

Errata and comments for my 1985 paper *Special orthogonal polynomial systems mapped onto each other by the Fourier–Jacobi transform*

collected by Tom Koornwinder, `thkmath@xs4a11.nl`

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These are errata and comments for the paper

T. H. Koornwinder, *Special orthogonal polynomial systems mapped onto each other by the Fourier–Jacobi transform*, in *Polynômes orthogonaux et applications*, Lecture Notes in Math. 1171, Springer-Verlag, 1985, pp. 174–183.

p.177, (3.3): For $\alpha = \beta = \pm\frac{1}{2}$, $\delta > -1$, $\mu \in i\mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and taking in view that $\phi_\lambda^{(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})}(t) = \cos(\lambda t)$, $\phi_\lambda^{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}(t) = 2\lambda^{-1} \sin(\lambda t) / \sinh(2t)$, we can apply quadratic transformations for, on the one hand Jacobi polynomials and on the other hand Wilson polynomials together with continuous Hahn polynomials (see [R4, (2.29), (2.30)]), in order to rewrite (3.3) for $\alpha = \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^n \frac{(\delta+1)_n}{(\delta+1)_{2n}} \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \int_0^\infty (\cosh t)^{-\delta-\mu-1} P_{2n}^{(\delta, \delta)}(\tanh t) \cos(\lambda t) dt = \frac{2^{\delta+\mu+2n-1} (-1)^n}{n!} \\ & \times \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1+i\lambda)) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1-i\lambda))}{\Gamma(\delta+\mu+1+2n)} W_n(\frac{1}{4}\lambda^2; \frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1), \frac{1}{2}(\delta-\mu+1), 0, \frac{1}{2}), \end{aligned}$$

respectively for $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{16(-1)^n}{\lambda} \frac{(\delta+1)_n}{(\delta+1)_{2n+1}} \frac{(2n+1)!}{n!} \int_0^\infty (\cosh t)^{-\delta-\mu-1} P_{2n+1}^{(\delta, \delta)}(\tanh t) \sin(\lambda t) dt \\ & = \frac{2^{\delta+\mu+2n+3} (-1)^n}{n!} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1+i\lambda)) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1-i\lambda))}{\Gamma(\delta+\mu+2+2n)} \\ & \quad \times W_n(\frac{1}{4}\lambda^2; \frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1), \frac{1}{2}(\delta-\mu+1), \frac{1}{2}, 1), \end{aligned}$$

as the case $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1)$, $\gamma = \delta$ of Koelink [R3, Lemma 2.1] (n even respectively odd):

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^\infty (\cosh t)^{-\delta-\mu-1} P_n^{(\delta, \delta)}(\tanh t) e^{-i\lambda t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1+i\lambda)) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1-i\lambda))}{\Gamma(\delta+\mu+1+n)} \\ & \quad \times 2^{\delta+\mu} i^{-n} p_n(\frac{1}{2}\lambda; \frac{1}{2}(\delta+\mu+1), \frac{1}{2}(\delta-\mu+1), \frac{1}{2}(\delta-\mu+1)). \end{aligned}$$

p.179, (4.4): Replace the second upper parameter $\alpha + \delta + 1$ in the ${}_4F_3$ by $n + \alpha + \delta + 1$.

p.179, last line: (error observed in [R1, Remark 3.3]) The expression for B_n should be

$$B_n = \frac{(n+\alpha+1)(2n+\alpha+\beta+\delta-\mu+2)}{(n+1)(2n+\alpha-\beta+\delta+\mu+2)} A_n + \frac{n(2n+\alpha-\beta+\delta+\mu)}{(n+\alpha)(2n+\alpha+\beta+\delta-\mu)} C_n.$$

p.181, (5.11): This is the inversion pair as in Faraut [8, §IV], but without the discrete terms in the inversion formula, and with Faraut's $\phi(x, s)$ expressed in terms of Whittaker functions by $\phi(x, s) = (2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}W_{k,s}(2x)$ (our curly W is just the usual Whittaker W -function). Earlier than Faraut this inversion pair was given by Wimp. [R5, (4.9), (4.10)]. Slightly later than Faraut this was also treated by Carroll [R2].

References

- [R1] N. Ben Abdallah and F. Chouchene, *New recurrence relations for Wilson polynomials via a system of Jacobi type orthogonal functions*, J. Math. Anal. Appl. 498 (2021), 124978, 17 pp.
- [R2] R. Carroll, *On a transform theory involving Whittaker functions*, Applicable Anal. 16 (1983), 85–90.
- [R3] H. T. Koelink, *On Jacobi and continuous Hahn polynomials*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 124 (1996), 887–898.
- [R4] T. H. Koornwinder, *Quadratic transformations for orthogonal polynomials in one and two variables*, in: *Representation theory, special functions and Painlevé equations*, Adv. Stud. Pure Math., Vol. 76, Math. Soc. Japan, Tokyo, 2018, pp. 418–447; [arXiv:1512.09294](#).
- [R5] J. Wimp, *A class of integral transforms*, Proc. Edinburgh Math. Soc. (2) 14 (1964), 33–40.