



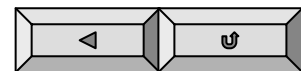
数学物理方法

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 勒让德多项式习题课

❖ 本章主要内容:

❖ 例题分析:

一、有关特殊函数性质

二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$ 的解





❖ 本章主要内容

第十四章 习题课

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 \rightarrow R(r) = c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)} \\ \Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0 \rightarrow \Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi \\ (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \rightarrow y(x) = p_l^{(m)}(x) \\ \quad \downarrow \bar{m} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \rightarrow y(x) = p_l(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l (A_l^m \cos m\varphi + B_l^m \sin m\varphi) (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) p_l^m(\cos \theta) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) p_l(\cos \theta) \stackrel{m=0, r < a}{=} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l r^l p_l(\cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$



❖ 本章主要内容

第十四章 习题课

2. $p_l(x)$:

母函数关系式

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

递推公式

$$\begin{cases} 1. (l+1)p_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)x p_l(x) + l p_{l-1}(x) = 0 & (2) \\ 2. (2l+1)p_l(x) = p'_{l+1}(x) - p'_{l-1}(x) & (3) \end{cases}$$

正交性

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

广义傅氏展开

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l p_l(x), C_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x)p_l(x)dx$$

$$p_l(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^n (2l-2n)!}{2^l n! (l-n)! (l-2n)!} x^{l-2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_0(x) &= 1, & p_1(x) &= x, & p_l(1) &\equiv 1 \\ p_2(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), & p_l(-1) &\equiv (-1)^l \end{aligned}$$



❖ 本章主要内容

第十四章 习题课

3. $p_l^m(x)$:

$$p_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} p_l^{(m)}(x)$$

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

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

❖ 例题分析



一、有关特殊函数性质

第十四章 习题课

1、证明： $(x^2 - 1)p'_l(x) = l x p_l(x) - l p_{l-1}(x)$

证明： $\frac{d}{dx} [(x^2 - 1)p'_l(x)] = l(l+1)p_l(x) \quad (1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^x (1) dx: \quad & [(x^2 - 1)p'_l(x)] = l(l+1) \int_1^x p_l(x) dx \\ & = \frac{l(l+1)}{(2l+1)} \int_1^x [p'_{l+1}(x) - p'_{l-1}(x)] dx \\ & = \frac{l(l+1)}{(2l+1)} [p_{l+1}(x) - p_{l+1}(1) - p_{l-1}(x) + p_{l-1}(1)] \\ & = \frac{l}{(2l+1)} [(l+1)p_{l+1}(x) - (l+1)p_{l-1}(x)] \\ & = \frac{l}{(2l+1)} [(2l+1)x p_l(x) - l p_{l-1}(x) - (l+1)p_{l-1}(x)] \end{aligned}$$

❖ 例题分析



一、有关特殊函数性质

第十四章 习题课

1、证明： $(x^2 - 1)p'_l(x) = l x p_l(x) - l p_{l-1}(x)$

知识点：

$$\frac{d}{dx} [(1 - x^2)p'_l(x)] + l(l + 1)p_l(x) = 0$$

$$(2l + 1)p_l(x) = p'_{l+1}(x) - p'_{l-1}(x) \quad p_l(1) \equiv 1$$

$$(l + 1)p_{l+1}(x) - (2l + 1)x p_l(x) + l p_{l-1}(x) = 0$$

❖ 例题分析

$$p_0(x) = 1$$

一、有关特殊函数性质

$$p_l(1) \equiv 1 \quad p_l(-1) \equiv (-1)^l$$

$$2 \int_{-1}^1 p_l(x) dx = ?$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 p_l(x) dx = \frac{1}{2l+1} \int_{-1}^1 [P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2l+1} [p_{l+1}(1) - p_{l+1}(-1) - p_{l-1}(1) + p_{l-1}(-1)] = 0, \quad l \neq 0$$

法二: $\int_{-1}^1 p_l(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 p_0(x) p_l(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & l \neq 0 \\ 2, & l = 0 \end{cases}$

知识点:

$$(2l+1)p_l(x) = p'_{l+1}(x) - p'_{l-1}(x) \quad p_0(x) = 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 p_l(x) p_k(x) dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{kl}, \quad k, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

一、有关特殊函数性质

$$P_l(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^n (2l-2n)!}{2^l n! (l-n)! (l-2n)!} x^{l-2n}$$

思考: $\int_0^1 p_l(x) dx = ?$

$$p_{2m}(0) = \frac{(-1)^m (2m)!}{2^{2m} (m!)^2}$$

$$1) l = 2m: \int_0^1 p_{2m}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq 0 \\ 1, & m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p_{2m+2}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{m+1} [2(m+1)]!}{2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) l = 2m+1: \int_0^1 p_{2m+1}(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2(2m+1)+1} \int_0^1 [p'_{2m+2}(x) - p'_{2m}(x)] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4m+3} [p_{2m}(0) - p_{2m+2}(0)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 p_{2m+1}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2m+1} \frac{(-1)^m (2m+2)!}{2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 p_{2m-1}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2m-1} \frac{(-1)^{m-1} (2m)!}{2^{2m} [(m)!]^2}$$

一、有关特殊函数

$$\int_0^1 p_{2m+1}(x)dx = \frac{1}{2m+1} \frac{(-1)^m (2m+2)!}{2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2}$$

3、将 $f(x) = |x|$ 按 $p_l(x)$ 展开。

$$|x| = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l p_l(x) \quad C_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 |x| p_l(x) dx$$

$$1) l = 2n+1: c_{2n+1} = 0$$

$$2) l = 2n: c_{2n} = \frac{2 \cdot 2n+1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^1 x p_{2n}(x) dx$$

$$= (4n+1) \int_0^1 x \frac{p'_{2n+1}(x) - p'_{2n-1}(x)}{4n+1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 p_{2n-1}(x) dx - \int_0^1 p_{2n+1}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n)!}{2^{2n} [(n)!]^2} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+2)!}{2^{2n+2} [(n+1)!]^2}$$

答:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{t^{l+2}}{2l+3} - \frac{t^l}{2l-1} \right] p_l(x)$$

3、将 $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}$ 按 $p_l(x)$ 展开。

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - 2xt + t^2}{\sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}} = [1 - 2xt + t^2] \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} p_l(x) t^l$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [t^l + t^{2+l}] p_l(x) - 2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} t^{l+1} x p_l(x)$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [t^l + t^{2+l}] p_l(x) - 2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} t^{l+1} \left[\frac{l+1}{2l+1} p_{l+1}(x) + \frac{l}{2l+1} p_{l-1}(x) \right]$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} t^{l+1} \left[\frac{l+1}{2l+1} p_{l+1}(x) \right] \stackrel{l+1=k}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} t^k \left[\frac{k}{2k-1} p_k(x) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^k \left[\frac{k}{2k-1} p_k(x) \right]$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} t^{l+1} \left[\frac{l}{2l+1} p_{l-1}(x) \right] \stackrel{k=l-1}{=} \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} t^{k+2} \left[\frac{k+1}{2k+3} p_k(x) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{k+2} \left[\frac{k+1}{2k+3} p_k(x) \right]$$



二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$ 的解

第十四章 习题课

1、设有一内半径为 a 外半径为 $2a$ 的均匀球壳，其内外表面的温度分布分别保持为零和 u_0 ，试求球壳的稳定温度分布。

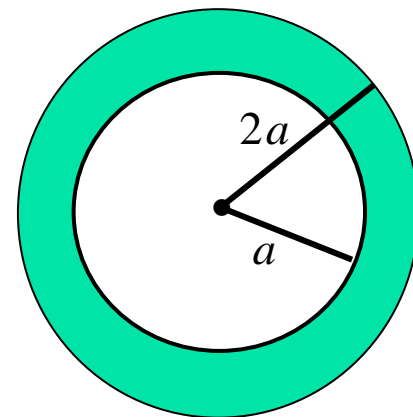
解：

法一：

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & a < r < 2a \\ u|_{r=a} = 0, u|_{r=2a} = u_0 \end{cases}$$

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) p_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [c_l a^l + d_l a^{-(l+1)}] p_l(\cos \theta) = 0 \\ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [c_l (2a)^l + d_l (2a)^{-(l+1)}] p_l(\cos \theta) = u_0 \end{cases}$$



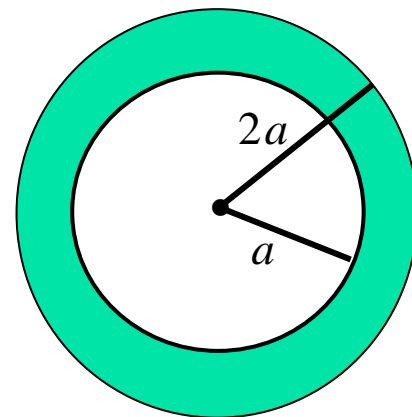
二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) p_l(\cos \theta)$$

解：

法一：

$$\begin{cases} c_0 + d_0 \frac{1}{a} = 0 \\ c_0 + d_0 \frac{1}{2a} = u_0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} c_l a^l + d_l a^{-(l+1)} = 0 \\ c_l (2a)^l + d_l (2a)^{-(l+1)} = 0 \end{cases} \quad l \neq 0$$

$$c_0 = 2u_0, \quad d_0 = -2au_0; \quad c_l = d_l = 0, \quad l \neq 0$$

$$u = 2u_0 \left(1 - \frac{a}{r}\right) p_0(\cos \theta) = 2u_0 \left(1 - \frac{a}{r}\right)$$

二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$

$$u = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)}) p_l(\cos \theta)$$

解：

法二：

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = u(r), \quad \rightarrow \Delta u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{du}{dr} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{du}{dr} \right) = 0 & \rightarrow u(r) = c_1 + c_2 \frac{1}{r} \\ u|_{r=a} = 0, u|_{r=2a} = u_0 & \rightarrow c_1 = 2u_0, c_2 = -2au_0; \end{cases}$$

$$u = 2u_0 \left(1 - \frac{a}{r} \right) p_0(\cos \theta) = 2u_0 \left(1 - \frac{a}{r} \right)$$



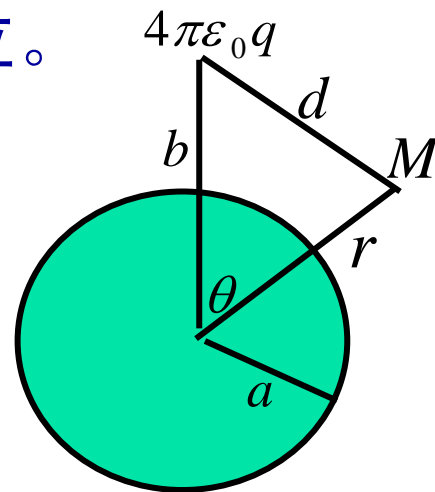
二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$ 的解

第十四章习题课

2、设有一半径为 a 的介质球，介电常数为 ε ，在与球心的距离为 $b(b > a)$ 的地方放有一点电荷 $4\pi\varepsilon_0 q$ ，求介质球内、外的电位。

解： 设球内外电位分别为 v_i 和 v_e 且

$$v_e = v_1 + \frac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + b^2 - 2rb \cos \theta}}$$



$$\begin{cases} \Delta v_i = 0, r < a \\ v_i|_{r=0} \rightarrow \text{有限} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v_1 = 0, r > a \\ v_1|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \text{有限} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} v_i|_{r=a} = v_e|_{r=a} \\ \varepsilon \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} = \frac{\partial v_e}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} \end{cases} \quad (3) \quad (\text{设真空中介电常数为 } 1.)$$

二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$

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

令 $u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$, 则

$$(1) \rightarrow v_i = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l r^l p_l(\cos \theta) \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \rightarrow v_1 = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} d_l r^{-(l+1)} p_l(\cos \theta),$$

$$\text{于是 } v_e = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} d_l r^{-(l+1)} p_l(\cos \theta) + \frac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + b^2 - 2rb \cos \theta}} \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } r < b \text{ 时: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + b^2 - 2rb \cos \theta}} = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{r}{b})^2 - 2\frac{r}{b} \cos \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} p_l(\cos \theta) \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^l$$

$$v_i = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l r^l p_l(\cos \theta) \quad (4)$$

二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$ 的解

当 $r < b$:

$$\therefore v_e = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} d_l r^{-(l+1)} p_l(\cos \theta) + \frac{q}{b} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^l p_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l a^l p_l(\cos \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} d_l a^{-(l+1)} p_l(\cos \theta) + \frac{q}{b} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^l p_l(\cos \theta) \quad (7)$$

$$\varepsilon \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l l a^{l-1} p_l(\cos \theta) = - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} d_l (l+1) a^{-(l+2)} p_l(\cos \theta) + \frac{q}{b} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l}{b} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{l-1} p_l(\cos \theta) \quad (8)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{c_l} a^l = \underline{d_l} a^{-(l+1)} + \frac{q}{b} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^l \\ \varepsilon \underline{c_l} l a^{l-1} = -[\underline{d_l} (l+1) a^{-(l+2)} + \frac{ql}{b^2} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{l-1}] \end{cases}$$

$$c_l = \frac{q(2l+1)}{[(\varepsilon+1)l+1]b^{l+1}}, \quad d_l = -q(\varepsilon-1) \frac{la^{2l+1}}{[(\varepsilon+1)l+1]b^{l+1}}$$



二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$ 的解

第十四章习题课

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v_i = 0, r < a \\ v_i|_{r=0} \rightarrow \text{有限} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta v_1 = 0, r > a \\ v_1|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \text{有限} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} v_i|_{r=a} = v_e|_{r=a} \\ \varepsilon \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} = \frac{\partial v_e}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$v_i = \frac{q}{b} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2l+1)}{(\varepsilon+1)l+1} \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^l p_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$v_e = \frac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + b^2 - 2rb \cos \theta}} - \frac{q(\varepsilon-1)}{a} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l}{(\varepsilon+1)l+1} \left(\frac{a^2}{br}\right)^{l+1} p_l(\cos \theta)$$



二、在球坐标中 $\Delta u = 0$ 的解

第十四章习题课

2、有一均匀球体，球心在 origin，在球面上的温度为 $u|_{r=a} = (1 + 3 \cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \varphi$
试在稳定状态下求球内的温度分布。

解：
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, r < a \\ u|_{r=a} = (1 + 3 \cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

法一：
$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l r^l (A_l^m \cos m\varphi + B_l^m \sin m\varphi) p_l^m(\cos \theta)$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^l (A_l^m a^l \cos m\varphi + B_l^m a^l \sin m\varphi) p_l^m(\cos \theta) = \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi$$

$\because p_1^1(\cos \theta) = \sin \theta, p_2^1(\cos \theta) = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta$

$$= \cos \varphi p_1^1(\cos \theta) + \cos \varphi p_2^1(\cos \theta)$$

$$\therefore A_1^1 a = 1, A_2^1 a^2 = 1, A_l^m \equiv 0 (m \neq 1, l \neq 1, 2), B_l^m \equiv 0$$

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{r}{a} \cos \varphi p_1^1(\cos \theta) + \frac{r^2}{a^2} \cos \varphi p_2^1(\cos \theta)$$

答:

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{r}{a} [-Y_{1,1}(\theta, \varphi) + Y_{1,-1}(\theta, \varphi)] + \sqrt{\frac{6\pi}{5}} \frac{r^2}{a^2} [-Y_{2,1}(\theta, \varphi) + Y_{2,-1}(\theta, \varphi)]$$

法二:

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l c_{l,m} r^l Y_{l,m}(\cos \theta)$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l c_{l,m} a^l Y_{l,m}(\cos \theta) = (1 + 3 \cos \theta) \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$= (1 + 3 \cos \theta) \sin \theta \frac{e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\varphi} + \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\varphi} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{15}} \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} [-Y_{1,1}(\theta, \varphi) + Y_{1,-1}(\theta, \varphi)] + \sqrt{\frac{6\pi}{5}} [-Y_{2,1}(\theta, \varphi) + Y_{2,-1}(\theta, \varphi)]$$

$$-c_{1,1}a = c_{1,-1}a = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \quad -c_{2,1}a^2 = c_{2,-1}a^2 = \sqrt{\frac{6\pi}{5}}$$

$$c_{1,\pm 1} = \mp \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$c_{2,\pm 1} = \mp \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{6\pi}{5}}$$

Good-bye!

