

IX Coefficients of Orthogonal Polynomials^a

X_j	$n = 3$			$n = 4$			$n = 5$			$n = 6$			$n = 7$		
	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_1	P_2	P_3
1	-1	1	-3	1	-1	-1	2	-1	1	-5	5	-5	-3	5	-1
2	0	-2	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-4	-3	-1	7	-2	0	1
3	1	1	1	-1	-3	0	-2	0	6	-1	-4	4	-1	-3	1
4			3	1	1	1	-1	-2	-4	1	-4	-4	0	-4	0
5						2	2	1	1	3	-1	-7	1	-3	-1
6										5	5	5	2	0	-1
7													3	5	1
$\sum_{j=1}^n [P_j(X_j)]^2$	2	6	20	4	20	10	14	10	70	70	84	180	28	252	28
λ	1	3	2	1	$\frac{10}{3}$	1	1	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{35}{12}$	2	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{21}{10}$	1

X_j	$n = 8$			$n = 9$			$n = 10$		
	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_1	P_2	P_3
1	-7	7	-7	7	-7	1	-9	6	-42
2	-5	1	5	-13	23	-5	-7	2	14
3	-3	-3	7	-3	-17	9	-5	-1	35
4	-1	-5	3	9	-15	-5	-3	-3	31
5	1	-5	-3	9	15	-5	-1	-4	12
6	3	-3	-7	-3	17	9	1	-4	-12
7	5	1	-5	-13	-23	-5	3	-3	-31
8	7	7	7	7	7	1	5	-1	-35
9							7	2	-14
10							9	6	42
$\sum_{j=1}^n [P_j(X_j)]^2$	168	168	264	616	2184	264	330	132	8580
λ	2	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{11}{60}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{3}$

^aAdapted with permission from *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition by E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1966.