

On the paper “Jacobi polynomial expansions of Jacobi polynomials with non-negative coefficients” by R. Askey and G. Gasper

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This note deals with the paper

R. Askey and G. Gasper, *Jacobi polynomial expansions of Jacobi polynomials with non-negative coefficients*, Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc. 70 (1971), 243–255; MR0296369.

In (1.6) the term $-(a-2)(a+b)$ should read $-(\alpha-2)(a+b)$. This follows from the expression for $N(\alpha, \alpha)$ on p.251 together with substitution of $\beta = \alpha$ in the expression for H_0 on p.249.

So the statement is that for $-1 < \alpha \leq 0$ we have

$$P_n^{(a,b)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n g(n,k) P_k^{(\alpha,\alpha)}(x) \quad \text{with } g(n,k) \geq 0$$

iff (always assuming $a, b > -1$) we have $a \geq b$ and

$$(\alpha + 2)(a^2 + b^2) - 2(\alpha + 1)ab - (\alpha - 2)(a + b) - 4\alpha \geq 0.$$

Thus, for given $\alpha \in (-1, 0]$ nonnegativity of the $g(n, k)$ holds iff $-1 < b \leq a$ while (a, b) is not in the interior of the ellipse with long axis from $(-2, -2)$ to (α, α) and short axis from

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha - 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\alpha + 1}{\sqrt{2\alpha + 3}}, \frac{1}{2}\alpha - 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2}\alpha + 1}{\sqrt{2\alpha + 3}} \right) \quad \text{to} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha - 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2}\alpha + 1}{\sqrt{2\alpha + 3}}, \frac{1}{2}\alpha - 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\alpha + 1}{\sqrt{2\alpha + 3}} \right).$$

A few further errata communicated to me by George Gasper:

- p.245, line 12: $a + b$ should read $a - b$
- p.252, line 6: the a coefficient in the first sum should read a_n
- p.254, line 13: put 0 (zero) as the missing lower limit on the integral sign