

试证明  $\nabla^2 \left( \frac{e^{-kr}}{r} \right) = k^2 \frac{e^{-kr}}{r}$ 。式中  $k$  为常数

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \left( \frac{e^{-kr}}{r} \right)}{\partial r} = \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^2} \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$F_x = \frac{\partial \left( \frac{e^{-kr}}{r} \right)}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{xx} &= \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \left( \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} x \right)}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} + x \frac{\partial \left( \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} \right)}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} + \left( \frac{r^3 (-e^{-kr}(1+kr))' - 3r^2 (-e^{-kr}(1+kr))}{r^6} \right) \frac{x^2}{r} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} + \left( \frac{r^3 (ke^{-kr}(1+kr) - ke^{-kr}) - 3r^2 (-e^{-kr}(1+kr))}{r^6} \right) \frac{x^2}{r} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} + \left( \frac{k^2 r^2 e^{-kr} + 3e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^4} \right) \frac{x^2}{r} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} + \frac{k^2 r^2 e^{-kr} + 3e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^5} x^2 \end{aligned}$$

对  $x y z$  求偏导得结果类似 (只要将上式的  $x$  换成  $y z$  即可), 最后相加得到

$$F_{xx} + F_{yy} + F_{zz}$$

$$= \frac{-3e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} + \frac{k^2r^2e^{-kr} + 3e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^5}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$= \frac{-3e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3} + \frac{k^2r^2e^{-kr} + 3e^{-kr}(1+kr)}{r^3}$$

$$= k^2 \frac{e^{-kr}}{r}$$