

Moment Representations of Type I X_2 Exceptional Laguerre Polynomials

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Abstract

The X_m exceptional orthogonal polynomials (XOP) form a complete set of eigenpolynomials to a differential equation. Despite being complete, the XOP set does not contain polynomials of every degree. Thereby, the XOP escape the Bochner classification theorem. In literature two ways to obtain XOP have been presented. When $m = 1$, Gram–Schmidt orthogonalization of a so-called “flag” was used. For general m , the Darboux transform was applied. Here, we present a flag for the X_2 exceptional Laguerre polynomials. In creating the flag, we must make certain, appropriate choices and have a large degree of freedom in doing so. Further, we derive determinantal representations of the X_2 exceptional Laguerre polynomials involving certain adjusted moments of the exceptional weights. We find a recursion formula for these adjusted moments. The particular canonical flag we pick keeps both the determinantal representation and the moment recursion manageable.

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1 Introduction

Exceptional orthogonal polynomial (XOP) systems are a generalization of the classical orthogonal polynomial systems. The classical polynomial systems of Laguerre, Jacobi, and Hermite were shown to be the only polynomial systems of their kind in Bochner's well-known classification theorem [5, 6]. In addition to satisfying the requirements to be a classical orthogonal polynomial system, XOP systems require that there be an associated finite set, $A \subset \mathbb{N}_0$, for which the corresponding second-order differential equation has no polynomial solution of degree n for $n \in A$. An XOP is designated as X_m where m is the cardinality of A ; m is called the "co-dimension" of the XOP system.

An intense study of these XOP systems began less than a decade ago and originated in quantum mechanics as an alternative to the Lie-algebraic approach to exactly solvable models [3, 14, 15, 24, 25]. From a purely mathematical perspective, these XOP families are of interest for their relationship to classical orthogonal polynomials and associated properties, such as their spectral analysis, location of zeros, intertwining nature, and recursion formulas [7–11, 13, 16, 17, 22, 23]. A complete classification for the XOP families has also been given [4] and up to a linear transformation of variable, the XOP families include: Types I, II, and III Laguerre; Types I and II Jacobi; and Hermite.

The focus of this work will be on the determinantal representations for the Type I Laguerre XOP systems of co-dimension two, which we abbreviate as X_2^I -Laguerre. Some results, such as Lemma 3.1, will be applicable for any co-dimension. Determinantal representations for the classical orthogonal polynomials have been well-studied [2]. For the determinantal representation of the XOP, work has been restricted to the X_1 -Laguerre and Jacobi cases. In [20], two determinantal representations for the X_1^I Laguerre XOP system were presented. The first used the canonical form for the moments; the second simplified computation by using adjusted moments. The formation of the exceptional operator can be approached via a Darboux transform applied on the classical operator. By focusing on the underlying structure induced by the Darboux transform, the earlier result of Liaw and Osborn [20] is extended in this article. In [18], a universal criterion for the exceptional condition and generalized determinantal representation for all types of X_1 -Laguerre and Jacobi XOP systems was shown via the adjusted moments previously introduced.

As mentioned in [18], extending the determinantal results to higher co-dimension, that is, the $m \geq 2$ case, becomes difficult. The complications arise as increasing the co-dimension m results in an increase in the number of choices one can make regarding the associated flag. These choices become more apparent in Section 3. In addition, the use of the adjusted moments as seen in [20] greatly simplifies this process.

1.1 Outline

In Section 2 we introduce the X_m^I -Laguerre differential system including the polynomials and the weight function. We define and briefly discuss an alteration to the exceptional

moments, which we call the *adjusted moments*. In Section 3, we explain how the exceptional conditions are responsible for excluding polynomials of degrees $0, \dots, m-1$ from being eigenfunctions. In a sense, the main idea behind obtaining a determinantal representation for the X_2^I -Laguerre polynomials is to merge the exceptional conditions with the Gram–Schmidt algorithm. Namely, the exceptional conditions inform us to which *flag* we apply Gram–Schmidt. The determinantal representations are the topic of Section 4. They provide a way to find a general X_2^I -Laguerre polynomial that does not explicitly go through the Darboux transform or classical orthogonal polynomials, but rather uses the exceptional conditions and the adjusted moments. Recursion formulas for computing the “matrix” of adjusted moments are presented (Section 5) along with expressions for the initial adjusted moments, that is, those needed to start the recursion (Section 6).

2 Preliminaries

The primary focus of our study will be on the X_m^I -Laguerre polynomials. We refer the reader to the literature for a more in-depth look at the Laguerre XOP families. In particular, a spectral study of the X_1 -Laguerre polynomials [1]. The origination of the Type III Laguerre along with a comprehensive look at all three types of Laguerre XOP systems may be found in [19].

Remark 2.1. In order to distinguish between the classical Laguerre orthogonal polynomial system and the XOP system, we introduce the “hat” notation. The “hat” will appear on expressions, equations, polynomials, etc. which are associated with the exceptional case. For example, the classical Laguerre polynomial of degree n with parameter α is denoted by $L_n^\alpha(x)$; while our X_m^I -Laguerre polynomial of degree n with parameter α is denoted by $\widehat{L}_{m,n}^{I,\alpha}$.

The second-order differential expression associated with the X_m^I -Laguerre XOP system is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\ell}_m^{I,\alpha}[y](x) := & -xy''(x) + \left(x - \alpha - 1 + 2x (\log L_m^{\alpha-1}(-x))' \right) y'(x) \\ & + \left(2\alpha (\log L_m^{\alpha-1}(-x))' - m \right) y(x). \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

We draw the reader’s attention to the logarithmic derivative of the classical Laguerre polynomial, $L_m^{\alpha-1}(-x)$, which appears in the coefficients of the y' and y terms. Unlike its classical counterpart, XOP systems have expressions which involve non-polynomial coefficients. These coefficients will provide the requirements for what is referred to in Section 3 as the “exceptional condition.”

The X_m^I -Laguerre polynomials $\left\{ \widehat{L}_{m,n}^{I,\alpha} \right\}_{n=m}^\infty$ satisfy the Sturm–Liouville eigenvalue equation given by

$$\widehat{\ell}_m^{I,\alpha}[y](x) = (n-m)y(x) \quad (0 < x < \infty). \quad (2.2)$$

The X_m^I -Laguerre XOP system includes polynomials of degree $n \geq m$.

Solutions to the eigenvalue equation (2.2) can be characterized in a variety of ways, see [19]. In particular, there exists the following relationship between the classical and exceptional X_m^I -Laguerre polynomials:

$$\widehat{L}_{m,n}^{I,\alpha}(x) = L_m^\alpha(-x)L_{n-m}^{\alpha-1}(x) + L_m^{\alpha-1}(-x)L_{n-m-1}^\alpha(x) \quad (n \geq m).$$

In addition, the exceptional X_m^I -Laguerre polynomials $\{\widehat{L}_{m,n}^{I,\alpha}\}_{n=m}^\infty$ satisfy an orthogonality condition on $(0, \infty)$ for $\alpha > 0$ with respect to the weight function

$$\widehat{W}_m^{I,\alpha} = \frac{x^\alpha e^{-x}}{(L_m^{\alpha-1}(-x))^2} \quad (0 < x < \infty). \quad (2.3)$$

Remarkably, for any finite co-dimension m , the X_m^I -Laguerre polynomials are complete in $L^2((0, \infty); \widehat{W}_m^{I,\alpha})$, see e.g. [11].

In order to simplify our calculations for the determinantal representations for the X_2 -Laguerre XOP, we choose to use adjusted moments. We define these adjusted moments as

$$\widetilde{\mu}_{i,j} = \int_0^\infty (x-r)^i (x-s)^j \widehat{W}_m^{I,\alpha}(x) dx, \quad (2.4)$$

where r and s are the two distinct roots of $L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x)$ and $\widehat{W}(x)$ is an abbreviation for the weight function of the X_2 -Laguerre polynomials. We describe the importance of these roots r and s in Section 3 below.

3 The Flag

In this section, we characterize the subspace spanned by the first m of the X_m^I -Laguerre polynomials as those which satisfy the following m exceptional conditions:

$$\xi_j y'(\xi_j) + \alpha y(\xi_j) = 0 \text{ for } j = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (3.1)$$

and where $\{\xi_j\}_{j=1}^m$ denote the m real roots of the classical Laguerre polynomial of degree m and parameter $\alpha - 1$, $L_m^{\alpha-1}(-x)$. As the roots of $L_m^{\alpha-1}(-x)$ are simple, these m -exceptional conditions are not redundant. Recall that the exceptional polynomials, belonging to the X_m^I -Laguerre XOP sequence, will be of consecutive degrees beginning with degree m .

To tie these exceptional conditions in with the exceptional polynomials, two definitions are necessary: define the span of the first $k+1$ polynomials of the X_m^I -Type I Laguerre exceptional orthogonal polynomial system to be

$$\mathcal{L}_{m,k} := \text{span} \left\{ \widehat{L}_{m,j}^{I,\alpha} : j = m, m+1, \dots, m+k \right\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{P}_k$ represent the set of all polynomials whose degree is at most k . Then define

$$\mathcal{M}_{m,k} := \{p \in \mathcal{P}_{m+k} : p \text{ satisfies (3.1)}\}.$$

Lemma 3.1. *The sets $\mathcal{L}_{m,k} = \mathcal{M}_{m,k}$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$.*

Remark 3.2. Before proving Lemma 3.1, we note that the original dimension argument used in the proof to find the equality of these sets was first introduced in [19], while the entire proof is analogous to the proofs for [12, Proposition 5.3], [18, Lemma 4.1], and [20, Lemma 2.1]. As an adjustment is required to account for the m exceptional conditions, the proof is included.

Proof of Lemma 3.1. Fix $m \in \mathbb{N}$. We will show the inclusion of subspaces $\mathcal{L}_{m,k} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{m,k}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Let $y \in \mathcal{L}_{m,k}$. Since $\mathcal{L}_{m,k}$ is invariant under $\widehat{\ell}_m^{I,\alpha}$, it follows that $\widehat{\ell}_m^{I,\alpha}[y] \in \mathcal{L}_{m,k}$. In particular, this requires that $\widehat{\ell}_m^{I,\alpha}[y]$ is polynomial—this will occur if and only if (3.1) is satisfied. Thus, $y \in \mathcal{M}_{m,k}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{m,k} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_{m,k}$.

On the other hand, a dimension argument is used to show that $\mathcal{M}_{m,k} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{m,k}$. To find the dimension of $\mathcal{M}_{m,k}$, observe that P_{m+k} has dimension $m + k + 1$ and that there are m exceptional conditions imposed on P_{m+k} in order to form $\mathcal{M}_{m,k}$. Therefore $\dim \mathcal{M}_{m,k} = k + 1 < \infty$. Clearly, $\dim \mathcal{L}_{m,k} = k + 1$ as it is spanned by $k + 1$ linearly independent polynomials. As $\mathcal{L}_{m,k}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{m,k}$ are both subspaces of $\mathcal{P}_{m+k}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{m,k} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{m,k}$, the result follows. $\square$

Lemma 3.1 is applicable to the X_m^I -Laguerre orthogonal polynomial systems for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$. As discussed in [18, Lemma 4.1], the computational aspects related to exceptional orthogonal polynomial systems of higher order become difficult. With this in mind, we now restrict ourselves for the remainder of the paper to $m = 2$. Let the two roots of $L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x)$ be denoted as r and s .

With the exceptional roots $r = -(\alpha + 1) - \sqrt{\alpha + 1}$ and $s = -(\alpha + 1) + \sqrt{\alpha + 1}$, we define degree k polynomials:

For $k = 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} v_2(x) &= L_2^\alpha(-x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x - r)(x - s) + x - r - \sqrt{\alpha + 1}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

for $k = 3$,

$$v_3(x) = (x - r)^2(x - s + 1), \tag{3.3}$$

and for $k \geq 4$,

$$v_k(x) := (x - r)^{\bar{k}}(x - s)^{\underline{k}}, \tag{3.4}$$

where we use the floor and ceiling functions $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ and $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ (respectively) in the abbreviated notation $\bar{k} := \lceil k/2 \rceil$ and $\underline{k} := \lfloor k/2 \rfloor$.

Lemma 3.3. *The sequence of polynomials $\{v_2, v_3, v_4, \dots\}$ forms a flag for $\widehat{\ell}_2^{I,\alpha}$.*

Remark 3.4. We recall that, informally, in the case of XOP systems, a *flag* is a sequence of polynomials whose span is preserved under an exceptional operator.

Proof of Lemma 3.3. By definition of v_k , it is ensured that only polynomials of degree 0 and 1 will be excluded. As a result of Lemma 3.1, it is enough to show that the v_k satisfy the exceptional conditions outlined in (3.1). These exceptional conditions reduce in the X_2^I -Laguerre case to:

$$\begin{aligned} ry'(r) + \alpha y(r) &= 0 \\ sy'(s) + \alpha y(s) &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

Here v_2 , the first element of the flag, is a classical Laguerre polynomial. We could use any polynomial that satisfies the two exceptional conditions of 3.5 for v_3 , however, (3.3) seems to be the simplest possible, in terms of its representation using the two exceptional roots.

It is straightforward to check that v_2 and v_3 both satisfy the exceptional conditions. For $k \geq 4$, we have that both $v_k(r) = 0$ and $v_k(s) = 0$; therefore, it is enough to show that $v'_k(r) = 0$ and $v'_k(s) = 0$. This too follows easily as $\bar{k}, \underline{k} \geq 2$. $\square$

4 Determinantal Representations

We use the adjusted moments defined in (2.4) to provide a determinantal representation formula for the X_2^I -Laguerre orthogonal polynomials. This is done by expressing these polynomials in terms of powers of $(x - r)$ and $(x - s)$, where r and s are the distinct roots of the generalized classical Laguerre polynomial $L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x)$. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and — as ansatz — consider the expansion

$$\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} (x - r)^{\bar{k}} (x - s)^{\underline{k}}, \tag{4.1}$$

where $\bar{k}$ and $\underline{k}$ are as indicated previously in Section 3, i.e., $\bar{k} = \lceil k/2 \rceil$ and $\underline{k} = \lfloor k/2 \rfloor$.

The main idea behind the determinantal representation is to determine the $n + 1$ coefficients a_{nk} for $k = 0, \dots, n$. This is accomplished through working with the linear system $Ma = b$ with $(n + 1) \times (n + 1)$ matrix M , as well as

$$a := \begin{pmatrix} a_{n0} \\ a_{n1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad b := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ K_n \end{pmatrix}, \tag{4.2}$$

where $K_n = \|\widehat{L}_n^{I,\alpha}\|^2$ depends on the normalization convention. For us it merely matters that K_n is non-zero.

Theorem 4.1. *The X_2^I -Laguerre polynomials can be obtained through two representations*

$$\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(x) = (\det(M))^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \det(M_k) (x-r)^{\bar{k}} (x-s)^k \quad (4.3)$$

or, alternatively,

$$\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(x) = \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} \text{(First } n \text{ rows of } M) & & & & & \\ 1 & x-r & (x-r)(x-s) & (x-r)^2(x-s) & (x-r)^2(x-s)^2 & \cdots & (x-r)^{\bar{n}}(x-s)^{\underline{n}} \end{array} \right|, \quad (4.4)$$

where the $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrix M is given by

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & r & r(r-s) & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \alpha & s + \alpha(s-r) & s(s-r) & s(s-r)^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mu}_{1,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{1,0} & \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mu}_{2,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{2,0} & \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mu}_{2,2} + \tilde{\mu}_{2,1} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+1,\underline{n}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+1,\underline{n}} \\ -\beta\tilde{\mu}_{0,0} & -\beta\tilde{\mu}_{1,0} & -\beta\tilde{\mu}_{1,1} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & -\beta\tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n},\underline{n}} \\ \tilde{\mu}_{2,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{2,0} & \tilde{\mu}_{3,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{3,0} & \tilde{\mu}_{3,2} + \tilde{\mu}_{3,1} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+2,\underline{n}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+2,\underline{n}} \\ \tilde{\mu}_{2,2} & \tilde{\mu}_{3,2} & \tilde{\mu}_{3,3} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+2,\underline{n}+2} \\ \tilde{\mu}_{3,2} & \tilde{\mu}_{4,2} & \tilde{\mu}_{4,3} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+3,\underline{n}+2} \\ \tilde{\mu}_{3,3} & \tilde{\mu}_{4,3} & \tilde{\mu}_{4,4} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+3,\underline{n}+3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n},\underline{n}} & \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+1,\underline{n}} & \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{n}+1,\underline{n}+1} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \tilde{\mu}_{2\bar{n},2\underline{n}} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\beta = \sqrt{\alpha + 1}$ and matrix M_k is obtained from M by replacing the $(k+1)$ st column by the vector b . (For the precise entries in rows 3 through $n+1$, please refer to equations (4.5) and (4.6) in the proof.)

Remark 4.2. Matrix M is invertible due to the fact that the polynomials are determined precisely by the conditions that give rise to the matrix.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. First we focus on

$$\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(x) = (\det(M))^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \det(M_k) (x-r)^{\bar{k}} (x-s)^k.$$

Since $Ma = b$ and by Cramer's rule we have

$$a_{nk} = \frac{\det(M_k)}{\det(M)}.$$

So, it suffices to show the entries of the matrix M .

To that end we fill the first two rows of M with conditions that arise from the two exceptional conditions. Namely, given the two roots r and s of $L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x)$, every polynomial p that satisfies the eigenvalue equation for the exceptional differential expression necessarily satisfies the exceptional conditions

$$\begin{aligned} rp'(r) + \alpha p(r) &= 0, \\ sp'(s) + \alpha p(s) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(see Lemma 3.1). Differentiating the ansatz in (4.1) we see

$$\left(\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(x)\right)' = \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{k} a_{nk} (x-r)^{\bar{k}-1} (x-s)^{\underline{k}} + \sum_{k=2}^n \underline{k} a_{nk} (x-r)^{\bar{k}} (x-s)^{\underline{k}-1}.$$

Substituting this and (4.1) into the exceptional condition $rp'(r) + \alpha p(r) = 0$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= r \left(\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(r)\right)' + \alpha \widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(r) \\ &= ra_{n1} + ra_{n2}(r-s) + \alpha a_{n0} \\ &= [\alpha \quad r \quad r(r-s) \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0] a. \end{aligned}$$

We verified the first row of the matrix M . For the second row, we proceed in analogy with the exceptional condition $sp'(s) + \alpha p(s) = 0$. Some more terms prevail:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= s \left(\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(s)\right)' + \alpha \widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(s) \\ &= sa_{n1} + sa_{n2}(s-r) + sa_{n3}(s-r)^2 + \alpha a_{n0} + \alpha a_{n1}(s-r) \\ &= [\alpha \quad s + \alpha(s-r) \quad s(s-r) \quad s(s-r)^2 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0] a. \end{aligned}$$

We verified the second row of the matrix M .

The remaining $n-1$ rows of M (rows 3 through $n+1$) are obtained from the orthogonality requirements

$$\langle \widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}, v_l \rangle_{W^\alpha} = K_n \delta_{nl} \quad \text{for } l = 2, \dots, n.$$

Here we let δ_{nl} denote the Kronecker delta symbol. Since v_l are standard only for $l \geq 4$ we begin by treating the cases $l = 2$ and $l = 3$ separately. To avoid confusion later on we draw attention to the fact the shift in l versus which row of M we are filling. That is, fixing some $l = 2, \dots, n$, we will determine the entries in the $(l+1)$ st row of M .

When $l = 2$ we have $v_2(x) = 1/2(x-r)(x-s) + x - r - \sqrt{\alpha+1}$ and so with the ansatz (4.1) we see

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\langle \widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}, v_2 \right\rangle_{W^\alpha} \\ &= \int_0^\infty \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} (x-r)^{\bar{k}} (x-s)^{\underline{k}} \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-r)(x-s) + x - r - \sqrt{\alpha+1} \right) W^\alpha(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{2} (x-r)^{\bar{k}+1} (x-s)^{\underline{k}+1} + (x-r)^{\bar{k}+1} (x-s)^{\underline{k}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sqrt{\alpha+1} (x-r)^{\bar{k}} (x-s)^{\underline{k}} \right] W^\alpha(x) dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \left[\frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+1, \underline{k}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+1, \underline{k}} - \sqrt{\alpha+1} \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}, \underline{k}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

by the definition of the adjusted moments in (2.4). As before (in virtue of linear algebra applied to the system $Ma = b$), the summands for the different values of k occupy the different entries of the 3rd row of M :

$$M_{3,k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+1, \underline{k}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+1, \underline{k}} - \sqrt{\alpha+1} \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}, \underline{k}} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq n. \quad (4.5)$$

Again, there is a shift between the value of k and the column of M . For example, for $k = 0$ we obtain the $(3, 1)$ entry of M , $M_{3,1}$, to equal

$$M_{3,1} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mu}_{1,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{1,0} - \sqrt{\alpha+1} \tilde{\mu}_{0,0}.$$

For $k = 1$ and $k = 2$ we see

$$\begin{aligned}
 k = 1 : \quad M_{3,2} &= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mu}_{2,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{2,0} - \sqrt{\alpha+1} \tilde{\mu}_{1,0}, \\
 k = 2 : \quad M_{3,3} &= \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mu}_{2,2} + \tilde{\mu}_{2,1} - \sqrt{\alpha+1} \tilde{\mu}_{1,1},
 \end{aligned}$$

and so forth. We verified the third row of M .

Let us focus on the fourth row of M . To do so we take $l = 3$ and with our choice $v_3(x) = (x-r)^2(x-s) + (x-r)^2$ for the degree three flag element we see

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left\langle \widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}, v_3 \right\rangle_{W^\alpha} \\
 &= \int_0^\infty \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} (x-r)^{\bar{k}} (x-s)^{\underline{k}} [(x-r)^2(x-s) + (x-r)^2] W^\alpha(x) dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \int_0^\infty \left[(x-r)^{\bar{k}+2} (x-s)^{\underline{k}+1} + (x-r)^{\bar{k}+2} (x-s)^{\underline{k}} \right] W^\alpha(x) dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \left[\tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2, \underline{k}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2, \underline{k}} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Again for $k = 0, 1, 2$ we obtain the matrix entries

$$k = 0 : \quad M_{4,1} = \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2, \underline{k}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2, \underline{k}} \stackrel{k=0}{=} \tilde{\mu}_{2,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{2,0},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k = 1 : \quad M_{4,2} &= \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2,\underline{k}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2,\underline{k}} \stackrel{k=1}{=} \tilde{\mu}_{3,1} + \tilde{\mu}_{3,0}, \text{ and} \\
k = 2 : \quad M_{4,3} &= \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2,\underline{k}+1} + \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+2,\underline{k}} \stackrel{k=2}{=} \tilde{\mu}_{3,2} + \tilde{\mu}_{3,1}.
\end{aligned}$$

This shows the entries in the fourth row of M .

When the degree of the exceptional polynomial $n \geq 4$, the rows five through $n + 1$ are obtained from the standard flag elements

$$v_l = (x - r)^{\bar{l}}(x - s)^{\underline{l}},$$

for $l = 4, \dots, n$. And so for those values of l we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}, v_l \right\rangle_{W^\alpha} &= \int_0^\infty \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} (x - r)^{\bar{k}} (x - s)^{\underline{k}} \left[(x - r)^{\bar{l}} (x - s)^{\underline{l}} \right] W^\alpha(x) dx \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \int_0^\infty (x - r)^{\bar{k}+\bar{l}} (x - s)^{\underline{k}+\underline{l}} W^\alpha(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{nk} \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+\bar{l},\underline{k}+\underline{l}}.
\end{aligned}$$

This results in the $(l + 1, k + 1)$ matrix entry

$$M_{l+1,k+1} = \tilde{\mu}_{\bar{k}+\bar{l},\underline{k}+\underline{l}} \quad \text{for } 3 \leq l \leq n, 0 \leq k \leq n. \quad (4.6)$$

This concludes the proof for the entries of the matrix M , and thereby the proof of equation (4.3).

To obtain the second representation, (4.4), we notice that by the definition of the vector b in (4.2) we have

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccccc} \text{(First } n \text{ rows of } M) & & & & & \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & (x - r)^{\bar{k}}(x - s)^{\underline{k}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{array} \right| = \frac{\det(M_k)}{K_n} (x - r)^{\bar{k}}(x - s)^{\underline{k}}$$

for $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$. In the last row of the matrix, the entry $(x - r)^{\bar{k}}(x - s)^{\underline{k}}$ is in the $(n + 1, k)$ position. Formula (4.4) now follows simply by co-factor expansion of the determinant in (4.4) along the last row. $\square$

5 Moment Recursion Formulas

As the matrix M used in the determinantal representation of the polynomials $\widehat{L}_{2,n}^{I,\alpha}(x)$ is largely populated by various adjusted moments, we need to develop a suite of recursion-like formulas which will allow us to compute all entries in the two-dimensional array of these moments.

Theorem 5.1. *The adjusted moments $\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} = \int_0^\infty (x - r)^i (x - s)^j \widehat{W}^{I,\alpha}(x) dx$ satisfy*

(a) the three-term recursion-like formula

$$\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j} = \tilde{\mu}_{i,j+1} + 2\sqrt{\alpha+1}\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} \quad (i, j \in \mathbb{N}_0), \quad (5.1)$$

as well as

(b) the four-term recursion-like formula

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j+1} = & [i+j-1+2\alpha+\sqrt{\alpha+1}]\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j} \\ & + [(1-i-j)(\alpha+1)+(3-3i-j-4\alpha)\sqrt{\alpha+1}]\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} \\ & + [(2i-4)(\alpha+1)(\sqrt{\alpha+1}+1)]\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j} \quad (i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } j \in \mathbb{N}_0). \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

Throughout the observations and proof below, we simplify notation by writing W for $\widehat{W}_2^{I,\alpha}$.

The following general observations will be key to our proof of part (b). To obtain this result, we make use of several facts. First, for functions f, g which are smooth on $[0, \infty)$ the moment functionals satisfy:

$$\langle W', f \rangle = -\langle W, f' \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \langle gW, f \rangle = \langle W, fg \rangle,$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the inner product with respect to Lebesgue measure on $[0, \infty)$.

Next, for a linear operator of the form

$$\ell[y] = a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y,$$

the related symmetry equation is given by

$$a_2 y' + (a_2' - a_1)y = 0,$$

and it is solved by the weight function (with respect to which the eigenpolynomials are orthogonal) [21]. That is,

$$a_2 W' + (a_2' - a_1)W = 0.$$

Together with

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_2 W', (x-r)^i (x-s)^j \rangle = & -\langle W, a_2' (x-r)^i (x-s)^j \rangle \\ & - i \langle W, a_2 (x-r)^{i-1} (x-s)^j \rangle \\ & - j \langle W, a_2 (x-r)^i (x-s)^{j-1} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where the goal is to convert W' into W , we find for $k \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & \langle a_2 W' + (a_2' - a_1)W, (x-r)^i (x-s)^j \rangle \\ = & i \langle W, a_2 (x-r)^{i-1} (x-s)^j \rangle + j \langle W, a_2 (x-r)^i (x-s)^{j-1} \rangle \\ & + \langle W, a_1 (x-r)^i (x-s)^j \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

Proof of Theorem 5.1. The proof of part (a) will simply rely on the relation $r = s - 2\sqrt{\alpha + 1}$, where r and s are the exceptional roots first mentioned in Section 3. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j} &= \int_0^\infty (x-r)^{i+1}(x-s)^j W(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty (x-r)^i(x-s+2\sqrt{\alpha+1})(x-s)^j W(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty (x-r)^i(x-s)^{j+1} W(x) dx + 2\sqrt{\alpha+1} \int_0^\infty (x-r)^i(x-s)^j W(x) dx \\ &= \tilde{\mu}_{i,j+1} + 2\sqrt{\alpha+1}\tilde{\mu}_{i,j}.\end{aligned}$$

To start the proof of part (b), we note that the differential expression (2.1) for the X_2^I -Laguerre XOP system is

$$\ell_2^{1,\alpha}[y](x) = -xy'' + \left(x - \alpha - 1 + 2x \frac{(L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x))'}{L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x)}\right) y' + \left(\frac{2\alpha(L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x))'}{L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x)} - 2\right) y,$$

where the classical Laguerre polynomial $L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\alpha+1)x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{2}$, and $(L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x))' = x + \alpha + 1$.

For this differential expression, the coefficient $a_2(x) = -x$ and, after a slight simplification,

$$a_1(x) = x - \alpha - 1 + \frac{4x(x + \alpha + 1)}{x^2 + 2(\alpha + 1)x + \alpha(\alpha + 1)}.$$

In order to have adjusted moments appear from these calculations, we re-write both a_1 and a_2 so that x only appears in powers of the linear factors $(x-r)$ and $(x-s)$.

Accordingly, $a_2(x)$ can be represented as $-(x-r) - r$, and we find that

$$a_1(x) = (x-r) + A - \frac{B}{(x-r)} + \frac{C}{(x-r)(x-s)},$$

where $A = -2\alpha + 2 - \sqrt{\alpha + 1}$, $B = 4(\alpha + 1)$, and $C = (\alpha + 1)(1 - \sqrt{\alpha + 1})$, and where we have arbitrarily given priority to the factor $(x-r)$ in these representations.

Substituting a_1 and a_2 into (5.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= i \langle W, [-(x-r) - r](x-r)^{i-1}(x-s)^j \rangle \\ &\quad + j \langle W, [-(x-r) - r](x-r)^i(x-s)^{j-1} \rangle \\ &\quad + \left\langle W, \left[(x-r) + A - \frac{B}{(x-r)} + \frac{C}{(x-r)(x-s)} \right] (x-r)^i(x-s)^j \right\rangle \\ &= -i\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} - ir\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j} - j\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j-1} - jr\tilde{\mu}_{i,j-1} + \tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j} + A\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} - B\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j} + C\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j-1},\end{aligned}$$

where the coefficients i and j arise from the subscript of the moment $\mu_{i,j}$. (i does not represent the imaginary number $\sqrt{-1}$.) Thus,

$$\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j} = j\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j-1} + (i - A)\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} + (ir + B)\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j} + jr\tilde{\mu}_{i,j-1} - C\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j-1}.$$

After shifting the index $j \mapsto j + 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j+1} &= (j + 1)\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j} + (i - A)\tilde{\mu}_{i,j+1} + (ir + B)\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j+1} \\ &\quad + (j + 1)r\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} - C\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

Using the identity (5.1) of part (a) for $\tilde{\mu}_{i,j+1}$ and $\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j+1}$, (5.4) may be reduced from five to three terms on the right-hand side. After some simplifying, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j+1} &= (i + j + 1 - A)\tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j} + [(i - A)(-2\sqrt{\alpha + 1}) + (ir + B) + (j + 1)r]\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} \\ &\quad + [(ir + B)(-2\sqrt{\alpha + 1}) - C]\tilde{\mu}_{i-1,j}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, after substituting in the values for A, B, C , and r , we arrive at the result of part (b). $\square$

Remark 5.2. By switching the priority from the linear factor $(x - r)$ to $(x - s)$, but otherwise exactly following the steps of the proof of part (b) of Theorem 5.1, we obtain a second four-term recursion-like formula

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_{i+1,j+1} &= [i + j - 1 + 2\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha + 1}]\tilde{\mu}_{i,j+1} \\ &\quad + [(1 - i - j)(\alpha + 1) + (-3 + i + 3j + 4\alpha)\sqrt{\alpha + 1}]\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} \\ &\quad + [(-2j + 4)(\alpha + 1)(\sqrt{\alpha + 1} - 1)]\tilde{\mu}_{i,j-1} \quad (i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } j \in \mathbb{N}_0). \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

We have little doubt that numerous recursion-like relationships exist for the adjusted moments. However, we will see in the next section that the three formulas given above in (5.1), (5.2), and (5.5), in conjunction with three initial values, $\tilde{\mu}_{2,2}$, $\tilde{\mu}_{1,2}$, and $\tilde{\mu}_{2,1}$, will suffice to compute all of the adjusted moments.

6 Initial Moments

Theorem 6.1. *The adjusted moments for the X_2^I -Laguerre XOP are completely determined by the recursion-like formulas of Theorem 5.1, and the three initial values*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu}_{2,2} &= 4\Gamma(1 + \alpha), \\ \tilde{\mu}_{1,2} &= 4e^{-r}(-r)^\alpha\Gamma(1 + \alpha)\Gamma(-\alpha, -r), \text{ and} \\ \tilde{\mu}_{2,1} &= 4e^{-s}(-s)^\alpha\Gamma(1 + \alpha)\Gamma(-\alpha, -s), \end{aligned}$$

where the Gamma function is given by $\Gamma(x) := \int_0^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t}dt$, and the incomplete Gamma function by $\Gamma(x, a) := \int_a^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t}dt$ for $a > 0$.

Proof. Recall that $L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-r)(x-s)$. The first adjusted moment given above, $\tilde{\mu}_{2,2}$, is the simplest to compute because of the complete cancellation of the linear factors $(x-r)$ and $(x-s)$ that occurs. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\mu}_{2,2} &= \int_0^\infty (x-r)^2(x-s)^2 W^\alpha(x) dx = \int_0^\infty (x-r)^2(x-s)^2 \frac{x^\alpha e^{-x}}{(L_2^{\alpha-1}(-x))^2} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-x} dx = 4\Gamma(1+\alpha).\end{aligned}$$

For $\tilde{\mu}_{1,2}$ and $\tilde{\mu}_{2,1}$, we rely on the result of Theorem 4.1 in [20], where it is established that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}x^\beta}{(x+\alpha)} dx &= e^\alpha E_{1+\beta}(\alpha) \Gamma(1+\beta), \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > -1, \quad \text{where} \\ E_a(x) &= \int_1^\infty e^{-xt}t^{-a} dt = x^{a-1}\Gamma(1-a, x), \quad x > 0.\end{aligned}$$

This result allows us to compute both

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\mu}_{1,2} &= \int_0^\infty (x-r)(x-s)^2 W^\alpha(x) dx = 4 \int_0^\infty \frac{x^\alpha e^{-x}}{(x-r)} dx \\ &= 4e^{-r} E_{1+\alpha}(-r) \Gamma(1+\alpha) = 4e^{-r}(-r)^\alpha \Gamma(1+\alpha) \Gamma(-\alpha, -r),\end{aligned}$$

and similarly, by symmetry,

$$\tilde{\mu}_{2,1} = 4e^{-s}(-s)^\alpha \Gamma(1+\alpha) \Gamma(-\alpha, -s).$$

To see that these three adjusted moments are sufficient to start a recursion-like process that can be used to calculate all other moments, consider the four diagrams in Figures 6.1 and 6.2.

Figure 6.1(a) represents the behavior of the three-term recursion-like formula given in (5.1). Namely, if we know the values of any two of the three adjusted moments marked by the symbol *, the formula allows us to compute the third moment. (In this and the subsequent figures, the first subscript of the adjusted moments is indicated going down the left side of the figure, while the second subscript is given along the top.)

Figure 6.1(b) represents the behavior of the four-term recursion-like formula given in (5.5). That is, if we know the values of any three of the four adjusted moments marked by the symbol *, the formula allows us to compute the fourth moment.

Figure 6.1(c) represents the behavior of the four-term recursion-like formula given in 5.2. As before, if we know the values of any three of the four adjusted moments marked by the symbol *, the formula allows us to compute the fourth moment.

Finally, Figure 6.2 demonstrates the first few steps in starting to compute all entries of the two dimensional array of adjusted moments. The cells marked “A” represent the 3 adjusted moments $\tilde{\mu}_{2,2}$, $\tilde{\mu}_{1,2}$, and $\tilde{\mu}_{2,1}$ calculated at the start of this theorem. Next,

Figure 6.1: Moment recursion formula indices

	j	$j+1$
$i-1$		
i	*	*
$i+1$	*	

(a)

	$j-1$	j	$j+1$
$i-1$			
i	*	*	*
$i+1$			*

(b)

	j	$j+1$
$i-1$	*	
i	*	
$i+1$	*	*

(c)

Figure 6.2: Filling out array of adjusted moments

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	...
0	D	C	...	...
1	C	B	A	...
2	⋮	A	A	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

$\tilde{\mu}_{1,1}$, marked with a “B”, can be computed using the three-term formula represented in Figure 6.1(a), along with the known values of $\tilde{\mu}_{1,2}$ and $\tilde{\mu}_{2,1}$.

Then we find one of the two adjusted moments marked with a “C” by using the four-term formula displayed in Figure 6.1(b), and we get the other moment marked “C” from the other four-term formula, as demonstrated in Figure 6.1(c). To compute the adjusted moment marked “D”, we once again rely on the three-term formula, using the now-known values of $\tilde{\mu}_{0,1}$, and $\tilde{\mu}_{1,0}$.

Finally, the values of $\tilde{\mu}_{0,2}$, and $\tilde{\mu}_{2,0}$ are computed making use of the two four-term formulas—one for each. Once the 3-by-3 sub-array at the upper left corner of the infinite array of adjusted moments has been filled out, it is clear that the remaining entries can all be computed using the trio of recursion-like formulas—(5.1), (5.2), and (5.5). $\square$

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