## ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIALS OF HYPERGEOMETRIC TYPE

By Nadhla A. Al-Salam

1. Introduction. The generalized hypergeometric polynomial of degree $n$ is defined by means of

$$
{ }_{p+1} F_{q}\left[\begin{array}{c}
-n, \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \cdots, \alpha_{p} ;  \tag{1.1}\\
\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \cdots, \beta_{q} ;
\end{array}\right]=\sum_{r=0}^{n} \frac{(-n)_{r}\left(\alpha_{1}\right)_{r} \cdots\left(\alpha_{p}\right)_{r}}{r!\left(\beta_{1}\right)_{r} \cdots\left(\beta_{q}\right)_{r}} x^{r},
$$

where

$$
(\alpha)_{r}=\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2) \cdots(\alpha+r-1), \quad(\alpha)_{0}=1
$$

Most of the well-known orthogonal polynomials are hypergeometric polynomials of various types. For example, the Jacobi polynomial $\left\{P_{n}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x)\right\}$ is defined by means of [5; 254]

$$
P_{n}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x)=\frac{1}{n!}(1+\alpha)_{n_{2}} F_{1}\left[\begin{array}{cc}
-n, n+\alpha+\beta+1 ; &  \tag{1.2}\\
\alpha+1 ; & \frac{1}{2}(1-x)
\end{array}\right] .
$$

Similarly the Laguerre polynomial $\left\{L_{n}^{(\alpha)}(x)\right\}$ is

$$
L_{n}^{(\alpha)}(x)=\frac{1}{n!}(1+\alpha)_{n 1} F_{1}\left[\begin{array}{cc}
-n ; & x  \tag{1.3}\\
\alpha+1 ;
\end{array}\right]
$$

Another set of orthogonal polynomials is the set of Bessel polynomials defined by Krall and Frink. In the notation of Al-Salam [2], we put

$$
Y_{n}^{(\alpha)}(x)={ }_{2} F_{0}\left[\begin{array}{cc}
-n, n+\alpha+1 ; &  \tag{1.4}\\
-; & -\frac{1}{2} x
\end{array}\right] .
$$

The question which we raise here is whether there exist other classes of orthogonal polynomials of hypergeometric type in addition to the known ones.
It has been proved by the writer and W. A. Al-Salam [1], that the Laguerre polynomials are the only hypergeometric polynomials of the form

$$
{ }_{p+1} F_{q}\left[\begin{array}{c}
-n, \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \cdots, \alpha_{p} ; \\
\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \cdots, \beta_{q} ;
\end{array}\right],
$$

where $n$ is a non-negative integer and $\alpha_{i}, \beta_{i}$ are independent of $x$ and $n$.
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