

An identity for Laguerre polynomials

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*Dedicated to my loved father, Professor László Rédei,
on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday.*

We shall prove the following representation for Laguerre polynomials:

$$(1) \quad L_n(x) = (-1)^n \frac{e^x}{n!} \left(x \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n e^{-x}.$$

(We use the same convention for $L_n(x)$ as in reference [1].) This representation for $L_n(x)$ is an analogue of the well known representation for Hermite polynomials:

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n e^{-x^2}.$$

In spite of its simple and potentially useful form, we have not been able to find formula (1) in any of the standard texts.

Proof. Using the standard representation

$$(2) \quad L_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} e^x \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n (x^n e^{-x})$$

we can put equation (1) into the equivalent form

$$(3) \quad A_n(x) = (-1)^n \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n (x^n e^{-x}),$$

$A_n(x)$ being defined by

$$A_n(x) = \left(x \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n e^{-x}.$$

We proceed by induction. Equation (3) is obviously true for $n=0$ and for $n=1$. We assume it to be true for n . It then follows that

$$\begin{aligned} A_{n+1}(x) &= \left(x \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} \right) \left[(-1)^n \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n (x^n e^{-x}) \right] = \\ &= (-1)^n \left[x \frac{d^{n+2}}{dx^{n+2}} (x^n e^{-x}) + \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} (x^n e^{-x}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

We use, for the first term in the right hand side of this equation, the identity

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n (xf(x)) = n \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} f(x) + x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} f(x)$$

valid for any smooth function $f(x)$, to obtain that

$$A_{n+1}(x) = (-1)^n \left[\frac{d^{n+2}}{dx^{n+2}} (x^{n+1} e^{-x}) - (n+1) \frac{d^{n+1}}{dx^{n+1}} (x^n e^{-x}) \right].$$

Since

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^{n+1} e^{-x}) = (n+1)x^n e^{-x} - x^{n+1} e^{-x}$$

it follows that

$$A_{n+1}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{n+1} (x^{n+1} e^{-x}). \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Reference

- [1] Bateman Manuscript Project, *Higher Transcendental Functions*, vol. II (New York, 1953).

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