

数理方程记忆手册

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1 本征值问题与特殊函数

1.1 拉普拉斯算符 (Laplace operator)

坐标系 坐标表示

三维柱坐标系 $\nabla^2 \equiv \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

三维球坐标系 $\nabla^2 \equiv \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$

1.2 亥姆霍兹方程 (Helmholtz equation) 的分离变量

1. 柱坐标系

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + ku = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} + \lambda^2 Z = 0 \\ \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} + \nu^2 \Phi = 0 \quad (2\pi \text{ 周期条件}) \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left(k^2 - \lambda^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{r^2} \right) R = 0 \quad \dots\dots \text{贝塞尔方程} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

2. 球坐标系

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + k^2 u = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} + m^2 \Phi = 0 \quad (2\pi \text{ 周期条件}) \\ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left(k^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) R = 0 \quad \dots\dots \text{球贝塞尔方程} \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left(l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0 \quad \dots\dots \text{连带勒让德方程} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

1.3 常用本征函数表

对于 $\mathbf{L}u + \lambda u = 0$, 其中 $\mathbf{L} = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d}{dx} \left[p(x) \frac{d}{dx} \right] + q(x)$ 可以确定权重。

1.3.1 (连带) 勒让德多项式

\mathbf{L}	边界条件	本征函数	本征值	归一化系数
$\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \right]$	$u _{x=\pm 1}$ 有界	$P_l(x)$ ^①	$l(l+1)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{2}}$
$\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{d}{dx} \right] - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}$	$u _{x=\pm 1}$ 有界	$P_l^m(x)$	$l(l+1)$	$\sqrt{\frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{2l+1}{2}}$

1.3.2 贝塞尔函数与球贝塞尔函数

\mathbf{L}	边界条件	本征函数	本征值	归一化系数
$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{d}{dr} \right) - \frac{\nu^2}{r^2}$	$u _{r=0}$ 有界, $u _{r=a}$	$J_\nu(k_i r)$		
	$u _{r=a,b}$ 的齐次条件	J_ν, N_ν	k_i^2	略
$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \right) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2}$	$u _{r=0}$ 有界, $u _{r=a}$	$j_l(k_i r)$	k_i^2	
	$u _{r=a,b}$ 的齐次条件	j_l, n_l	k_i^2	略

1.3.3 二元本征值问题

归一化系数为 1。

\mathbf{L}	边界条件	本征函数	本征值
$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right] + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$	$u _{\theta=0,\pi}$ 有界, $u _\phi$ 周期 2π	$Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$ ^②	$l(l+1)$

- $Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$
- $Y_l^{m*}(\theta, \phi) = (-)^m Y_l^{-m}(\theta, \phi)$

^① $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 后同

^② $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$, $2l+1$ 重简并。权重因子 $\sin \theta$ 。

1.4 特殊函数

1.4.1 勒让德多项式 (Legendre polynomials)

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad P_l(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^l \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \frac{(l+n)!}{(l-n)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^n \\ 2. \quad P_l(x) &= \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} [(x^2-1)^l] \\ 3. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l \end{aligned}$$

1.4.2 连带勒让德函数 (Associated Legendre polynomials)

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad P_l^m(x) &= (-1)^m (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_l(x) \\ 2. \quad &\text{相同阶但不同次的连带勒让德函数在} \\ &\text{区间 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上正交} \\ 3. \quad P_l^{-m}(x) &= (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(x) \\ 4. \quad \int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_{l'}^{-m}(x) dx &= (-1)^m \frac{2\delta_{ll'}}{2l+1} \end{aligned}$$

1.4.3 贝塞尔函数 (Bessel functions) 和诺依曼函数 (Neumann function)

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad J_\nu(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2n+\nu} \\ 2. \quad N_\nu(z) &= \frac{\cos \nu \pi J_\nu(z) - J_{-\nu}(z)}{\sin \nu \pi} \\ 3. \quad &\text{线性相关性 (朗斯基行列式):} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta[J_\nu(z), J_{-\nu}(z)] &= -\frac{2}{\pi z} \sin \nu \pi \\ \Delta[J_\nu(z), N_\nu(z)] &= \frac{2}{\pi z} \end{aligned}$$

4. 递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} [z^\nu J_\nu(z)] &= z^\nu J_{\nu-1}(z) \\ \frac{d}{dz} [z^{-\nu} J_\nu(z)] &= -z^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(z) \end{aligned}$$

诺依曼函数形式完全相同。

5. 渐近展开

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} N_0(z) &\sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{z}{2} \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} J_\nu(z) &\sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} \cos\left(z - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} N_\nu(z) &\sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} \sin\left(z - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \quad \exp\left[\frac{z}{2}\left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)\right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(z) t^n,$$

7. 一些积分式:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty e^{-ax} J_0(bx) dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \int_0^1 (1-x^2) J_0(\mu x) x dx \Big|_{J_0(\mu)=0} &= \frac{2}{\mu^2} J_2(\mu) \frac{4}{\mu^3} J_1(\mu) \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \quad J_{1/2}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} \sin z$$

1.4.4 球贝塞尔函数 (Spherical Bessel function)

1. l 阶球贝塞尔函数和 l 阶球诺依曼函数定义

$$\begin{aligned} j_l(z) &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2z}} J_{l+1/2}(z) \\ n_l(z) &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2z}} N_{l+1/2}(z) \end{aligned}$$

2. $r=0$ 处 $j_l(r)$ 有界, $n_l(r)$ 无界

3. $r \rightarrow \infty$ 渐近行为:

$$\begin{aligned} j_l(r) &\sim \frac{1}{r} \sin\left(r - \frac{l\pi}{2}\right) \\ n_l(r) &\sim -\frac{1}{r} \cos\left(r - \frac{l\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

2 积分变换方法

2.1 拉普拉斯变换 (Laplace transform)

1. 定义:

$$F(p) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-pt} f(t) dt$$

$F(p)$ 称为 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯换式, 两者也分别称为像函数与原函数。 e^{-pt} 是拉普拉斯变换的核, 简写为:

$$F(p) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \quad \text{或} \quad F(p) \doteq f(t) \\ f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(p)\} \quad \text{或} \quad f(t) \doteq F(p)$$

2. 导数性质

$$f'(t) \doteq pF(p) - f(0) \\ f^{(n)}(t) \doteq p^n F(p) - \sum_{k=1}^n p^{n-k} f^{(k-1)}(0)$$

3. 卷积定理

$$F_1(p)F_2(p) \doteq \int_0^t f_1(\tau)f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

4. 变换表

$$1 \doteq \frac{1}{p}, \quad \operatorname{Re} p > 0 \\ e^{\alpha t} \doteq \frac{1}{p-\alpha}, \quad \operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} \alpha \\ \delta(t-\tau) \doteq e^{-\tau p} \\ \frac{1}{n!} t^n \doteq \frac{1}{p^{n+1}} \\ \sin \omega t \doteq \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \\ \cos \omega t \doteq \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \\ \frac{\sin \omega t}{t} \doteq \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{p}{\omega} \\ \operatorname{erfc} \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{t}} \doteq \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha\sqrt{p}}$$

其中 $\operatorname{erfc} x$ 称为余误差函数, 定义 $\operatorname{erfc} x \equiv \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi$ 。相关的还有误差函数 $\operatorname{erf} x \equiv 1 - \operatorname{erfc} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\xi^2} d\xi$

2.2 傅里叶变换 (Fourier transform)

1. 定义

$$F(k) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$$

逆变换 (反演)

$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(k)] \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(k) e^{ikx} dk$$

简记作 $f(x) \doteq F(k)$

2. 卷积定理

$$F_1(k)F_2(k) \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\xi)f_2(x-\xi) d\xi \\ f_1(x)f_2(x) \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(\kappa)F_2(k-\kappa) d\kappa$$

3. 导数公式

$$f'(x) \doteq ikF(k), \quad F'(k) \doteq -ixf(x)$$

4. 变换表

$$1 \doteq \sqrt{2\pi}\delta(k) \\ \delta(x-x') \doteq \frac{e^{-ikx'}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ e^{ik'x} \doteq \sqrt{2\pi}\delta(k-k') \\ e^{\alpha x^2} \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha}} \\ \frac{1}{|x|} \doteq \frac{1}{\sqrt{|k|}} \\ e^{a|t|} \doteq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{a}{a^2 + k^2} \\ x^n \doteq i^n \sqrt{2\pi} \delta^{(n)}(k) \\ x^{-n} \doteq -i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(-ik)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \operatorname{sgn}(k) \\ \operatorname{sgn}(x) \doteq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{ik}$$