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ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROGERS-RAMANUJAN CONTINUED FRACTION

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We characterize the symmetric orthogonal polynomials $\{P_n(x)\}$ such that $\{P_n(q^n x)\}$ is also orthogonal. This leads to orthogonal polynomials related to the denominator polynomials of the continued fractions of Rogers, Ramanujan, and Carlitz. We establish the orthogonality relation for these polynomials and show that the function $\sum_0^\infty q^{n^2} z^n / (q; q)_n$ that appear in the aforementioned continued fractions have only real and simple zeros.

1. Introduction. In recent years we have seen tremendous and renewed interest in orthogonal q -polynomials both new and old. Among these are the q -Krawtchouk, the q -Meixner and the q -Laguerre (or what Chihara [4] calls generalized Stieltjes-Wigert polynomials). These sets are all of the form $\{F_n(q^n x)\}$, they are all orthogonal although the polynomial sets $\{F_n(x)\}$ are not themselves orthogonal.

It is therefore natural to ask if there are other orthogonal polynomial sets (OPS) $\{P_n(x)\}$ such that the corresponding set $\{P_n(q^n x)\}$ is also an OPS.

We consider this problem in §2 and give a complete answer in the symmetric case obtaining a q -analog of the Tchebicheff polynomials (see formula (2.1)) and the polynomials studied by Geronimus [5].

The methods we use to obtain the measure with respect to which these polynomials are orthogonal work for a much more general class of polynomials. We thus introduce in §3 the polynomial set $\{U_n(x, a, b)\}$ defined by means of (3.1). These polynomials include as special case not only the q -Tchebicheff (2.1) but also the q -Lommel [7]. We obtain for this OPS a generating and explicit representation. In §4 we construct the measure with respect to which these are orthogonal. Finally in §5 we discuss briefly some related continued fractions of Rogers, Ramanujan, and Carlitz. Our polynomials $\{U_n(x; a, b)\}$ are generated by

$$U_0(x; a, b) = 1, \quad U_1(x; a, b) = x(1 + a),$$

$$U_{n+1}(x; a, b) = x(1 + aq^n)U_n(x; a, b) - bq^{n-1}U_{n-1}(x; a, b), \quad n > 0.$$

The most general symmetric polynomial solution to the above recurrence is also investigated in §5. Observe that $U_n(x; a, b)$ is a polynomial of degree n in both x and a . We discuss only the orthogonality of $U_n(x; a, b)$ as functions of x for fixed a , $a > -1$. As functions of a the U_n 's are

orthogonal on an unbounded interval and the analysis becomes much more difficult. We hope to investigate this in a future work together with Turan inequalities.

2. A characterization theorem. In this section we look for all symmetric orthogonal polynomial sets (OPS) $\{P_n(x)\}$ that have the property that $\{P_n(q^n x)\}$ is also an OPS. We prove

THEOREM. *A necessary and sufficient condition for a symmetric OPS $\{P_n(x)\}$ to be orthogonal and $\{P_n(q^n x)\}$ to be also an OPS is that $\{P_n(x)\}$ satisfies the recurrence*

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} P_n(x) &= xP_{n-1}(x) - \lambda_n P_{n-2}(x) \quad (n \geq 2) \\ P_0(x) &= 1, \quad P_1(x) = cx \quad (c \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

where λ_2 is an arbitrary positive number and $\lambda_n = q^{2n-4}$ for $n \geq 3$.

To prove this theorem we note first that because $\{P_n(x)\}$ were assumed symmetric then, without loss of generality, we may assume that they satisfy the recurrence

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} P_n(x) &= xP_{n-1}(x) - \lambda_n P_{n-2}(x) \quad (n \geq 2) \\ P_0(x) &= 1 \quad \text{and} \quad P_1(x) = cx. \end{aligned}$$

If the polynomial set $Q_n(x) = P_n(q^n x)$ is to be also orthogonal then we must have

$$(2.3) \quad P_n(q^n x) = q^{2n-1} x P_{n-1}(q^{n-1} x) - \Lambda_n P_{n-2}(q^{n-2} x) \quad (n \geq 2)$$

where $\Lambda_n \neq 0$ (as we shall see we need not assume that $\Lambda_n > 0$) for $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$

Furthermore, symmetry implies that we can write

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n p(n, n-2k) x^{n-2k} = p(n, n) x^n - \mu_n x^{n-2} + \dots$$

so that $p(n, n) = c$ and $\mu_n = \mu_{n-1} + c\lambda_n$. It follows easily from (2.2) and (2.3) that $P_{2n}(0) = (-1)^n \lambda_2 \lambda_4 \cdots \lambda_{2n} = (-1)^n \Lambda_2 \Lambda_4 \cdots \Lambda_{2n}$ so that we have

$$(2.4) \quad \lambda_{2n} = \Lambda_{2n} \quad (n \geq 1).$$

Now equating coefficients of x^{n-2k} in (2.2) and (2.3) we get, for $n \geq 2$, respectively

$$p(n, n-2k) = p(n-1, n-1-2k) - \lambda_n p(n-2, n-2k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(n, n-2k) &= q^{2k} p(n-1, n-1-2k) \\ &\quad - \Lambda_n q^{4k-2n} p(n-2, n-2k) \end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n; n \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.5) \quad p(2n, 2n-2k)(1-q^{2k}) \\ = q^{2k} \lambda_{2n} (1-q^{2k-4n}) p(2n-2, 2n-2k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.6) \quad p(2n, 2n-2k)(1-q^{2k}) \\ = (\lambda_{2n+1} - q^{4k-4n-2} \Lambda_{2n+1}) p(2n-1, 2n+1-2k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2.7) \quad p(2n+1, 2n+1-2k)(1-q^{2k}) \\ = q^{2k} (\lambda_{2n+1} - q^{2k-4n-2} \Lambda_{2n+1}) p(2n-1, 2n+1-2k) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (2.8) \quad p(2n-1, 2n-1-2k)(1-q^{2k}) \\ = \lambda_{2n} (1-q^{4k-4n}) p(2n-2, 2n-2k). \end{aligned}$$

Now iterating (2.5) we get

$$(2.9) \quad p(2n, 2n-2k) = \epsilon_{k,n} q^{k(k+1)} \frac{(q^{2k-4n}, q^2)}{(q^2, q^2)_k} \lambda_{2n} \lambda_{2n-2} \cdots \lambda_{2n-2k+2}.$$

Similarly (2.8) yields

$$\begin{aligned} (2.10) \quad p(2n-1, 2n-1-2k) \\ = \epsilon_{k,n} q^{k(k-1)} \frac{(q^{2k-4n+2}, q^2)_k}{(q^2; q^2)_k} \lambda_{2n} \lambda_{2n-2} \cdots \lambda_{2n-2k+2} \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon_{k,n} = 1$ if $k = n$ and $= c$ if $k < n$.

Solving for Λ_{2n+1} from (2.5) and (2.6) and also finding λ_{2n+1} from (2.7) and (2.8), in both cases with $k = 1$, and then eliminating Λ_{2n+1} from the resulting equation we get for $n \geq 2$

$$(2.11) \quad \lambda_{2n+1} q^{4n} (1-q^2) + q^4 (1-q^{4n-2}) \lambda_{2n} = \lambda_{2n+2} (1-q^{4n}).$$

Now $k = 1$ in (2.8) yields $-\mu_{2n-1}(1 - q^2) = \lambda_{2n}(1 - q^{4-4n})c$ so that

$$(2.12) \quad \mu_{2n} = c\lambda_{2n}q^{4-4n}\frac{1 - q^{4n-2}}{1 - q^2}.$$

The case $k = 1$ of (2.6) and (2.12) gives

$$(2.13) \quad \Lambda_{2n+1} - q^{4n-2}\lambda_{2n+1} = \lambda_{2n}(1 - q^{4n-2})q^2.$$

Next (2.6) with $k = n$ gives

$$(2.14) \quad p(2n, 0)(1 - q^{2n}) = (\lambda_{2n+1} - q^{-2}\lambda_{2n+1})p(2n - 1, n).$$

But (2.9) and (2.10) imply

$$(2.15) \quad \frac{p(2n, 0)}{p(2n - 1, 1)} = -\frac{\lambda_2}{c}q^{4(n-1)}\frac{1 - q^2}{1 - q^{2n}}.$$

Putting (2.15) in (2.14) and eliminating Λ_{2n+1} with (2.13) we get ($n \geq 2$)

$$(2.16) \quad (1 - q^{4n-4})\lambda_{2n+1} = \lambda_{2n}(1 - q^{4n-2}) - \frac{\lambda_2}{c}q^{4n-4}(1 - q^2).$$

Now (2.16) and (2.11) determine λ_n completely if λ_3, λ_4 are given. In fact it is easy to see that (2.16) and (2.11) are satisfied by $c\lambda_n = \lambda_2q^{2n-4}$ for $n \geq 4$.

We have from (2.12)

$$(2.17) \quad c\lambda_4 = \mu_3\frac{q^4}{1 + q^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_4 = \mu_3\frac{1 - q^6}{1 - q^4}.$$

If we put the computed expressions for $P_3(x)$, $P_4(x)$ and $P_5(x)$ in (2.3) and equate coefficients of like powers of x , we get

$$(2.18) \quad c\lambda_5 = \frac{q^4}{1 + q^2}(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4).$$

Similarly we set $n = 6$ in (2.3) and after some calculations we get

$$(2.19) \quad c\lambda_6 + \mu_5q^{10} = \mu_6q^8$$

and

$$(2.20) \quad (\lambda_2\lambda_4 + \lambda_5\mu_3)q^4 = \mu_4\lambda_6.$$

Formulas (2.20) and (2.17) yield

$$(2.21) \quad c\lambda_6 = \frac{q^8}{1 + q^2}\mu_3.$$

On the other hand (2.19) and (2.21) give

$$\mu_5 = \mu_3(1 + q^4).$$

But $\mu_5 = \mu_3 + c\lambda_4 + c\lambda_5 = \mu_3(1 + q^4)$ implies $c\lambda_4 + c\lambda_5 = \mu_3q^4$ which together with (2.18) and (2.17) establish

$$c\lambda_3 = \mu_3 \frac{q^2}{1 + q^2} = (\lambda_2 + c\lambda_3) \frac{q^2}{1 + q^2}.$$

Thus

$$(2.22) \quad c\lambda_3 = \lambda_2 q^2, \quad c\lambda_4 = \lambda_2 q^4 \quad \text{and} \quad c\lambda_5 = \lambda_2 q^6.$$

Therefore we have proved that

$$(2.23) \quad c\lambda_n = \lambda_2 q^{2n-4} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

and $\lambda_2 > 0$ is arbitrary. This completes the proof of the characterization theorem.

It is easy to write the explicit expression for $P_n(x)$ and find a generating function. However we shall consider a more general class of polynomials in §3, when $c = 1$, and in §5 for general c , see (5.8). The only difference is that in the above calculations b is replaced by bq^{-2} then q is replaced by \sqrt{q} so the recurrence relation (2.1) becomes

$$(2.24) \quad P_n(x) = xP_n(x) - bq^{n-1}P_{n-1}(x), \quad n \geq 2, \quad P_0(x) = 1, \quad P_1(x) = cs.$$

3. The polynomials $U_n(x; a, b)$. We define the sequence of polynomials $U_n(x; a, b)$ recursively by

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} U_{n+1}(x; a, b) &= x(1 + aq^n)U_n(x; a, b) \\ &\quad - bq^{n-1}U_{n-1}(x; a, b), \quad n > 0, \end{aligned}$$

with $0 < q < 1$, $0 < b$, $-1 < a$ and

$$(3.2) \quad U_0(x; a, b) = 1, \quad U_1(x; a, b) = x(1 + a).$$

The polynomials of §2 when $c = 1$ correspond to the special case $a = 0$ and $b = q$. The q -Lommel polynomials [7] are $U_n(2/x; -q^n, q^n)$. As $q \rightarrow 1$, $U_n(x; a, b)$ reduces to the Tchebiccheff polynomial of the second kind provided that a does not tend to -1 .

The polynomials of the second kind $U_n^*(x; a, b)$, see Askey and Ismail [2] or Pollaczek [9], satisfy (3.1) and the initial conditions

$$(3.3) \quad U_0^*(x; a, b) = 0, \quad U_1^*(x; a, b) = 1 + a.$$

It is easy to see that

$$(3.4) \quad U_n^*(x; a, b) = (1 + a)U_{n-1}(x; qa, qb), \quad n > 0.$$

THEOREM 3.1. *The polynomials $\{U_n(x; a, b)\}$ have the generating function*

$$(3.5) \quad \sum_0^\infty U_n(x; a, b)t^n = \sum_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{bt}{xa}; q\right)_m}{(xt; q)_{m+1}} (xat)^m q^{m(m-1)/2}.$$

Proof. Denote the left side of (3.5) by $U(x, t)$. Multiply (3.1) by t^{n+1} and add the resulting equalities for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ to get

$$(3.6) \quad U(x, t) = \frac{1}{1 - xt} + \frac{t(xa - bt)}{1 - xt} U(x, qt),$$

which, when iterated, leads to

$$U(x, t) = \sum_0^\infty \frac{(xat)^n}{(xt; q)_{n+1}} \left(\frac{bt}{xa}; q\right)_n q^{n(n-1)/2}.$$

One way to justify the above formal steps is to observe that the right side of (3.5) satisfies the q -difference equation (3.6) and is an analytic function of t in a neighborhood of $t = 0$. The coefficients of its Taylor series expansion about $t = 0$ then will satisfy (3.1) and the initial conditions (3.2). This identifies the Taylor series coefficients as $U_n(x; a, b)$ and the proof is complete.

Using the analogy with the q -Lommel polynomials [7] it is not difficult to guess that

$$(3.7) \quad U_n(x; a, b) = \sum_{k=0}^{[n/2]} \frac{(-a; q)_{n-k} (q; q)_{n-k} x^{n-2k} (-b)^k}{(-a; q)_k (q; q)_k (q; q)_{n-2k}} q^{k(k-1)},$$

which can be proved by showing that the right side of (3.7) satisfies (3.1) and (3.2). Formula (3.7) can also be derived from the generating function (3.5) and the q -binomial Theorem, Slater [12, p. 92]

$$(3.8) \quad \sum_0^\infty \frac{(\alpha; q)_n}{(q; q)_n} z^n = \frac{(\alpha z; q)_\infty}{(z; q)_\infty},$$

as follows. Start with

$$(3.9) \quad \frac{\left(\frac{bt}{xa}; q\right)_m}{(xt; q)_{m+1}} = \frac{\left(\frac{bt}{xa}; q\right)_\infty}{\left(\frac{bt}{xa} q^m; q\right)_\infty} \cdot \frac{(xtq^{m+1}; q)_\infty}{(xt; q)_\infty},$$

apply the q -binomial Theorem (3.8) twice to the left side of (3.9), substitute the result in (3.5) then equate the coefficients of like powers of t .

We now determine the asymptotic behavior of $U_n(x; a, b)$.

THEOREM 3.2. *For fixed x and $n \rightarrow \infty$ we have*

$$(3.10) \quad U_n(x; a, b) \approx x^n(-a; q)_\infty F\left(\frac{b}{x^2}; a\right),$$

where

$$(3.11) \quad F(x; a) = \sum_0^\infty \frac{(-1)^k x^k}{(q; q)_k (-a; q)_k} q^{k(k-1)}.$$

Proof. Let $N \rightarrow \infty$ in (3.7). The interchanging of the summation and limit processes can be justified as in the Lommel polynomial case, see Watson [14, p. 305].

Our next result says something about the nature of the corresponding distribution function.

THEOREM 3.3. *The polynomials $\{U_n(x; a, b)\}$ satisfy the orthogonality relation*

$$(3.12) \quad \int_{-\infty}^\infty U_n(x; a, b) U_m(x; a, b) d\mu(x) = \frac{b^n(1+a)}{1+aq^n} q^{n(n-1)/2} \delta_{m,n},$$

where $d\mu$ is a purely discrete positive measure with bounded support and is normalized by $\int_{-\infty}^\infty d\mu(t) = 1$. The only limit point of the support of $d\mu$ is $x = 0$.

Proof. The corresponding monic polynomials are

$$P_n(x) := \{(-a; q)_n\}^{-1} U_n(x; a, b).$$

They satisfy the three term recurrence relation

$$P_n(x) = xp_{n-1}(x) - \lambda_n p_{n-1}(x), \quad n > 0,$$

with $P_0(x) = 1$, $P_{-1}(x) = 0$ and $\lambda_{n+1} = bq^{n-1}\{(1+aq^n)(1+aq^{n-1})\}^{-1}$. The c_n 's in Chihara's notation [4, Theorem 4.4, pp. 21–22] are all zero, and $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The orthogonality relation (3.12) now follows from (1.2), p. 107 in [4] and the rest of the theorem follows from Theorem 3.5, p. 117 in [4], see also the discussion in the beginning of §3, p. 113 in [4].

We now identify the Stieltjes transform of $d\mu$.

THEOREM 3.4. *The Stieltjes transform of $d\mu$ is given by*

$$(3.13) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\mu(t)}{z-t} = z^{-1}F(qbz^{-2}; qa)/F(bz^{-2}; a), \quad z \notin \text{supp}\{d\mu\},$$

where $F(z; a)$ is defined by (3.11).

Proof. This follows from Markoff's theorem, Askey and Ismail [2], Pollaczek [9], Szegő [13, p. 57], since the left side of (3.11) is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n^*(z; a, b)/U_n(z; a, b),$$

which agrees with the right side upon using (3.10) and (3.4). This completes the proof.

It might be worth identifying the U_n 's as basic hypergeometric polynomials. One can use (3.7) to prove the representations

$$(3.14) \quad U_{2n}(x^{1/2}; a, b) = q^{n^2-n}(-b)^n {}_4\phi_3 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-n}, -q^{1-n}/a, -aq^n, q^{n+1}; q, q\frac{xa}{b} \\ -q, q^{1/2}, -q^{1/2} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$(3.15) \quad x^{-1/2}U_{2n+1}(x^{1/2}; a, b) = q^{n^2-n} \frac{(-b)^n(1+aq^n)(1-q^{n+1})}{(1-q)} \cdot {}_4\phi_3 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-n}, -q^{1-n}/a, -aq^{n+1}, q^{n+2}; q, q\frac{xa}{b} \\ -q, q^{3/2}, -q^{3/2} \end{matrix} \right).$$

4. The measure $d\mu(t)$. Before we can derive more precise information about the measure $d\mu(t)$ we shall establish three lemmas needed in the subsequence analysis.

LEMMA 4.1. *The transcendental functions $F(z; a)$ satisfy the q -geometric difference equation*

$$(4.1) \quad (qz-a)F(zq^2; a) + (a-q)F(zq; a) + qF(z; a) = 0$$

and the recurrence relation

$$(4.2) \quad (1+a)q\{F(z; a) - F(z/q; a)\} = zF(zq; aq).$$

Proof. Use (3.9) and straightforward manipulations.

LEMMA 4.2. *The functions $F(z; a)$ and $F(qz; qa)$ have no common zeros provided that $a \neq -q^k$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$*

Proof. If ξ were a common zero of $F(z; a)$ and $F(qz; qa)$ then (4.2) would imply that ξ is also a zero of $F(z/q; a)$ which, by (4.1) would make $F(q\xi; a)$ also vanish. We now use (4.1) to deduce that $F(\xi q^n; a) = 0$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. This contradicts the identity theorem for analytic functions because $F(z; a)$ is an entire transcendental function. This completes the proof.

LEMMA 4.3. *All the zeros of $F(z; a)$ are positive and simple when $a > -1$. There are infinitely many of them.*

Proof. We saw in Theorem 3.3. that μ in (3.13) is a step function. Let t_1, t_2, \dots be the positive points of increase of $\mu(t)$ and let $\mu(t)$ have jump A_j at $t = t_j > 0$, $j = 1, 2, \dots$. The polynomials $U_n(x; a, b)$ are symmetric hence $\mu(t)$ must have a jump A_j at $t = -t_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots$. The left side of (3.13) reduces to

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\mu(t)}{z-t} = \frac{A}{z} + \sum_1^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{z-t_j} + \frac{1}{z+t_j} \right\} A_j = \frac{A}{z} + \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{2zA_j}{z^2 - t_j^2},$$

where A is the mass at $t = 0$. This establishes the Mittag-Leffler expansion

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{A}{z} + \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{2zA_j}{z^2 - t_j^2} = z^{-1}F(qbz^{-2}; qa)/F(bz^{-2}; a).$$

Since $F(qbz^{-2}; qa)$ and $F(bz^{-2}; a)$ are entire transcendental functions with no common zeros, Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, we deduce from (4.3) that all the zeros of $F(bz^{-2}; a)$ must be of the form t_j^{-2} . Finally we prove that A must be zero. From the theory of moments [11, pp. 42–46] we know that the jump at $t = 0$ is $1/\sum_0^{\infty} w_n^2(0)$, $\{w_n(z)\}$ being the orthonormal polynomials. Now (3.12) and (3.1) imply

$$w_n^2(z) = \frac{(1 + aq^n)b^{-n}}{1 + a} q^{-n(n-1)/2} U_n^2(x; a, b),$$

and

$$U_{2n+1}(0; a, b) = 0, \quad U_{2n}(0; a, b) = (-b)^n q^{n(n-1)}.$$

Hence $w_{2n}^2(0) \sim q^{-n}/(1 + a)$ and $\sum_0^{\infty} w_n^2(0) = \infty$. This shows that A , the jump at zero, must vanish and the proof is complete.

Let $\{z_j(a)\}$ be the zeros of $F(z; a)$, $a > -1$, ordered by

$$0 < z_1(a) < z_2(a) < \dots < z_n(a) < z_{n+1}(a) < \dots$$

THEOREM 4.4. *When $a > -1$ we have*

- (i) *The only cluster point of the sequence $\{z_n(a)\}$ is $+\infty$.*
- (ii) *$F(qz; qa)$ has an odd number of zeros in $(z_n(a), z_{n+1}(a))$.*

Proof. The conclusion (i) follows from the fact that $x = 0$ is the only limit point of the support of $d\mu(t)$, see the Theorem 3.3. Now recall that the A in (4.3) is zero. Rewrite the Mittag-Leffler expansion (4.3) in the form

$$(4.4) \quad 2 \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{bA_j t_j^{-2}}{bt_j^{-2} - z} = F(qz; qa)/F(z; a),$$

hence $z_j(a) = bt_j^{-2}$ and

$$(4.5) \quad 2bA_j z_j(z) = -F(qz(a); qa)F'(z_j(a); a).$$

The sign of $F'(z(a); a)$ is $(-1)^j$ because the z_j 's are real and simple zeros. The left side of (4.5) is positive, thus the sign of $F(qz_j(a); qa)$ is $(-1)^{j+1}$. This proves the assertion (ii).

COROLLARY 4.5. *The step function $\mu(t)$ has the jumps*

$$(4.5) \quad A_j = -\frac{F(qz_j(a); qa)}{F'(z_j(a); a)} \{2z_j(a)\}^{-1}$$

at

$$(4.6) \quad t_j = \pm \sqrt{b/z_j(a)}.$$

In the rest of the present section we shall discuss the case $a = q$. This seems to be the only case where the zeros $\{z_j(a)\}$ can be computed explicitly. Clearly

$$(4.7) \quad F(z; q) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-z)^n q^{n(n-1)}}{(q^2; q^2)} = (z; q^2)_{\infty}$$

follows from Euler's theorem

$$(4.8) \quad \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-z)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}}{(q; q)_n} = (z; q)_{\infty},$$

Slater [11, p. 93]. The recursion (4.2) and (4.8) yield

$$(4.9) \quad F(qz; q^2) = \frac{(1+a)q}{z} \{(z; q^2)_{\infty} - (z/q; q^2)_{\infty}\}.$$

The relationships (4.4), (4.6), (4.7) and (4.9) imply

$$(4.10) \quad z_j(q) = q^{-2j}, \quad t_j = \pm \sqrt{b} q^j, \quad A_j = \frac{q^j(q^3; q^2)_j(q; q^2)_\infty}{2(q^2; q^2)_j(q^4; q^2)_\infty}.$$

In this case the basic hypergeometric representations (3.14) and (3.15) reduce to

$$U_{2n}(x^{1/2}, q, b) = q^{n^2-n}(-b)^n {}_2\phi_1\left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2n}, q^{2n+2}; q^2, \frac{q^2x}{b} \\ q \end{matrix}\right)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} x^{-1/2}U_{2n+1}(x^{1/2}, q, b) \\ = q^{n^2-n}(-b)^n \frac{(1 - q^{2n+2})}{1 - q} {}_2\phi_1\left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2n}, q^{2n+4}; q^2, \frac{q^2x}{b} \\ q^{3/2} \end{matrix}\right). \end{aligned}$$

These are the odd and even q -Jacobi polynomials and their orthogonality follows from the orthogonality relation

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^j q^j (\beta q; q)_j}{(q; q)_j} \phi_n^{\alpha, \beta}(q^j) \phi_m^{\alpha, \beta}(q^j) \\ = \frac{(q; q)_n (\beta q; q)_n (\alpha \beta q^{n+1}; q)_\infty q^n \alpha^n}{(\alpha q; q)_n (\alpha q; q)_\infty (1 - \alpha \beta q^{2n+1})} \delta_{m, n} \end{aligned}$$

for the q -Jacobi polynomials

$$\phi_n^{\alpha, \beta}(x) = {}_2\phi_1\left(\begin{matrix} q^{-n}, \alpha \beta q^{n+1}; q, qx \\ \alpha q \end{matrix}\right).$$

5. Continued fractions and generalizations. Recall that the asymptotic behaviour of $U_n(x; a, b)$ was determined from the explicit formula (3.7). It can also be determined from the generating function (3.5) by applying Darboux' method, Olver [8, §8.9.2]. A comparison function is

$$(1 - xt)^{-1} \sum_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{b}{a}x^{-2}; q\right)_n}{(q; q)_n} a^n q^{n(n-1)/2}.$$

This implies

$$(5.1) \quad U_n(x; a, b) \sim x^n \sum_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{b}{a}x^{-2}; q\right)_n}{(q; q)_n} a^n q^{n(n-1)/2}.$$

Upon comparing the asymptotic formulas (3.10) and (5.1) we obtain the identity

$$(5.2) \quad \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(b/a; q)_n}{(q; q)_n} a^n q^{n(n-1)/2} = (-a; q)_{\infty} \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-b)^n}{(q; q)_n (-a; q)_n} q^{n(n-1)}.$$

The identity (5.2) is known, but it is interesting that it follows from the above asymptotic analysis.

The continued fraction associated with the polynomials $\{U_n(z; a, b)\}$ is

$$\frac{1+a}{(1+aq)z} - \frac{b}{(1+aq^2)z} - \frac{bq}{(1+aq^3)z} - \dots$$

The above continued fraction is also equal to

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n^*(z; a, b) / U_n(a; a, b),$$

when the limit exists because U_n and U_n^* are the corresponding denominator and numerator polynomials, respectively. Note that the aforementioned limit can be evaluated via (3.10). Therefore the relationship

$$(5.3) \quad \frac{1+a}{(1+aq)z} - \frac{b}{(1+aq^2)z} - \frac{bq}{(1+aq^3)z} - \dots \\ = z^{-1} F(qbz^{-2}; qa) / F(bz^{-2}; a),$$

holds when $b \neq 0$ and bz^{-2} is not a zero of $F(z; a)$. When $a > -1$, $b > 0$, the continued fraction (5.3) converges if and only if $z \neq 0$, $z \neq \pm \sqrt{b/j(a)}$. The case $a = 1$ and $z = 1$ gives the Ramanujan continued fraction

$$(5.4) \quad \frac{1}{1} + \frac{bq}{1} + \frac{bq^2}{1} + \dots \\ = \left\{ \sum_0^{\infty} b^k q^{k^2} / (q; q)_k \right\} \left\{ \sum_0^{\infty} b^n q^{n^2+n} / (q; q)_n \right\}^{-1},$$

see Andrews [1, p. 104]. There is no loss of generality in setting $z = 1$ in (5.3), as can be seen by replacing b by bz^{-2} and consider the continued fraction whose n th convergent is

$$z^{-n+1} U_n^*(z; a, b) / z^{-n} U_n(z; a, b).$$

The continued fraction (5.3), with $z = 1$, was stated in Ramanujan's Notebooks [10, p. 196]. Upon applying (5.2) to (5.3), with $z = 1$, we obtain a result of Carlitz [3].

Hirschhorn [6] considered the continued fraction as a function of β

$$(5.5) \quad \frac{1}{1 + \alpha + \beta} + \frac{\gamma q - \alpha}{1 + \alpha + \beta q} + \frac{\gamma q^2 - \alpha}{1 + \alpha + \beta q^2} + \dots$$

The denominator polynomials are more general than our U_n 's as functions of the variable a for fixed z . The support of the corresponding measure is unbounded. The orthogonality relation for the Hirschhorn polynomials is not known. The associated moment problem is indeterminate as can be seen from Carleman's criterion, see [11, p. 59].

We now consider the most general symmetric solution to the recursion (3.1). Let

$$(5.6) \quad p_{n+1}(x; a, b) = x(1 + aq^n)p_n(x; a, b) - bq^{n-1}p_{n-1}(x; a, b).$$

There is no loss of generality in letting

$$(5.7) \quad p_0(x) = 1, \quad p_1(x) = cx.$$

Clearly $p_n(x; a, b)$ reduces to $U_n(x; a, b)$ when $c = a + 1$. The recurrence relation (5.6) has the fundamental system $\{U_n(x; a, b), U_n^*(x; a, b)\}$. Hence

$$(5.8) \quad p_n(x; a, b) = U_n(x; a, b) + \frac{x(c - a - 1)}{1 + a} U_n^*(x; a, b), \quad n > 0,$$

and

$$(5.9) \quad p_n^*(x; a, b) = \frac{c}{1 + a} U_n^*(x; a, b).$$

The proofs of the following results are similar to the proofs of the corresponding results when $c = 1$ and will be omitted.

THEOREM 5.1 (Orthogonality Relation). *When $c > 0, b > 0, 1 + aq > 0$, we have*

$$(5.10) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_n(x; a, b) p_m(x; a, b) d\psi(x) = \frac{b^n c q^{n(n-1)/2}}{1 + aq^n} \delta_{m,n}, \quad m, n > 0$$

where $d\mu$ is a purely discrete positive measure with bounded support and normalized by $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\psi = 1$. The origin is the only limit point of the support of $d\psi$.

THEOREM 5.2. *The Stieltjes transform of $d\psi$ is*

$$(5.11) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\psi(t)}{z-t} = \frac{c}{z} F(bqz^{-2}; qa) \{ (1+a)F(bz^{-2}; a) \\ + (c-a-1)F(bqz^{-2}; qa) \}^{-1},$$

for $z \notin \text{supp}\{d\psi\}$, $a > -1$, $c > 0$, where $F(z; a)$ is as in (3.11).

THEOREM 5.3. *When $a > -1$, $c > 0$, the transcendental function*

$$\phi(z) := (1+a)F(z; a) + (c-a-1)F(qz; qa)$$

has infinitely many zeros. The zeros are positive and simple. Furthermore $F(qz; qa)$ vanishes an odd number of times between two successive zeros of $\phi(z)$. The only cluster point of zeros of $\phi(z)$ is $\pm\infty$.

Note that Theorem 5.3 reduces to Lemma 4.3 and Theorem 4.4 when $c = a + 1$.

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