



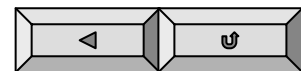
数学物理方法

Methods in Mathematical Physics

第十四章 勒让德多项式

Legendre polynomial

武汉大学物理科学与技术学院





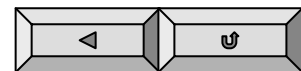
第十四章 勒让德多项式

Legendre polynomial

§ 14.3 球函数

Spherecal harmonics

— 缔合勒让德方程的解





问题的引入:

由第二篇第八章分离变量法有:

$$\Delta u = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u=R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)} \rightarrow$$

$$r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 \rightarrow R(r) = c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}$$

$$\Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0 \rightarrow \Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi$$

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

$$\text{令 } x = \cos \theta, y(x) = \Theta(\theta)$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \rightarrow y(x) = ?$$



问题的引入:

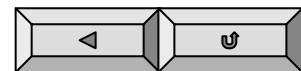
物理背景:

半径为 a 的均匀球, 表面温度保持 $u_0 \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi$, u_0 一常数, 求球内稳定温度分布。

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u(r, \theta, \varphi) = 0, r < a \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} u|_{r=a} = u_0 \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = ?, \quad r < a$$





一、缔合勒让德方程的本征值问题

1、缔合勒让德函数

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \\ y|_{x=\pm 1} \rightarrow \text{有限}, \end{cases} \quad x=0-\text{常点} \quad (1)$$

令 $y(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \nu(x)$ (2), 代入(1)得:

$$(1-x^2)\nu''(x) - 2(m+1)x\nu'(x) + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)]\nu = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{又 } (1-x^2)p_l''(x) - 2xP_l'(x) + l(l+1)P_l(x) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d^m}{dx^m} (4): \boxed{(1-x^2)[P_l^{(m)}(x)]'' - 2(m+1)x[P_l^{(m)}(x)]' + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)]P_l^{(m)}(x) = 0} \quad (5)$$

对比(3)(5)式: $\nu(x) = P_l^{(m)}(x) \rightarrow$



一、缔合勒让德方程的本征值问题

1、缔合勒让德函数

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \\ y|_{x=\pm 1} \rightarrow \text{有限}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

记 $p_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} p_l^{(m)}(x)$ — 称为缔合Legendre函数

本征值:

$$l(l+1), \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

本征函数:

$$y(x) = P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_l(x), \quad m = 0, 1, \dots, l \quad (6)$$



一、缔合勒让德方程的本征值问题

$$y(x) = P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_l(x), m = 0, 1, \dots, l \quad (6)$$

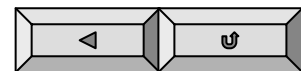
$$P_l^0(x) = P_l(x)$$

$$P_1^1(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} P_1(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{or } p_1^1(\cos \theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$p_2^1(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} P_2(x) = 3(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} x, \quad \text{or } p_2^1(\cos \theta) = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$P_2^2(x) = (1-x^2) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} p_2(x) = 3(1-x^2), \quad \text{or } P_2^2(\cos \theta) = 3 \sin^2 \theta$$

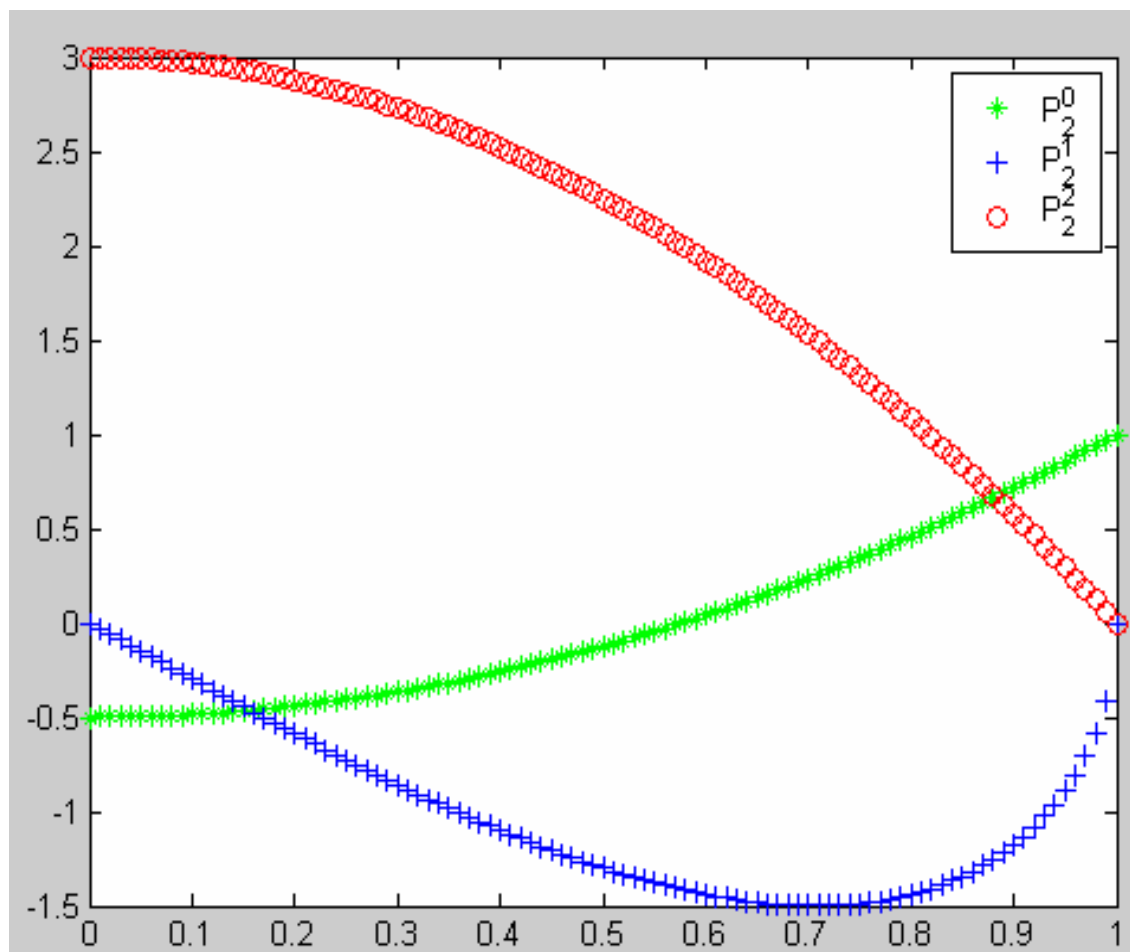
$$P_0(x) = 1, \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad p_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (3x^2 - 1), \quad p_l(1) \equiv 1$$





一、缔合勒让德方程的本征值问题

二阶缔合勒让德函数图形

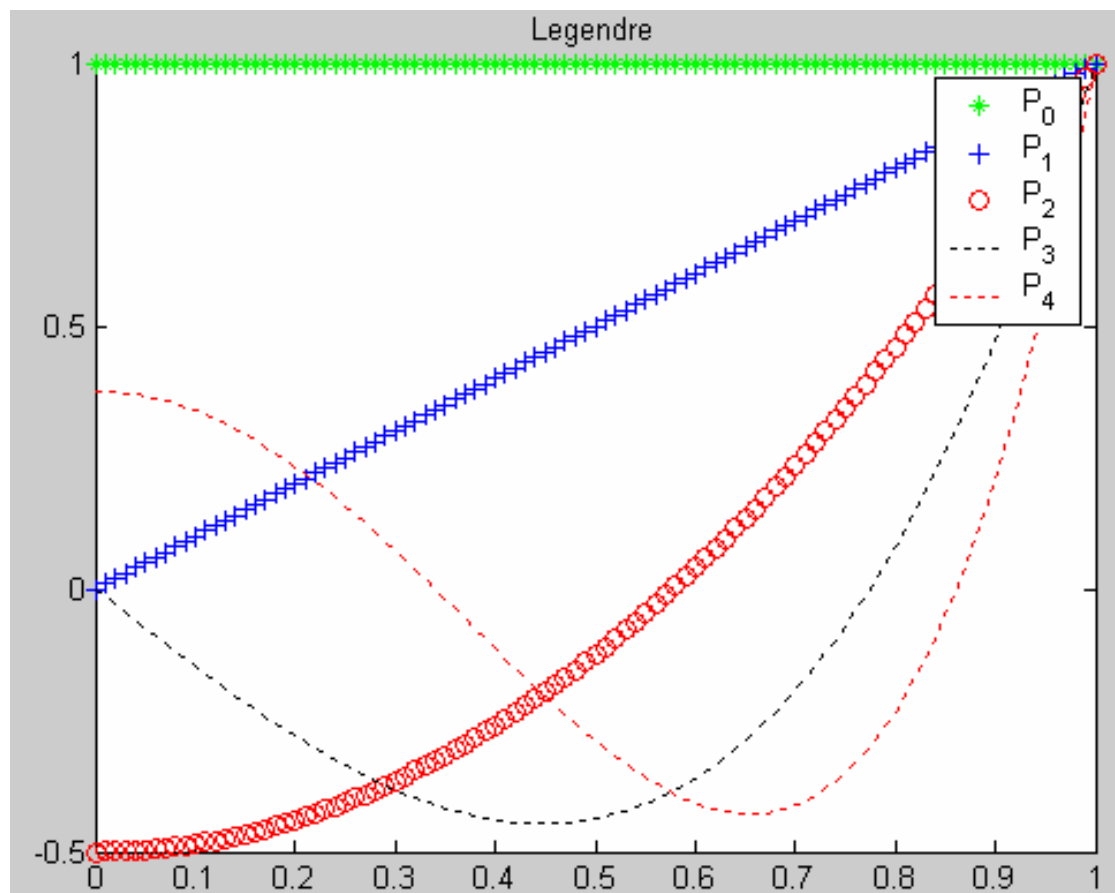




14.3球函数

一、缔合勒让德方程的本征值问题

对比0-4阶勒让德函数图形：





一、缔合勒让德方程的本征值问题

2、缔合勒让德函数 $P_l^m(x)$ 的微分式

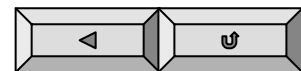
$$P_l^m(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}}}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l+m}}{dx^{l+m}} (x^2-1)^l \quad (7)$$

$$P_l^{-m}(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}}}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l-m}}{dx^{l-m}} (x^2-1)^l$$

$$P_l^{-m}(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(x)$$

3、缔合勒让德函数 $P_l^m(x)$ 的积分式

$$P_l^m(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}}}{2^l l!} \frac{(l+m)!}{2\pi i} \oint_{l^*} \frac{(\xi^2-1)^l}{(\xi-x)^{l+m+1}} d\xi \quad (8)$$





二、缔合勒让德函数的性质

1、母函数关系式:

$$\frac{(2m-1)!!}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{m+1/2}} = \sum_{l=m}^{\infty} p_l^m(x) t^{l-m}$$

2. 递推公式:

$$(l+1-m)P_{l+1}^m(x) - (2l+1)xP_l^m(x) + (l+m)P_{l-1}^m(x) = 0 \quad (9)$$

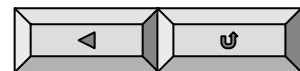
$$\therefore (l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)xP_l(x) + lP_{l-1}(x) = 0 \quad (A)$$

$$\frac{d^m}{dx^m}(A): (l+1)P_{l+1}^{(m)}(x) - (2l+1)xP_l^{(m)}(x) - m(2l+1)P_l^{(m-1)}(x) + lP_{l-1}^{(m)}(x) = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\text{又} \quad (2l+1)P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x)$$

$$\therefore -m(2l+1)P_l^{(m-1)}(x) = -mp_{l+1}^{(m)}(x) + mp_{l-1}^{(m)}(x) \quad (11)$$

$$[(11)\text{代入}(10)] \cdot (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \Rightarrow (9)$$





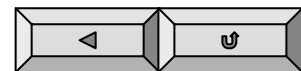
二、缔合勒让德函数的性质

3、正交性

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}$$

证明：记 $I_{l,k}^m = \int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) \frac{d}{dx} P_k^{(m-1)}(x) dx \\
 &= (1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) P_k^{(m-1)}(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 P_k^{(m-1)}(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) \right] dx \\
 &= - \int_{-1}^1 P_k^{(m-1)}(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) \right] dx
 \end{aligned}$$





二、缔合勒让德函数的性质

又:

$$(1-x^2)[P_l^{(m)}(x)]'' - 2x(m+1)[P_l^{(m)}(x)]' + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)]P_l^{(m)}(x) = 0 \quad (5)$$

(5) · $(1-x^2)^m$:

$$(1-x^2)^{m+1} P_l^{(m+2)}(x) - 2x(m+1)(1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m+1)}(x) + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)](1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2)^{m+1} P_l^{(m+1)}(x) \right] = -[l(l+1) - m(m+1)](1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x)$$

$$\text{亦即 } \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) \right] = -[l(l+1) - m(m-1)](1-x^2)^{m-1} P_l^{(m-1)}(x)$$



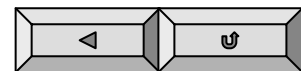
二、缔合勒让德函数的性质

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$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}$$

证明：记 $I_{l,k}^m = \int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) \frac{d}{dx} P_k^{(m-1)}(x) dx \\
 &= (1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) P_k^{(m-1)}(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 P_k^{(m-1)}(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) \right] dx \\
 &= - \int_{-1}^1 P_k^{(m-1)}(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2)^m P_l^{(m)}(x) \right] dx \\
 &= [l(l+1) - m(m-1)] \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^{m-1} P_l^{(m-1)}(x) P_k^{(m-1)}(x) dx \\
 &= [l(l+1) - m(m-1)] I_{l,k}^{m-1} = (l+m)(l-m+1) I_{l,k}^{m-1}
 \end{aligned}$$



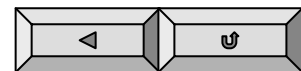


二、缔合勒让德函数的性质

3、正交性：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{记 } I_{l,k}^m &= \int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx \\
 &= (l+m)(l-m+1) I_{l,k}^{m-1} \\
 &= \underline{(l+m)(l-m+1)} \underline{(l+m-1)(l-m+2)} I_{l,k}^{m-2} \\
 &= [(l+m)(l+m-1) \cdots (l+m-m+1)] \\
 &\quad \cdot [(l-m+1)(l-m+2) \cdots (l-m+m)] I_{l,k}^{m-m} \\
 &= \frac{(l+m)!}{l!} \frac{l!}{(l-m)!} \int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_k(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, l \neq k \\ \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{2}{2l+1}, l = k \end{cases}$$



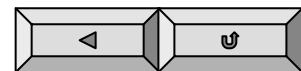


二、缔合勒让德函数的性质

4、广义傅氏展开

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l C_l^m P_l^m(x),$$

$$C_l^m = \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l^m(x) dx$$





二、缔合勒让德函数的性质

$$P_2^2(\cos \theta) = 3 \sin^2 \theta$$

4. 例题：半径为 a 的均匀球，表面温度保持
 $u_0 \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi$, u_0 —常数，求球内稳定温
 度分布。

解：
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u(r, \theta, \varphi) = 0, r < a & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u|_{r=a} = u_0 \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l \left(A_l^m \cos m\varphi + B_l^m \sin m\varphi \right) r^l P_l^m(\cos \theta) \\ &\rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l \left(A_l^m a^l \cos m\varphi + B_l^m a^l \sin m\varphi \right) P_l^m(\cos \theta) \\ &= u_0 \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi = \frac{1}{3} u_0 P_2^2(\cos \theta) \cos 2\varphi \\ \therefore A_2^2 a^2 &= \frac{1}{3} u_0, A_l^m a^l = 0 (m, l \neq 2), B_l^m a^l \equiv 0 \end{aligned}$$

即 $A_2^2 = \frac{u_0}{3a^2}$, $A_l^m = 0 (l, m \neq 2)$, $B_l^m \equiv 0 \rightarrow u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{u_0 r^2}{a^2} \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi$



三、球函数

1. 定义: $\Delta u = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u=R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)}$

$$u_{l,m} = (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) \left(A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi \right) P_l^m(\cos \theta)$$

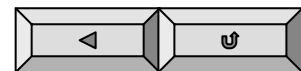
记 $y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = P_l^m(\cos \theta) \begin{cases} \sin m\varphi \\ \cos m\varphi \end{cases}, m = 0, 1, \dots, l; l = 0, 1, \dots$

或 $y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}, m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l$

-称之为 l 阶球函数

(独立的 $y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$ 共有 $2l+1$ 个)

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$$





三、球函数

$$P_2^2(\cos \theta) = 3 \sin^2 \theta$$

2、性质

(1) 正交归一性：定义归一化的球函数为：

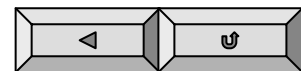
$$y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-|m|)!}{(l+|m|)!}} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi} \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l; l = 0, 1, \dots$$

易于证明：

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) \overline{y_{k,n}(\theta, \varphi)} \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta = \delta_{kl} \delta_{nm}$$

$$y_{l,-m}(\theta, \varphi) = (-1)^m \overline{y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)}$$

$$y_{0,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}, \quad y_{1,\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}, \quad y_{2,\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{\pm i2\varphi}$$





三、球函数

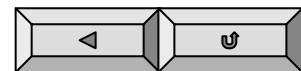
2、性质

$$\Delta u = 0 \rightarrow u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

(2) 广义傅氏展开:

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l C_{l,m} y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$C_{l,m} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(\theta, \varphi) \overline{y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$



三、球函数

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



3. 例题：用球函数重新表示上述例的解

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l C_{l,m} r^l y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$u|_{r=a} = u_0 \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi = \frac{u_0}{2} \sin^2 \theta [e^{i2\varphi} + e^{-i2\varphi}]$$

$$= \frac{u_0}{2} \sqrt{\frac{32\pi}{15}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{i2\varphi} + \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{-i2\varphi} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{15}} u_0 [y_{2,2}(\theta, \varphi) + y_{2,-2}(\theta, \varphi)]$$

$$y_{2,\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{\pm i2\varphi}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l C_{l,m} a^l y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{15}} u_0 [y_{2,2}(\theta, \varphi) + y_{2,-2}(\theta, \varphi)]$$

$$\therefore C_{2,2} a^2 = C_{2,-2} a^2 = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{15}} u_0 \text{ 即 } C_{2,\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{15}} \frac{u_0}{a^2}, C_{l,m} \equiv 0 (l \neq 2, m \neq \pm 2)$$

$$\therefore u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{15}} u_0 \frac{r^2}{a^2} [y_{2,2}(\theta, \varphi) + y_{2,-2}(\theta, \varphi)]$$



本次课内容小结

一、 $P_l(x)$:

1、母函数关系式

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)t^l, |t| < 1 \quad (1)$$

2、递推公式

$$1. (l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)xP_l(x) + lP_{l-1}(x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$2. (2l+1)P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x) \quad (3)$$

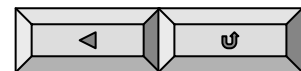
3、正交性

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x)P_k(x)dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}, k, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (6)$$

4、广义傅氏展开

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l P_l(x) \quad (9)$$

$$C_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x)P_l(x)dx \quad (10)$$





本次课内容小结

一、 $P_l^m(x)$:

$$1、\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \\ y|_{x=\pm 1} \rightarrow \text{有限}, \end{cases}$$

本征值: $l(l+1), l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

本征函数: $y(x) = P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_l(x), m = 0, 1, \dots, l \quad (6)$

2、 $(l+1-m)P_{l+1}^m(x) - (2l+1)xP_l^m(x) + (l+m)P_{l-1}^m(x) = 0 \quad (9)$

3、 $\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x) P_k^m(x) dx = \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}$

4、 $f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l^m P_l^m(x), C_l^m = \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l^m(x) dx$



本次课内容小结

三、 $y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$:

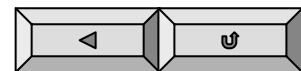
$$y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-|m|)!}{(l+|m|)!}} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\Delta u = 0 \rightarrow u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) \overline{y_{k,n}(\theta, \varphi)} \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta = \delta_{kl} \delta_{nm}$$

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l C_{l,m} y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$C_{l,m} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi f(\theta, \varphi) \overline{y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$





本节作业



习题14.3 : 2

Good-bye!

