}^* \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)) + \psi_{n-\nu-1} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) \} \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu-1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account

$$p_n(z) \mathbf{u} = \mathcal{D}^{*<n-\nu-1>} \left(\mathcal{P}_{\nu+1}(z; n) \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu-1} \right),$$

and the comparison with the right hand side of (12), (7) follows by induction together with the recursive equation (10) which yield constructing systematically the complementary polynomials starting from $\mathcal{P}_0(z; n) \equiv 1$ in a constructive way. \square

Remark 3.2. By using (11) and after a straightforward computation we get [13]

$$\psi_n = \frac{\mathcal{E}^{+n}(\phi + \psi \Delta z_{-1}) - \phi}{\Delta z_{n-1}}.$$

Furthermore, the polynomial $\mathcal{D}_0^{<k>} p_n$ is an eigenfunction of the linear operator

$$\mathcal{H}_k := \phi \mathcal{D}_k \mathcal{D}_k^* + \psi_k \mathcal{D}_{k+1} = \phi \mathcal{D}_{k+1}^* \mathcal{D}_{k+1} + \psi_k \mathcal{D}_{k+1},$$

Its corresponding eigenvalue is

$$\mu_{n,k} = \lambda_n + \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \mathcal{D}_{m+1} \psi_m = \frac{[n-k]_q}{[n+k]_q} \lambda_{n+k}.$$

3.1. The Sturm-Liouville ordinary \mathcal{D} -equation. Taking into account Remark 3.2 which reflects the hypergeometric character of the operator \mathcal{H} , as well as Remark 3.1, and Theorem 3.1, the following result follows in a straightforward way.

Theorem 3.2. The polynomials $\mathcal{P}_\nu(x; n)$ satisfy the Sturm-Liouville ordinary \mathcal{D} -equation

$$\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu+1}^* \left((\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu+1} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)) \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu+1} \right) = \mu_{n, n-\nu} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) \mathbf{u}_{n-\nu}.$$

Assuming \mathbf{u} regular, the above expression leads to

$$\mathcal{H}_{n-\nu} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n) = \phi \mathcal{D}_{n-\nu+1}^* (\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu+1} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)) + \psi_{n-\nu} (\mathcal{D}_{n-\nu+1} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n)) = \mu_{n, n-\nu} \mathcal{P}_\nu(z; n).$$

4. GENERATING FUNCTION

Because of the difficulties of the computations, in the general case we were not able to find the generating function, although from the understanding of the continuous case we will be able to do it. Therefore in this section we only consider the continuous case, i.e. $\mathcal{D}_k^* = \mathcal{D}_k = \frac{d}{dx}$, and $z_k = z = x$ for every integer k .

Definition 4.1. *The generating function for the polynomials $\mathcal{P}_\nu(x; n)$ is*

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{P}(y, x; n) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^\nu}{\nu!} \mathcal{P}_\nu(x; n).$$

The series converges for $|y| < \epsilon$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. It can be given in a closed form assuming the generating function is regular at x .

Theorem 4.1. *The generating function for the polynomials $\mathcal{P}_\nu(x; n)$ is given by*

$$(14) \quad \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)\mathbf{u} = \left(\frac{\phi(x + y\phi(x))}{\phi(x)} \right)^n \tilde{\mathbf{u}},$$

$$(15) \quad \frac{\partial^\mu}{\partial y^\mu} \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)\mathbf{u} = \left(\frac{\phi(x + y\phi(x))}{\phi(x)} \right)^{n-\mu} \mathcal{P}_\mu(x + y\phi(x); n)\tilde{\mathbf{u}},$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \exp(y\phi(x) \frac{d}{dx}) \circ \mathbf{u}$.

Proof. Taking into account that $\mathbf{u}_k = \phi^k \mathbf{u}$, (14) follows by multiplying the generating function by ϕ^n and replacing the Rodrigues operator formula, (8), in (13). Indeed,

$$\phi^n(x) \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)\mathbf{u} = \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)\mathbf{u}_n = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^\nu}{\nu!} \mathcal{P}_\nu(x; n)\phi^n(x)\mathbf{u} = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y\phi(x))^\nu}{\nu!} \frac{d^\nu}{dx^\nu} \mathbf{u}_n,$$

that converges for $|y\phi(x)| < \epsilon$ for a suitable $\epsilon > 0$ if x is a regular point of the generating function.

In fact, in this point the series can be summed exactly, because the expression inside the derivatives is independent of the summation. Thus we obtain

$$(16) \quad \phi^n(x) \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)\mathbf{u} = \exp(y\phi(x) \frac{d}{dx})(\phi^n(x)\mathbf{u}) = \phi^n(x + y\phi(x))\tilde{\mathbf{u}},$$

and, therefore,

$$(17) \quad \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)\mathbf{u} = \left(\frac{\phi(x + y\phi(x))}{\phi(x)} \right)^n \tilde{\mathbf{u}}.$$

Differentiating (13) and substituting here the generalized Rodrigues formula (9), we get (15) in a similar way. \square

Remark 4.1. *If the linear functional \mathbf{u} has an integral representation*

$$\langle \mathbf{u}, \pi \rangle = \int_{\Omega} \pi(z)\rho(z)dz,$$

where Ω is a contour in the complex plane, then we can write (17) as

$$\mathcal{P}(y, x; n) = \left(\frac{\phi(x + y\phi(x))}{\phi(x)} \right)^n \frac{\rho(x + y\phi(x))}{\rho(x)}.$$

Since we consider recurrence relations, the case $\mu = 1$ of (15) can be read in terms of partial differential equations (PDEs).

Theorem 4.2. *The generating function satisfies the PDEs*

$$(18) \quad (1 + y\phi'(x) + \frac{1}{2}y^2\phi''\phi(x)) \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)}{\partial y} = (\mathcal{P}_1(x; n) + y\phi(x)\mathcal{P}'_1(x; n))\mathcal{P}(y, x; n),$$

$$(19) \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)}{\partial y} = ((n-1)\phi'(x + y\phi(x)) + \psi(x + y\phi(x)))\mathcal{P}(y, x; n-1),$$

$$(20) \quad \begin{aligned} & (1 + y\phi'(x) + \frac{1}{2}y^2\phi''\phi(x)) \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)}{\partial x} \\ &= \left\{ (1 + y\phi'(x))\mathcal{P}'_1(x; n) - \frac{1}{2}y\phi''\mathcal{P}_1(x; n) \right\} y\mathcal{P}(y, x; n), \end{aligned}$$

$$(21) \quad \phi(x) \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)}{\partial x} = (1 + y\phi'(x))(\psi(x) + (n-1)\phi'(x) + y\phi(x)(\psi' + (n-1)\phi'')) \\ \times \mathcal{P}(y, x; n-1) - (\psi(x) + (n-1)\phi'(x))\mathcal{P}(y, x; n).$$

Proof. From (15) for $\mu = 1$, (14), and taking into account that \mathbf{u} is regular we obtain

$$(22) \quad \phi(x + y\phi(x)) \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}(y, x; n)}{\partial y} = \phi(x)(\psi(x + y\phi(x)) + (n-1)\phi'(x + y\phi(x)))\mathcal{P}(y, x; n).$$

Substituting in (22) the Taylor series-type expansions

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x + y\phi(x)) &= \phi(x)(1 + y\phi'(x) + \frac{1}{2}y^2\phi''\phi(x)), \\ \phi'(x + y\phi(x)) &= \phi'(x) + y\phi''\phi(x), \\ \psi(x + y\phi(x)) &= \psi(x) + y\psi'(x)\phi(x), \end{aligned}$$

since ϕ and ψ are polynomials of degree, at most 2 and 1, respectively, we get (18). Using $n-1$ instead of n in the generating function we obtain (19).

Differentiation in (16) with respect to x yields (21). Using the exponent n instead of $n-1$ of the generating function together with (21) we get (20), where we assume the linear functional is regular. \square

In fact the polynomials $\mathcal{P}_\nu(x; n)$ satisfy different recursions and other relations which are the same that H. J. Weber obtained in [18, §4] and, as a consequence, we omit it here.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOKS

We have used a natural way to deal with the Rodrigues operator formula for the polynomial eigenfunctions of the second order linear differential (difference or q -difference) operator (5) which leads to a family of closely related complementary polynomials that satisfy Rodrigues formulas. Their generating function (in the continuous case) is obtained in a closed form.

The discrete and q -discrete version for the generating function will be studied a work in progress.

Furthermore, since the \mathcal{D} -equation (5) is of hypergeometric-type, the complementary polynomials satisfy an analogous \mathcal{D} -equation (see Theorem 3.2). Indeed, a straightforward calculation shows that this method generates all the basics of COP, discrete COP, and q -COP (see, for example, [3, 12, 14] and references therein).

Moreover this method, also considered in a similar way by H. J. Weber, is not restricted to COP. In fact we believe it can be applied to semiclassical orthogonal polynomials and even in a more general framework.

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