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Probabilistic Origin of a New System of Orthogonal Polynomials in 2 Variables: a Limit Case of the 9 - j Symbols.

A brief sketch of a 2-variable extension of a special case of a Markov model introduced by Cooper, Hoare and Rahman (1977) is given, that raises the question of the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of the transition kernel:

$$K(i_1, i_2; j_1, j_2) = \sum_{k_1} \sum_{k_2} b(k_1, i_1; \alpha_1) \ b(k_2, i_2; \alpha_2)$$
(1)

$$\times b_2(j_1 - k_1, j_2 - k_2; N - k_1 - k_2; \beta_1, \beta_2), \tag{2}$$

where

$$b(k,i;\alpha) = \binom{i}{k} \alpha^k (1-\alpha)^{i-k},\tag{3}$$

$$b_2(j,k;N;\beta_1,\beta_2) = \frac{N!}{j!k!(N-j-k)!} \beta_1^j \beta_2^k (1-\beta_1-\beta_2)^{N-j-k}.$$
 (4)

We find that $b_2(x, y; N; \eta_1, \eta_2)$ times the polynomial

$$P_{m,n}(x,y) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \sum_{k} \sum_{\ell} \frac{(-m)_{i+j}(-n)_{k+\ell}(-x)_{i+k}(-y)_{j+\ell}}{i!j!k!\ell!(-N)_{i+i+k+\ell}}$$
(5)

$$\times t^i u^j v^k w^\ell \tag{6}$$

are the eigenfunctions of K, where t, u, v, w depend on the α 's and β 's in a nonlinear way, and

$$\frac{(1-\alpha_1)\eta_1}{\beta_1} = \frac{(1-\alpha_2)\eta_2}{\beta_2} = \left(\frac{\beta_1}{1-\alpha_1} + \frac{\beta_2}{1-\alpha_2} + 1 - \beta_1 - \beta_2\right)^{-1}.$$

These functions are discovered as a Krawtchouk limit of Wigner's 9 - j symbols. (Received August 10, 2005)