

SOME SEMI-CLASSICAL AND LAGUERRE-HAHN FORMS DEFINED BY PSEUDO-FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We deal with some examples of semi-classical forms defined by Hadamard finite parts. We construct corresponding orthogonal sequences and their respective structure relations. Inverse and associated forms also are considered. Representation of these forms are given. In general, they are Laguerre-Hahn forms.

1. Introduction

In a recent paper [16], the second author has studied the generalized weights $Pf \frac{V(x)}{x^2}$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Pf \frac{V(x)}{x^2}, f \rangle &= Pf \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} f(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} f(x) dx + \int_{+\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} f(x) dx - \frac{2}{\varepsilon} V(0) f(0) \right) \end{aligned}$$

for any polynomial f and where the function V represents the regular form v

$$\langle v, f \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(x) f(x) dx. \tag{1.1}$$

The form v is regular if a sequence $\{S_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ exists such that [4]

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v, S_n S_m \rangle &= k_n \delta_{n,m}, \quad n, m \geq 0, \quad k_n \neq 0, \quad n \geq 0, \\ S_0(x) &= 1, \quad S_1(x) = x - \zeta_0, \\ S_{n+2}(x) &= (x - \zeta_{n+1}) S_{n+1}(x) - \rho_{n+1} S_n(x), \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

In algebraic terms, the problem under consideration is the following: determine regular solutions u of the equation

$$x^2 u = -\lambda v, \quad \lambda \neq 0, \tag{1.3}$$

with constraints $(u)_0 = 1$, $(v)_0 = 1$ where $(u)_n := \langle u, x^n \rangle$, $n \geq 0$, and $\langle x^2 u, f \rangle := \langle u, x^2 f(x) \rangle$. Equation (1.3) is equivalent to

$$u = \delta - (u)_1 \delta' - \lambda x^{-2} v \tag{1.4}$$

where $\langle \delta, f \rangle = f(0)$; for a form w , $w' = Dw$ is the derivative: $\langle w', f \rangle := -\langle w, f' \rangle$ and $\langle x^{-1} v, f \rangle := \langle v, \theta_0 f \rangle = \langle v, \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \rangle$. The second member of (1.4) is the usual sum

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of a suitable solution of the homogeneous equation and a particular solution of (1.3), since $x^2(x^{-2}v) = v$ following the definitions.

When v is given by (1.1), in view of (1.4), we may write

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u, f \rangle &= f(0) \left\{ 1 + \lambda P f \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} dx \right\} \\ &\quad + f'(0) \left\{ (u)_1 + \lambda P \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x} dx \right\} - \lambda P f \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} f(x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

where

$$P \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{V(x)}{x} dx + \int_{+\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x} dx \right).$$

We have assumed that $Pf \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} dx$ exists. When this number is different from zero, what is the regularity of the form $Pf \frac{V(x)}{x^2}$? We may choose the parameters $(u)_1$ and λ by the conditions

$$(u)_1 = -\lambda P \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x} dx, \quad (1.6)$$

$$\lambda = - \left(P f \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} dx \right)^{-1}. \quad (1.7)$$

Then, by (1.5)

$$\langle u, f \rangle = -\lambda P f \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} f(x) dx \quad (1.8)$$

is the solution of (1.3) which we are interested in.

When $Pf \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} dx = 0$, we maintain (1.6), but now the parameter λ becomes arbitrary, and we have by (1.5)

$$u = \delta - \lambda P f \frac{V(x)}{x^2}. \quad (1.9)$$

In general, the form u given by (1.4) is regular if and only if $\Delta_n \neq 0$, $n \geq 0$ [16, (1.12)], with

$$\Delta_n = \langle v, S_n^2 \rangle \left\{ \lambda + \sum_{\nu=0}^n \frac{(\lambda S_{\nu-1}^{(1)}(0) - (u)_1 S_{\nu}^{(1)}(0))^2}{\langle v, S_{\nu}^2 \rangle} \right\}, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (1.10)$$

As usual, $S_n^{(1)}(x) = \langle v, \frac{S_{n+1}(x) - S_{n+1}(\xi)}{x - \xi} \rangle$, $n \geq 0$. In this case, the orthogonal sequence $\{Z_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ relative to u is given by

$$\begin{aligned} Z_0(x) &= 1, & Z_1(x) &= S_1(x) + b_0, \\ Z_{n+2}(x) &= S_{n+2}(x) + b_{n+1} S_{n+1}(x) + a_n S_n(x), & n &\geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

where by [16, Lemma 1.1]

$$b_0 = \zeta_0 - (u)_1,$$

$$b_{n+1} = \zeta_{n+1} - \frac{((u)_1 S_n(0) - \lambda S_{n-1}^{(1)}(0))((u)_1 S_{n+1}(0) - \lambda S_n^{(1)}(0))}{\Delta_n}, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (1.12)$$

$$a_n = \frac{\Delta_{n+1}}{\Delta_n}, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (1.13)$$

Also, the sequence $\{Z_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies the recurrence relation

$$\begin{aligned} Z_0(x) &= 1, & Z_1(x) &= x - \beta_0, \\ Z_{n+2}(x) &= (x - \beta_{n+1})Z_{n+1}(x) - \gamma_{n+1}Z_n(x), & n &\geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_0 &= (u)_1, & \beta_{n+1} &= \zeta_{n+1} + b_n - b_{n+1}, & n &\geq 0, \\ \gamma_1 &= -\Delta_0, & \gamma_2 &= \lambda \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0^2}, & \gamma_{n+3} &= \frac{\Delta_{n+2}\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n+1}^2} \rho_{n+1}, & n &\geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

In particular, when $\lambda > 0$ and v is positive definite, then u is regular by [16, Theorem 1.1].

When v is symmetric, we have (compare [16])

$$a_{2n} = \frac{\lambda \Lambda_n + 1}{\lambda \Lambda_{n-1} + 1} \rho_{2n+1} \quad a_{2n+1} = \rho_{2n+2}, \quad n \geq 0, \quad (1.16)$$

$$\gamma_1 = -\lambda, \quad \gamma_{2n+2} = a_{2n}, \quad \gamma_{2n+3} = \frac{\rho_{2n+1}\rho_{2n+2}}{a_{2n}}, \quad n \geq 0, \quad (1.17)$$

with

$$\Lambda_{-1} = 0, \quad \Lambda_n = \sum_{\nu=0}^n \left(\prod_{\mu=0}^{\nu} \frac{\rho_{2\mu}}{\rho_{2\mu+1}} \right), \quad n \geq 0, \quad \rho_0 = 1. \quad (1.18)$$

Our aim is to give examples of semi-classical forms (1.8) or (1.9) through data of semi-classical forms v .

2. The structure relation

In the sequel, the form v will be supposed symmetric, semi-classical of class \tilde{s} , and satisfying

$$D(\tilde{\Phi}v) + \tilde{\psi}v = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

with $\tilde{s} = \max(\deg \tilde{\Phi} - 2, \deg \tilde{\psi} - 1)$ [14, Definition 3.1]. The form u given by (1.4) satisfies the equation

$$D(\Phi_0 u) + \psi_0 u = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

with

$$\Phi_0(x) = x^2 \tilde{\Phi}(x), \quad \psi_0(x) = x^2 \tilde{\psi}(x).$$

The class of u is at most $\tilde{s} + 2$. Following a standard criterion [14, Proposition 3.5], we have

$$\Phi_0'(0) + \psi_0(0) = 0; \quad \langle u, \vartheta_0 \psi_0 + \vartheta_0^2 \Phi_0 \rangle = \tilde{\Phi}(0) - \lambda \langle v, \vartheta_0 \tilde{\psi} + \vartheta_0^2 \tilde{\Phi} \rangle.$$

$$\text{If } \tilde{\Phi}(0) - \lambda \langle v, \vartheta_0 \tilde{\psi} + \vartheta_0^2 \tilde{\Phi} \rangle \neq 0, \text{ then the class is } \tilde{s} + 2. \quad (2.3)$$

$$\text{If } \tilde{\Phi}(0) - \lambda \langle v, \vartheta_0 \tilde{\psi} + \vartheta_0^2 \tilde{\Phi} \rangle = 0 \text{ and } \tilde{\Phi}(0) \neq 0, \text{ then the class is } \tilde{s} + 1. \quad (2.4)$$

Indeed, u satisfies $D(\Phi u) + \psi u = 0$ with

$$\Phi(x) = x \tilde{\Phi}(x), \quad \psi(x) = \tilde{\Phi}(x) + x \tilde{\psi}(x). \quad (2.5)$$

Moreover, we have $\Phi'(0) + \psi(0) = 2\tilde{\Phi}(0) \neq 0$. Below, the class will be determined in any particular case.

In order to obtain the structure relation of $\{Z_n\}_{n \geq 0}$, let be the one of $\{S_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ [9, 13]

$$\tilde{\Phi}(x)S'_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x))S_{n+1}(x) - \rho_{n+1}\tilde{D}_{n+1}(x)S_n(x), \quad n \geq 0. \quad (2.6)$$

By (1.2), note that $\zeta_n = 0$; by symmetry and $n \rightarrow n-1$, we have

$$\tilde{\Phi}(x)S'_n(x) = \tilde{D}_n(x)S_{n+1}(x) + \left(\frac{1}{2}(\tilde{C}_n(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x)) - x\tilde{D}_n(x)\right)S_n(x), \quad n \geq 0. \quad (2.7)$$

From (1.11), using the fact that $b_{n+1} = 0$

$$\tilde{\Phi}(x)Z'_{n+2}(x) = \tilde{\Phi}(x)S'_{n+2}(x) + a_n\tilde{\Phi}(x)S'_n(x), \quad n \geq 0.$$

With (2.6), (2.7), and (1.2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Phi}(x)Z'_{n+2}(x) &= \left\{ \frac{x(\tilde{C}_{n+2}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x))}{2} + a_n\tilde{D}_n(x) - \rho_{n+2}\tilde{D}_{n+2}(x) \right\} S_{n+1}(x) \\ &+ \left\{ a_n \left\{ \frac{\tilde{C}_n(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x)}{2} - x\tilde{D}_n(x) \right\} - \frac{\tilde{C}_{n+2}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x)}{2} \rho_{n+1} \right\} S_n(x), \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

But, from (1.11) and (1.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} xS_{n+1}(x) + (a_n - \rho_{n+1})S_n(x) &= Z_{n+2}(x), \\ (x^2 + a_{n+1} - \rho_{n+2})S_{n+1}(x) - \rho_{n+1}xS_n(x) &= Z_{n+3}(x), \quad n \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

or equivalently, with (1.14),

$$\begin{aligned} a_n x^2 S_{n+1}(x) &= a_n x Z_{n+2}(x) + \gamma_{n+2}(\rho_{n+1} - a_n) Z_{n+1}(x) \\ a_n x^2 S_n(x) &= (a_{n+1} - \rho_{n+2}) Z_{n+2}(x) + \gamma_{n+2} x Z_{n+1}(x), \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

So if we multiply (2.8) by $a_n x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n x^2 \tilde{\Phi}(x)Z'_{n+2}(x) &= \left\{ a_n x G(x; n) + (a_{n+1} - \rho_{n+2})H(x; n) \right\} Z_{n+2}(x) \\ &+ \left\{ -\gamma_{n+2}(a_n - \rho_{n+1})G(x; n) + \gamma_{n+2} x H(x; n) \right\} Z_{n+1}(x), \quad n \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} G(x; n) &= \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{C}_{n+2}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x))x + a_n\tilde{D}_n(x) - \rho_{n+2}\tilde{D}_{n+2}(x), \\ H(x; n) &= -\frac{1}{2}(\tilde{C}_{n+2}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x))\rho_{n+1} + a_n \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{C}_n(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x)) - x\tilde{D}_n(x) \right\}, \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the well-known recurrence relations

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) &= -\tilde{C}_n(x) + 2x\tilde{D}_n(x) \\ \rho_{n+2}\tilde{D}_{n+2}(x) &= -\tilde{\Phi}(x) + \rho_{n+1}\tilde{D}_n(x) - x\tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) + x^2\tilde{D}_{n+1}(x), \quad n \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} H(x; n) &= \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) + \tilde{C}_0(x))(\rho_{n+1} - a_n) - \rho_{n+1}x\tilde{D}_{n+1}(x) \\ G(x; n) &= -\frac{1}{2}(\tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) + \tilde{C}_0(x))x + a_n\tilde{D}_n(x) - \rho_{n+2}\tilde{D}_{n+2}(x) + x^2\tilde{D}_{n+1}(x), \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, since by (1.16), $(a_{n+1} - \rho_{n+2})(\rho_{n+1} - a_n) = 0$, $n \geq 0$, the relation (2.9) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} a_n x^2 \tilde{\Phi}(x) Z'_{n+2}(x) &= \left\{ a_n x \left\{ \tilde{\Phi}(x) + (a_n - \rho_{n+1}) \tilde{D}_n(x) + \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x)) x \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \rho_{n+1} (a_{n+1} - \rho_{n+2}) x \tilde{D}_{n+1}(x) \right\} Z_{n+2}(x) \\ &\quad - \gamma_{n+2} \left\{ (a_n - \rho_{n+1}) (a_n \tilde{D}_n(x) - a_{n+1} \tilde{D}_{n+2}) + a_n x^2 \tilde{D}_{n+1}(x) \right\} Z_{n+1}(x). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, when the class is $\tilde{s} + 2$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 \tilde{\Phi}(x) Z'_{n+2}(x) &= x \left\{ \tilde{\Phi}(x) + (a_n - \rho_{n+1}) \tilde{D}_n(x) + \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x)) x \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\rho_{n+1}}{a_n} (a_{n+1} - \rho_{n+2}) \tilde{D}_{n+1}(x) \right\} Z_{n+2}(x) \\ &\quad - \gamma_{n+2} \left\{ x^2 \tilde{D}_{n+1}(x) + (a_n - \rho_{n+1}) \left(\tilde{D}_n(x) - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \tilde{D}_{n+2}(x) \right) \right\} Z_{n+1}(x), \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

When the class is $\tilde{s} + 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x \tilde{\Phi}(x) Z'_{n+2}(x) &= \left\{ \tilde{\Phi}(x) + (a_n - \rho_{n+1}) \tilde{D}_n(x) + \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{C}_{n+1}(x) - \tilde{C}_0(x)) x \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\rho_{n+1}}{a_n} (a_{n+1} - \rho_{n+2}) \tilde{D}_{n+1}(x) \right\} Z_{n+2}(x) \\ &\quad - \gamma_{n+2} \left\{ x \tilde{D}_{n+1}(x) + (a_n - \rho_{n+1}) \left((\theta_0 \tilde{D}_n)(x) - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} (\theta_0 \tilde{D}_{n+2})(x) \right) \right\} Z_{n+1}(x), \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

$n \geq 0$.

3. Examples

Example 1. We take $v = \mathcal{U}$ where \mathcal{U} is a Tchebychev form of the second kind

$$\langle \mathcal{U}, f \rangle = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} f(x) dx.$$

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{4}, \quad n \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \\ \tilde{\Phi}(x) &= x^2 - 1, \quad \tilde{\psi}(x) = -3x, \quad \tilde{s} = 0, \\ \tilde{C}_n(x) &= (2n+1)x, \quad \tilde{D}_n(x) = 2(n+1), \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Therefore, from (1.16), (1.17), and (2.4)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n} &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{2n+3}{2n+1}, \quad a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad n \geq 0, \\ \gamma_1 &= -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \gamma_{2n+2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2n+3}{2n+1}, \quad \gamma_{2n+3} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3}, \quad n \geq 0, \\ \Phi(x) &= x(x^2 - 1), \quad \psi(x) = -(2x^2 + 1), \quad s = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

From (2.12), we have

$$x(x^2 - 1)Z'_{2n+2}(x) = 2(n+1)x^2Z_{2n+2}(x) - (n+1)\frac{2n+3}{2n+1}xZ_{2n+1}(x), \quad (3.3)$$

$$x(x^2 - 1)Z'_{2n+3}(x) = ((2n+3)x^2 - 2)Z_{2n+3}(x) - \frac{1}{2}(2n+1)xZ_{2n+2}(x), \quad (3.4)$$

$n \geq 0$. We deduce the fact that $Z_{n+1}(x)$ has simple zeros. Indeed, on account of (3.3) and (3.4), the equations $Z_{n+1}(x) = 0$, $Z'_{n+1}(x) = 0$ imply $x = 0$; furthermore, we have from (3.4)

$$Z'_{2n+3}(0) = -\frac{1}{2}(2n+1)Z_{2n+2}(0) \neq 0, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (3.5)$$

In fact, the form u is equal to the inverse of the Tchebychev form of the first kind (also see [8]): $u = \mathcal{T}^{-1}$ where

$$\langle \mathcal{T}, f \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

The inverse u^{-1} of u is defined by $u^{-1}u = uu^{-1} = \delta$ with $\langle \delta, f \rangle = f(0)$ and the product uv of two forms is given by [11]

$$\langle uv, f \rangle := \langle u, (vf)(x) \rangle = \left\langle u, \left\langle v, \frac{\xi f(\xi) - xf(x)}{\xi - x} \right\rangle \right\rangle.$$

Indeed, we have $x^2u = -\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{U}$. But if $\mathcal{T}^{(1)}$ denotes the form associated with \mathcal{T} , we have by [13] that $\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{T}^{(1)} = -x^2\mathcal{T}^{-1}$ and the well-known property $\mathcal{T}^{(1)} = \mathcal{U}$, therefore $x^2(u - \mathcal{T}^{-1}) = 0$ which implies $u = \mathcal{T}^{-1}$. Thus (see [16, Introduction] for another expression)

$$\mathcal{T}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{\pi} P f \frac{Y(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} \quad (3.6)$$

where Y is the characteristic function of R^+ .

Let us consider the quadratic decomposition of $\{S_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{Z_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ [4, 12]

$$\begin{aligned} S_{2n}(x) &= \tilde{P}_n(x^2), & S_{2n+1}(x) &= x\tilde{R}_n(x^2), & n &\geq 0, \\ Z_{2n}(x) &= P_n(x^2), & Z_{2n+1}(x) &= xR_n(x^2), & n &\geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

The sequences $\{P_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{R_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ respectively are orthogonal with respect to σu and $x\sigma u$ where σu is the even part of u defined by $\langle \sigma u, f \rangle := \langle u, (\sigma f)(x) \rangle = \langle u, f(x^2) \rangle$. From (1.3), we have

$$\sigma(x^2u) = x\sigma u = -\lambda\sigma\mathcal{U} = -\frac{1}{2}\sigma\mathcal{U}. \quad (3.8)$$

Therefore, $R_n = \tilde{P}_n$, $n \geq 0$. On the other hand

$$\langle \sigma\mathcal{U}, f \rangle = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} f(x) dx. \quad (3.9)$$

We conclude that Z_{2n+1} has (simple) zeros in $] -1, +1[$.

From (3.8) and (3.9), we have

$$\sigma u = \delta - \frac{1}{2}x^{-1}\sigma\mathcal{U},$$

$$\langle \sigma u, f \rangle = f(0) - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} dx.$$

With the definition

$$Pf \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{x^{3/2}} f(x) dx := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \int_\varepsilon^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{x^{3/2}} f(x) dx - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} f(0) \right\},$$

we obtain

$$\langle \sigma u, f \rangle = f(0) \left(1 + Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{x^{3/2}} dx \right) - Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{x^{3/2}} f(x) dx.$$

But

$$Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{x^{3/2}} dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = -1.$$

Therefore,

$$\sigma \mathcal{T}^{-1} = -Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{Y(x(1-x)) \sqrt{1-x}}{x^{3/2}}. \quad (3.10)$$

Thus $\{R_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{P_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ are orthogonal with respect to the forms (3.9) and (3.10), respectively.

Example 2. We take $v = \mathcal{T}$ or $V(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{Y(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$. Here, we have $Pf \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{V(x)}{x^2} dx = 0$, consequently, the form u is given by (1.9) where λ is arbitrary. Then

$$u = \delta - \lambda Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{Y(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{4^{1-\delta_{n,0}/2}}, & n &\geq 0, \\ \tilde{\Phi}(x) &= x^2 - 1, & \tilde{\psi}(x) &= -x, & \tilde{s} &= 0, \\ \tilde{C}_n(x) &= (2n-1)x, & \tilde{D}_n(x) &= 2n, & n &\geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

Therefore, from (1.16), (1.17), and (2.3)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n} &= \frac{1}{4^{1-\delta_{n,0}/2}} \frac{2(n+1)\lambda + 1}{2n\lambda + 1}, & a_{2n+1} &= \frac{1}{4}, & n &\geq 0, \\ \gamma_1 &= -\lambda, & \gamma_{2n+2} &= a_{2n}, & \gamma_{2n+3} &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{2n\lambda + 1}{2(n+1)\lambda + 1}, & n &\geq 0, \\ \Phi(x) &= x^2(x^2 - 1), & \psi(x) &= -x^3, & s &= 2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

The form u is regular if and only if $\lambda \neq -\frac{1}{2n}$, $n \geq 1$. From (2.11), we have

$$\begin{aligned} x^2(x^2 - 1)Z'_{2n+2}(x) &= x \left\{ 2(n+1)x^2 - \frac{1}{2n\lambda + 1} \right\} Z_{2n+2}(x) \\ &\quad - 2\gamma_{2n+2} \left\{ (2n+1)x^2 - \frac{\lambda}{(2n\lambda + 1)(2(n+1)\lambda + 1)} \right\} Z_{2n+1}(x), \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2(x^2 - 1)Z'_{2n+3}(x) &= x \left\{ (2n+3)x^2 - \frac{4(n+1)\lambda + 1}{2(n+1)\lambda + 1} \right\} Z_{2n+3}(x) \\ &\quad - 4(n+1)\gamma_{2n+3}x^2 Z_{2n+2}(x), \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

$n \geq 0$. We deduce from (3.14)

$$\frac{\lambda}{2(n+1)\lambda+1} Z'_{2n+3}(0) = -2\gamma_{2n+3} Z_{2n+2}(0) \neq 0, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (3.15)$$

So, the polynomials $Z_{2n+3}(x)$ have simple zeros. About $Z_{2n+2}(x)$, we have the result: a multiple root x necessarily satisfies

$$(2n+1)x^2 = \frac{\lambda}{(2n\lambda+1)(2(n+1)\lambda+1)}.$$

With the recurrences relations (2.10) for C_n , D_n , the relations (3.13) and (3.14) give

$$\begin{aligned} C_{2n+1}(x) &= x \left\{ (4n-1)x^2 - \frac{4n\lambda}{2n\lambda+1} \right\}, \quad n \geq 0, \\ C_{2n+2}(x) &= x \left\{ (4n+1)x^2 + \frac{4n\lambda}{2n\lambda+1} \right\}, \quad n \geq 0. \\ D_{2n+1}(x) &= 4nx^2, \quad n \geq 0, \\ D_{2n+2}(x) &= 2(2n+1)x^2 - \frac{2\lambda}{(2n\lambda+1)(2(n+1)\lambda+1)}, \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

The decomposition (3.7) shows that $R_n = \tilde{P}_n$, $n \geq 0$ since $x\sigma u = -\lambda\sigma\mathcal{T}$. Consequently, the polynomial Z_{2n+1} does not depend on λ . Moreover

$$\langle \sigma\mathcal{T}, f \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx. \quad (3.17)$$

This implies that the roots of Z_{2n+1} are in $] -1, +1[$. On the other hand, from $\sigma u = \delta - \lambda x^{-1}\sigma\mathcal{T}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma u, f \rangle &= f(0) - \lambda \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} dx \\ &= \left\{ 1 + \lambda P f \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{3/2} \sqrt{1-x}} dx \right\} f(0) - \lambda P f \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{3/2} \sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

But $P f \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{3/2} \sqrt{1-x}} dx = 0$; therefore,

$$\sigma u = \delta - \lambda P f \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{Y(x(1-x))}{x^{3/2} \sqrt{1-x}}. \quad (3.18)$$

Thus $\{R_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{P_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ are orthogonal with respect to the forms (3.17) and (3.18), respectively. In Examples 1 and 2, the form u is a second-degree form, since v is a second-degree form [15, 17, 18]. Indeed, if $S(u)(z) = -\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(u)_n}{z^{n+1}}$ denotes its formal Stieltjes function, we have using [15, (4.1) and (4.15)]

$$z^2 S(u)(z) + z = -\lambda S(v)(z),$$

$$\tilde{B}(z) S^2(v)(z) + \tilde{C}(z) S(v)(z) + \tilde{D}(z) = 0,$$

where in Example 1,

$$\tilde{B}(z) = 1, \quad \tilde{C}(z) = 4z, \quad \tilde{D}(z) = 4,$$

and in Example 2,

$$\tilde{B}(z) = z^2 - 1, \quad \tilde{C}(z) = 0, \quad \tilde{D}(z) = -1.$$

Therefore, $S(u)(z)$ satisfies

$$B(z)S^2(u)(z) + C(z)S(u)(z) + D(z) = 0$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} B(z) &= z^4 \tilde{B}(z) \\ C(z) &= z^2 \{2z\tilde{B}(z) - \lambda\tilde{C}(z)\} \\ D(z) &= z^2 \tilde{B}(z) - \lambda z \tilde{C}(z) + \lambda^2 \tilde{D}(z). \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

Moreover, the form u also satisfies [15, Proposition 2.3]

$$B(x)u + x^2 D(x)u^{-1} = 0. \quad (3.20)$$

Example 3. We take $v = \mathcal{H}$ where \mathcal{H} denotes the Hermite form, then $V(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-x^2}$. Here

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{2}(n+1), \quad n \geq 0, \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \\ \tilde{\Phi}(x) &= 1, \quad \tilde{\psi}(x) = 2x, \quad \tilde{s} = 0, \\ \tilde{C}_n(x) &= -2x, \quad \tilde{D}_n(x) = -2, \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

Then, from (1.16), (1.17), and (2.4)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n} &= n+1, \quad a_{2n+1} = n+1, \quad n \geq 0, \\ \gamma_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{2}(n + (-1)^{n+1}), \quad n \geq 0, \\ \Phi(x) &= x, \quad \psi(x) = 2x^2 + 1, \quad s = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

In fact, the form given by (1.8) is the generalized Hermite form corresponding to the parameter value $\mu = -1$ [4]. We have

$$C_n(x) = -2(x^2 + (-1)^n), \quad D_n(x) = -2x, \quad n \geq 0.$$

Hence

$$xZ'_{n+2}(x) = (1 + (-1)^{n+1})Z_{n+2}(x) + 2\gamma_{n+2}xZ_{n+1}(x), \quad n \geq 0.$$

The roots of Z_{n+2} are simple since

$$Z'_{2n+3}(0) = -2\gamma_{2n+3}Z_{2n+2}(0) \neq 0, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (3.23)$$

From the decomposition (3.7), we have $R_n = \tilde{P}_n$, $n \geq 0$, where the sequence $\{\tilde{P}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is a Laguerre sequence with parameter value of $-1/2$, since

$$\langle \sigma \mathcal{H}, f \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty x^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} f(x) dx. \quad (3.24)$$

Therefore, the roots of $Z_{2n+1}(x)$ are real. Next, from $\sigma u = \delta - \frac{1}{2}x^{-1}\sigma \mathcal{H}$ and (3.24), we obtain

$$\langle \sigma u, f \rangle = \left\{ 1 + Pf \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{3/2}} dx \right\} f(0) - Pf \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{3/2}} f(x) dx.$$

But $Pf \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{3/2}} dx = -1$; therefore,

$$\langle \sigma u, f \rangle = -Pf \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{x^{3/2}} f(x) dx. \quad (3.25)$$

So, $\{P_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is a Laguerre sequence with parameter value of $-3/2$.

In these examples, where v is symmetric, positive definite, and $\lambda > 0$, we have [11]

$$u^{(1)} = u^{-1}v, \quad (3.26)$$

and the fact that $u^{(1)}$ and u^{-1} are positive definite. As usual, $u^{(1)}$ is associated with u .

Indeed, from (1.3), $(x^2u)u^{-1} = -\lambda v u^{-1}$. But following the general formula $f(uv) = (fu)v + x(u\theta_0 f)(x)v$ [14, (2.6)], we have $(x^2u)u^{-1} = x^2\delta - x(u\theta_0\zeta^2)(x)u^{-1} = -x((u)_1 + x)u^{-1} = -x^2u^{-1}$. From the definition [11, 13, (4.7)], $\gamma_1 u^{(1)} = -x^2u^{-1}$; therefore, with $\gamma_1 = -\lambda$, we obtain (3.26). Next, if $\{Z_n^{(-)}\}_{n \geq 0}$ denotes the orthogonal sequence with respect to u^{-1} when it exists, from the general theory we have [13] (compare also [16])

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{n+2}^{(-)}(x) &= Z_{n+2}^{(1)}(x) + a_n^{(-)}Z_n^{(1)}(x), \quad n \geq 0, \\ a_{2n}^{(-)} &= -\frac{Z'_{2n+3}(0)}{Z'_{2n+1}(0)}, \quad a_{2n+1}^{(-)} = \gamma_{2n+3}, \quad n \geq 0, \\ Z'_{2n+1}(0) &= (-1)^n \sum_{\nu=0}^n \frac{1}{\gamma_{2\nu}\gamma_{2\nu+1}} \left(\prod_{\mu=\nu}^n \gamma_{2\mu} \right) \left(\prod_{\mu=0}^{\nu} \gamma_{2\mu+1} \right), \quad n \geq 0, \\ \gamma_1^{(-)} &= -\gamma_1, \quad \gamma_{2n+2}^{(-)} = a_{2n}^{(-)}, \quad \gamma_{2n+3}^{(-)} = \frac{\gamma_{2n+2}\gamma_{2n+3}}{a_{2n}^{(-)}}, \quad n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

The announced properties follow since $Z'_{2n+3}(0) \neq 0$, $n \geq 0$, from (3.5), (3.15), and (3.23).

Remark. It is a striking property that the product of two positive definite forms is still positive definite. In general, this is not true. For example, the Tchebychev form \mathcal{T} satisfies the equation $(x^2 - 1)\mathcal{T}^2 = 0$. Consequently, $\mathcal{T}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{-1} + \delta_1)$. Positivity is kept, but no regularity.

As an application of (3.26), we have

$$u^{(2)} = -\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}\delta + \frac{\rho_1}{\gamma_2}v^{(1)}. \quad (3.28)$$

Indeed, we have $\gamma_1^{(1)}u^{(2)} = -x^2(u^{(1)})^{-1}$, and from (3.26), $(u^{(1)})^{-1} = v^{-1}u$; therefore, with the help of [15, (2.6)] and (1.3),

$$\gamma_1^{(1)}u^{(2)} = -x^2(v^{-1}u) = -(x^2u)v^{-1} - x(u\zeta)(x)v^{-1} = \lambda\delta - x^2v^{-1}.$$

But $\rho_1 v^{(1)} = -x^2v^{-1}$, hence (3.28) holds. For a general problem analogous to (3.28) and detailed properties, see [5, 10].

4. Representation of u^{-1} , $u^{(1)}$, $u^{(2)}$ in Examples 1 and 2

In the case of Example 1, we easily obtain $u^{(1)} = 2x^2\mathcal{T}$ by (3.26); therefore,

$$\langle u^{(1)}, f \rangle = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x) dx.$$

From (3.28)

$$\langle u^{(2)}, f \rangle = \frac{2}{3} \langle \delta, f \rangle + \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} f(x) dx.$$

In Example 2, we have $z^2 S(u)(z) + z = \lambda(z^2 - 1)^{-1/2}$ where we take the branch $\sqrt{z^2 - 1}$ which is positive when $z = x > 1$. Writing $z^2(z^2 - 1) - \lambda^2 = (z^2 - t_\lambda^2)(z^2 - \tau_\lambda^2)$ with $t_\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2})$, $\tau_\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2})$, we get, with the help of [15, (1.5)],

$$S(u^{-1})(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 S(u)(z)} = -\frac{1}{-\lambda(z^2 - 1)^{-1/2} + z} = \frac{\lambda\sqrt{z^2 - 1} + z(z^2 - 1)}{(t_\lambda^2 - z^2)(z^2 - \tau_\lambda^2)}.$$

Suppose $\lambda > 0$ and let $S(u^{-1})(z) = H(z)$. In this case, $\Im H(z) > 0$ when $\Im z > 0$ ($z = x + iy$).

Moreover, since

$$-iyH(iy) = \frac{y}{\lambda(1 + y^2)^{-1/2} + y} \rightarrow 1, \quad y \rightarrow \infty,$$

we have

$$H(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\mu(t)}{t - z}$$

where μ is a non-decreasing function [7]. We see that μ is continuous except at $t^2 = t_\lambda^2$ since

$$(t - z)H(z) \rightarrow 0, \quad z \rightarrow t, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \arg(z - t) \leq \pi - \varepsilon, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t^2 \neq t_\lambda^2,$$

$$(\pm t_\lambda - z)H(z) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + 4\lambda^2}} := k_\lambda, \quad z \rightarrow \pm t_\lambda, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \arg(z - \pm t_\lambda) \leq \pi - \varepsilon.$$

In fact, the function μ is absolutely continuous with respect to Lebesgue measure for $t^2 \neq t_\lambda^2$ since

$$\int_{|x| > T} |H(x + iy)|^2 dx \leq B_1, \quad 0 < y \leq 1, \quad T > t_\lambda > 1,$$

from the definition of H . Moreover, it is easy to see that

$$\int_{-R}^R |H(x + iy)|^2 dx \leq B_2, \quad 0 < y \leq \frac{1}{2}t_\lambda,$$

with $0 < R < t_\lambda$, since

$$\begin{aligned} |z^2 - t_\lambda^2| &\geq t_\lambda^2 - R^2, & |x| &\leq R, \\ |z^2 - \tau_\lambda^2| &\geq \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\tau}_\lambda(x^2 + \tilde{\tau}_\lambda^2)^{1/2}, & 0 < y &\leq \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\tau}_\lambda, \quad \tilde{\tau}_\lambda = \sqrt{-\tau_\lambda^2}. \end{aligned}$$

The property follows from the well-known formula

$$\mu(x_2) - \mu(x_1) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \Im H(x + iy) dx.$$

On account of

$$\Im H(x + i0) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x^2(1 - x^2) + \lambda^2}, & |x| < 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1, \end{cases}$$

we finally obtain

$$H(z) = k_\lambda \frac{2z}{t_\lambda^2 - z^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}{t^2(1 - t^2) + \lambda^2} \frac{dt}{t - z}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} - [-1, +1].$$

Consequently,

$$\langle u^{-1}, f \rangle = k_\lambda \langle \delta_{t_\lambda} + \delta_{-t_\lambda}, f \rangle + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2(1-x^2) + \lambda^2} f(x) dx, \quad \lambda > 0. \quad (4.1)$$

From $\gamma_1 u^{(1)} = -x^2 u^{-1}$ and (4.1), we deduce

$$\langle u^{(1)}, f \rangle = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+4\lambda^2}} \langle \delta_{t_\lambda} + \delta_{-t_\lambda}, f \rangle + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2(1-x^2) + \lambda^2} f(x) dx. \quad (4.2)$$

The formula (3.28) gives

$$\langle u^{(2)}, f \rangle = \frac{2\lambda}{1+2\lambda} \langle \delta, f \rangle + \frac{2}{\pi(1+2\lambda)} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} f(x) dx. \quad (4.3)$$

Remark. By straightforward and lengthy calculation, it could be shown with the help of equation (3.20) that the representations (4.1) and (4.2) remain valid for $\lambda \in C - [-\frac{1}{2}i, +\frac{1}{2}i]$.

When $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2n}$, $n \geq 1$, the forms u^{-1} and $u^{(1)}$ are no longer regular, but keep their respective representations. As to (4.3), it is valid for $\lambda \neq -\frac{1}{2}$.

It remains to treat the case $\lambda = i\zeta$, $0 < |\zeta| \leq \frac{1}{2}$ where $0 < t_\lambda^2, \tau_\lambda^2 < 1$. It will be sufficient to suppose $0 < \zeta \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Equation (3.20) becomes

$$x^4(x^2 - 1)u + x^2(x^2(x^2 - 1) + \zeta^2)u^{-1} = 0.$$

Equivalently,

$$x^2(x^2 - 1)u + (x^2(x^2 - 1) + \zeta^2)u^{-1} = A\delta + B\delta'.$$

We deduce that $(u)_4 - (u)_2 + (u^{-1})_4 - (u^{-1})_2 + \zeta^2 = A$, $0 = B$. But $(u)_2 = -\lambda$, $(u)_4 = -\lambda(\mathcal{T})_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda$, $(u^{-1})_2 = \lambda$, $(u^{-1})_4 = \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda$. Hence, $A = 0$. Therefore,

$$(x^2 - \tau_\lambda^2)(x^2 - t_\lambda^2)u^{-1} = -x^2(x^2 - 1)u = \lambda(x^2 - 1)\mathcal{T} = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda\mathcal{U}. \quad (4.4)$$

The following identity will be very useful: for any polynomial f and any form w , we have [15, (1.12)]

$$(x - c)^{-1}(f(x)w) = f(c)((x - c)^{-1}w) + (\theta_c f)(x)w - \langle w, \theta_c f \rangle \delta_c \quad (4.5)$$

where $(\theta_c f)(x) := \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$, $\langle (x - c)^{-1}w, f \rangle := \langle w, \theta_c f \rangle$, $c \in C$. Two cases arise: (1) $0 < \zeta < \frac{1}{2}$, and (2) $\zeta = \frac{1}{2}$.

(1) $0 < \zeta < \frac{1}{2}$.

Then $\frac{1}{2} < t_{i\zeta}^2 < 1$, $0 < \tau_{i\zeta}^2 < \frac{1}{2}$. We have successively, in accordance with (4.4) and (4.5),

$$(x + \tau_{i\zeta})(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)u^{-1} = \tau_{i\zeta}(i\zeta - t_{i\zeta}^2)\delta_{\tau_{i\zeta}} - \frac{1}{2}i\zeta(x - \tau_{i\zeta})^{-1}\mathcal{U},$$

$$(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)u^{-1} = (i\zeta - t_{i\zeta}^2)\delta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}} + \tau_{i\zeta}(i\zeta - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x + \tau_{i\zeta})^{-1}\delta_{\tau_{i\zeta}} - \frac{1}{2}i\zeta(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}\mathcal{U},$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x - t_{i\zeta})u^{-1} &= -t_{i\zeta}\delta_{-t_{i\zeta}} + \tau_{i\zeta}(i\zeta - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x + t_{i\zeta})^{-1}(x + \tau_{i\zeta})^{-1}\delta_{\tau_{i\zeta}} \\ &\quad + (i\zeta - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x + t_{i\zeta})^{-1}\delta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}} - \frac{1}{2}i\zeta(x + t_{i\zeta})^{-1}(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}\mathcal{U}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u^{-1} &= \delta_{t_{i\zeta}} - t_{i\zeta}(x - t_{i\zeta})^{-1}\delta_{-t_{i\zeta}} + \tau_{i\zeta}(i\zeta - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}(x + \tau_{i\zeta})^{-1}\delta_{\tau_{i\zeta}} \\
&\quad + (i\zeta - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}\delta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}} - \frac{1}{2}i\zeta(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}\mathcal{U}. \tag{4.6}
\end{aligned}$$

Further, on account of the definitions and of the representation of \mathcal{U} , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\langle (x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}\mathcal{U}, f \rangle = \langle \mathcal{U}, \theta_{t_{i\zeta}}\theta_{-t_{i\zeta}}\theta_{\tau_{i\zeta}}\theta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}}f \rangle \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{(\theta_{-t_{i\zeta}}\theta_{\tau_{i\zeta}}\theta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}}f)(x) - (\theta_{-t_{i\zeta}}\theta_{\tau_{i\zeta}}\theta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}}f)(t_{i\zeta})}{x - t_{i\zeta}} dx \\
&= -(\theta_{-t_{i\zeta}}\theta_{\tau_{i\zeta}}\theta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}}f)(t_{i\zeta})P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x - t_{i\zeta}} dx \\
&\quad - (\theta_{\tau_{i\zeta}}\theta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}}f)(-t_{i\zeta})P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2} dx \\
&\quad - (\theta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}}f)(\tau_{i\zeta})P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x - \tau_{i\zeta})} dx \\
&\quad - f(-\tau_{i\zeta})P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)} dx + P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} f(x) dx}{(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

where P means Cauchy's principal value of the integral. But, it is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned}
P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t-x} dt &= -2x, & P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t^2-x^2} dt &= -2, & |x| < 1, \\
P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{(t^2-x_1^2)(t-x_2)} dt &= 0, & P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{(t^2-x_1^2)(t^2-x_2^2)} dt &= 0, \\
&& -1 < x_1 \neq x_2 < +1.
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle (x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)^{-1}\mathcal{U}, f \rangle &= \frac{f(t_{i\zeta}) + f(-t_{i\zeta})}{t_{i\zeta}^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2} - \frac{f(\tau_{i\zeta}) + f(-\tau_{i\zeta})}{t_{i\zeta}^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2} \\
&\quad + P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x^2 - t_{i\zeta}^2)(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)} f(x) dx. \tag{4.7}
\end{aligned}$$

After some straightforward calculations, we obtain from (4.6) and (4.7)

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle u^{-1}, f \rangle &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{1-4\zeta^2}-1}{\sqrt{1-4\zeta^2}} \langle \delta_{-t_{i\zeta}} + \delta_{t_{i\zeta}}, f \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{1-4\zeta^2}+1}{\sqrt{1-4\zeta^2}} \langle \delta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}} + \delta_{\tau_{i\zeta}}, f \rangle \\
&\quad + i\zeta P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(t_{i\zeta}^2 - x^2)(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)} f(x) dx. \tag{4.8}
\end{aligned}$$

From $\gamma_1 u^{(1)} = -x^2 u^{-1}$ and (4.8), we infer that

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle u^{(1)}, f \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{i\zeta}{\sqrt{1-4\zeta^2}} \langle \delta_{-t_{i\zeta}} + \delta_{t_{i\zeta}}, f \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \frac{i\zeta}{\sqrt{1-4\zeta^2}} \langle \delta_{-\tau_{i\zeta}} + \delta_{\tau_{i\zeta}}, f \rangle \\
&\quad + P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}{(t_{i\zeta}^2 - x^2)(x^2 - \tau_{i\zeta}^2)} f(x) dx. \tag{4.9}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\zeta = \frac{1}{2}$.

Then $t_{\frac{1}{2}i}^2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tau_{\frac{1}{2}i}^2 = \frac{1}{2}$. As above, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u^{-1} &= \delta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-1}\delta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} + \frac{1}{2}(i-1)(x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-1}\delta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2})^{-1}(i-1)(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-1}(x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-1}\delta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - \frac{1}{4}i(x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-2}\mathcal{U} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} u^{-1} &= \delta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-1}\delta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2}(i-1)(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-1}\delta'_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2})^{-1}(i-1)(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-2}\delta'_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - \frac{1}{4}i(x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-2}\mathcal{U}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-2}\mathcal{U}, f \rangle &= \langle \mathcal{U}, \theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f \rangle \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{(\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f)(x) - (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f)((-\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &= -\sqrt{2} (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f)((-\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \\ &\quad + P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \frac{(\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)(x) - (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)((\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &= -\sqrt{2} (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f)((-\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{(\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)(x) - (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)((\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &\quad - P \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \left\{ (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)(x) \right. \\ &\quad \quad \left. - (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right\} dx \\ &= -\sqrt{2} (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f)((-\sqrt{2})^{-1}) + 2 (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \\ &\quad + P \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \frac{(\theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)(x) - (\theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)((-\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &\quad - P \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \frac{(\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)(x) - (\theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f)((\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (f'((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - f'(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1})) + P \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x) - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &\quad - P \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x) - f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx, \end{aligned}$$

on account of

$$\frac{1}{(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - \frac{1}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \right\}.$$

But

$$\frac{1}{(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}/2}{(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} - \frac{1/2}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} + \frac{1/2}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}}. \quad (4.11)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-2} \mathcal{U}, f \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(f'((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - f'(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ P \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \frac{f(x) - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{f(x) - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &\quad + P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \left(f(x) - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) dx \left. \right\} \\ &\quad - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ -P \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \frac{f(x) - f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{f(x) - f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} dx \\ &\quad \left. + P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \left(f(x) - f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) dx \right\} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-2} \mathcal{U}, f \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(f'((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - f'(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ P f \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx \right. \\ &\quad - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) P f \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} dx \\ &\quad - P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f(x) dx \\ &\quad \left. + P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f(x) dx - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} f((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right\} \\ &\quad - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left\{ -P f \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) P f \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} dx \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f(x) dx \\
& + P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f(x) dx + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \Big\}.
\end{aligned}$$

It is a simple computation to see that

$$Pf \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} dx = Pf \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} dx = -\sqrt{2}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle (x^2 - \frac{1}{2})^{-2} \mathcal{U}, f \rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(f'((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - f'(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) - P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \\
&+ Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx \\
&+ Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx. \tag{4.12}
\end{aligned}$$

With the results

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \delta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, f \rangle &= f((\sqrt{2})^{-1}), \\
-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle (x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-1} \delta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, f \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \left(f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right), \\
-\frac{1}{2} (i-1) \langle (x + (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-1} \delta'_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, f \rangle &= -\frac{1}{2} (i-1) \langle \delta'_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, \theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f \rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (i-1) \langle \delta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, D \theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f \rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (i-1) \langle \delta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, \theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} f' - \theta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f \rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (i-1) \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} f'((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - \frac{1}{2} \left(f((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

because $D\theta_c = \theta_c D - \theta_c^2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (i-1) \langle (x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1})^{-2} \delta'_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, f \rangle &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (i-1) \langle \delta'_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f \rangle \\
&= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (i-1) \langle \delta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, D \theta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}^2 f \rangle \\
&= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (i-1) \left\langle \delta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, \left(\frac{1}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \left\{ \frac{f(x) - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1})}{x - (\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - f'((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right\} \right)' \right\rangle \\
&= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (i-1) \left\{ \sqrt{2} \left(f(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) - f((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) + \left(f'(-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}) + f'((\sqrt{2})^{-1}) \right) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

we finally obtain from (4.10) and (4.12)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u^{-1}, f \rangle &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \langle \delta'_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - \delta'_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, f \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \delta_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} + \delta_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, f \rangle \\ &\quad - \frac{i}{4} \left\{ Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x+(\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx + Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x-(\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - P \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

From $\gamma_1 u^{(1)} = -x^2 u^{-1}$ where $\gamma_1 = -\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}i$ and (4.13), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle u^{(1)}, f \rangle &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} i \langle \delta'_{(\sqrt{2})^{-1}} - \delta'_{-(\sqrt{2})^{-1}}, f \rangle + P \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x+(\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + Pf \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(x-(\sqrt{2})^{-1})^2} f(x) dx \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

5. Representation of u^{-1} , $u^{(1)}$, $u^{(2)}$ in Example 3

In the case of Example 3, we have

$$S(u^{-1})(z) = \frac{-1}{z + \frac{1}{2}S(v)(z)} := L(z)$$

where

$$v = \mathcal{H} \quad \text{and} \quad S(v)(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t-z} dt$$

satisfies

$$S'(v)(z) = -2zS(v)(z) - 2. \quad (5.1)$$

As above, we have $\Im L(z) > 0$ for $\Im z > 0$ and

$$L(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\mu(t)}{t-z} \quad (5.2)$$

where μ is a non-decreasing function. This function is absolutely continuous with respect to Lebesgue measure since

$$\Im L(z) \leq \left[y + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ye^{-t^2}}{(t-x)^2 + y^2} dt \right]^{-1}.$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ye^{-t^2}}{(t-x)^2 + y^2} dt &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ye^{-(x+t)^2}}{t^2 + y^2} dt \geq \int_{-1}^1 \frac{ye^{-(x+t)^2}}{t^2 + y^2} dt \\ &\geq 2e^{-x^2-2|x|-1} \int_0^1 \frac{y}{t^2 + y^2} dt = 2e^{-(|x|+1)^2} \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{1}{y} \\ &\geq \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-(|x|+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

for $0 < y \leq 1$. Therefore,

$$\Im L(z) \leq \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{(|x|+1)^2} \quad \text{for } 0 < y \leq 1.$$

We infer for (5.2)

$$L(z) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t^2}}{\left(t - \int_0^t e^{-(t^2-\vartheta^2)} d\vartheta\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-t^2}\right)^2} \frac{dt}{t-z}, \quad y > 0,$$

since

$$P \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t-x} dt = - \int_0^x e^{-(x^2-t^2)} dt, \quad x \in R.$$

Consequently,

$$\langle u^{-1}, f \rangle = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{\left(x - \int_0^x e^{-(x^2-t^2)} dt\right)^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-2x^2}} f(x) dx. \quad (5.3)$$

We deduce that

$$\langle u^{(1)}, f \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{-x^2}}{\left(x - \int_0^x e^{-(x^2-t^2)} dt\right)^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-2x^2}} f(x) dx. \quad (5.4)$$

The forms u^{-1} and $u^{(1)}$ are really Laguerre-Hahn forms [6]. Indeed, from $S(v)(z) = -2z - \frac{2}{S(u^{-1})(z)}$ and (5.1), we obtain

$$S'(u^{-1})(z) = 2z^2 S^2(u^{-1})(z) + 2zS(u^{-1})(z). \quad (5.5)$$

This Bernoulli equation shows that u^{-1} is a Laguerre-Hahn form of class zero [3]. Further, from $\gamma_1 S(u^{(1)})(z) = -\frac{1}{S(u)(z)} - z$ and $zS'(u)(z) = -2(z^2 + 1)S(u)(z) - 2z$, we get

$$zS'(u^{(1)})(z) = zS^2(u^{(1)})(z) - 2(z^2 - 1)S(u^{(1)})(z) - 2z. \quad (5.6)$$

Here, the class is $s = 1$ [1]. On the other hand, from (3.28), we have

$$u^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2}(\delta + v^{(1)}). \quad (5.7)$$

As above, we easily obtain the following representation for $v^{(1)}$ [19], see also [2]

$$\langle v^{(1)}, f \rangle = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{\left(\int_0^x e^{-(x^2-t^2)} dt\right)^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-2x^2}} f(x) dx. \quad (5.8)$$

The form $u^{(2)}$ is also a Laguerre-Hahn form of class $s = 1$, since from (5.7)

$$S(u^{(2)})(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{z} + S(v^{(1)})(z) \right\} = -\frac{1}{2z} - \frac{1}{S(v)(z)} - z.$$

Therefore, on account of (5.1), we obtain

$$zS'(u^{(2)})(z) = -2zS^2(u^{(2)})(z) - 2(z^2 + 1)S(u^{(2)})(z) - 2z. \quad (5.9)$$

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