

球谐函数

$$\nabla^2 p - \frac{1}{c^2} p_{tt} = 0.$$

将 $p(\vec{r}, t) = B(\vec{r}) T(t)$ 有: $\nabla^2 B - \frac{B}{c^2} T_{tt} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{T}{c^2 T_{tt}} = \frac{1}{-k^2} \text{ 这样定义是为了量纲} \\ \frac{\nabla^2 B}{B} = \frac{1}{k^2} - k^2 \end{cases}$

则有 $T k^2 + \frac{1}{c^2} T_{tt} = 0 \dots \textcircled{6.11}$

$$\nabla^2 B + k^2 B = 0 \dots \textcircled{6.12}$$

$B(\vec{r})$ 又分为 $R(r) Y(\theta, \phi)$, 将 ∇ 换到极坐标下:



$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) Y + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) \cdot R + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} \cdot R + k^2 Y \cdot R = 0$$

乘 $\frac{Y^2}{YR}$:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) \frac{1}{R} + k^2 r^2 = l(l+1) \dots \textcircled{6.10} \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{Y} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{Y} = -l(l+1) \dots \textcircled{6.11} \end{cases}$$

给 R 因为含 r 了. 不能给 $Y(\theta, \phi)$

再将 Y 分离成 $\Phi(\phi)$ 和 $\Theta(\theta)$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\Theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Phi} = -l(l+1)$$

不属于 Φ

给 Θ , 因为下一步, 含 θ 了.

乘 $\sin^2 \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\Theta} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Phi} = -l(l+1) \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\Phi} = -m^2 \dots \textcircled{6.8} \\ \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\Theta} + l(l+1) \sin^2 \theta = m^2 \dots \textcircled{6.9} \end{cases}$$

①②③④即为 t, r, ϕ, θ 分离出的4个方程.

待解决 2 个问题:

1. $l(l+1)$ 为什么这么取. 因为分离变数法是可以任取常数的.

2. m^2 为什么这么取.

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$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} + m^2 \Phi = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta} \right] \Theta = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + k^2 R - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} R = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 T}{dt^2} + k^2 T = 0$$

1. 能在 $\nabla^2 p = 0$ 的方程中给出 $l(l+1)$ 为整数. $\nabla^2 p = \frac{1}{r^2} p_{tt}$ 还没想明白.

在 $\nabla^2 p = 0$ 中. 相当于此处第一步分离 t 的步骤不用做了.

$\nabla^2 B = 0$. (相当于在②中取 $k=0$)

那么: ③式变为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \cdot r^2 \right) \frac{1}{R} = \cancel{l(l+1)} L. \quad L \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

代入 $R = r^k$ 的试探中有:

$k(k+1) = L$. 即 $L = k(k+1)$ 为这样一种常数形式时. 可使得 r^k 为关于 r 项方程的解.

那么: 既然 L 可为任意常数来构建分离变数法. 何不取 $l(l+1)$.

$$\text{如取此 } k(k+1) = L \text{ 的解为 } \begin{cases} k = l \\ k = -l-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{方程通解为 } R(r) = C_1 r^l + \frac{C_2}{r^{l+1}} \quad (\text{2阶方程有2个常数})$$

2. 为什么是 m^2 :

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对方程: $\frac{d^2 \bar{\psi}}{d\phi^2} + \lambda \bar{\psi} = 0$.

$$\bar{\psi} = A_1 e^{-\sqrt{\lambda} \phi} + A_2 e^{\sqrt{\lambda} \phi}$$

对于周期系统 $\bar{\psi}(\phi) = \bar{\psi}(\phi + 2\pi) = \bar{\psi}(\phi + 4\pi) \dots$ < 即. 转一圈坐标回来, 位移不变 >

只有 $\sqrt{\lambda}$ 为整数, 才能使得此周期性成立.

故取 $\lambda = m^2$. $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

取 0 时 $\bar{\psi}$ 退化为常数 A_3

取 $-1, -2, -3, \dots$ 时 λ 的值与 $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 一样, 所以没有必要取负数.

$l(l+1)$, m^2 问题中决

□

连带勒让德:

取 $x = \cos \theta$. $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ 代入含 Θ 的方程:

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x} (-\sin \theta) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} = - \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则: } \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) &= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta^2 \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) = \frac{-1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left((1-x^2) \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((1-x^2) \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

代入 Θ 方程有:

$$(1-x^2) \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2} - 2x \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial x} + l(l+1) \Theta - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \Theta = 0$$

$m=0$ 时此项化为 0. 即为勒让德方程.

$m=0$ 时即 $\bar{\psi} = A_3$ 取常数. 方程不随 ϕ 变化. 以 z 轴旋转对称.