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General Orthogonal Polynomials Encyclopedia Mathematics

In mathematics, a polynomial is an expression consisting of variables (also called indeterminates) and coefficients, that involves only the operations of addition, subtraction,

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multiplication, and non-negative integer exponentiation of variables. An example of a polynomial of a single indeterminate x is $x^2 - 4x + 7$. An example in three variables is $x^3 + 2xyz^2 - yz + 1$.

Polynomial - Wikipedia

In mathematics, orthogonality is the generalization of the notion of perpendicularity to the linear algebra of bilinear forms. Two elements u and v of a vector space with bilinear form B are orthogonal when $B(u, v) = 0$. Depending on the bilinear form, the vector space may contain nonzero self-orthogonal vectors. In the case of function spaces, families of orthogonal functions are used to form a ...

Orthogonality - Wikipedia

Self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space. A normal form of an operator is a representation, up to an isomorphism, of a self-

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adjoint operator A acting on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} as an orthogonal sum of multiplication operators by the independent variable. To begin with, suppose that A is a cyclic operator; this means that there is an element $h_0 \in \mathcal{H}$ such ...

Normal form (for matrices) - Encyclopedia of Mathematics

Legendre Polynomial. The Legendre polynomials, sometimes called Legendre functions of the first kind, Legendre coefficients, or zonal harmonics (Whittaker and Watson 1990, p. 302), are solutions to the Legendre differential equation. If n is an integer, they are polynomials. The Legendre polynomials are illustrated above for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5$. They are implemented in the Wolfram Language as LegendreP ...

Legendre Polynomial -- from Wolfram MathWorld

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the roots of which are the eigenvalues $\lambda(\sigma)$. According to the fundamental theorem of algebra, a polynomial of degree 3 has exactly 3 roots, thus each matrix $\sigma \in \mathfrak{R}^3$ has 3 eigenvalues.

Note: All three eigenvalues are real as long as $\sigma = \sigma^t$ is symmetric, which is the case for nonpolar materials because of conjugate shear stresses $\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$.

Cayley-Hamilton Theorem - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

A linear feedback shift register (LFSR) is a shift register whose input bit is the output of a linear function of two or more of its

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previous states (taps). An LFSR of length m consists of m stages numbered $0, 1, \dots, m - 1$, each capable of storing one bit, and a clock controlling data exchange. A vector with entries s_0, \dots, s_{m-1} would initialize the shift register.

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