



# 数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

武汉大学

物理科学与技术学院





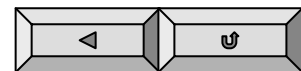
# 数学物理方法

Methods in Mathematical Physics

## 第十六章 斯特母刘维尔问题

Problems of Sturm-Liouville equations

武汉大学物理科学与技术学院





# 第十六章 斯-刘问题

问题的引入:

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx}] + l(l+1)y = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx}] - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}y + l(l+1)y = 0$$

$$x^2y'' + xy' + [k^2x^2 - n^2]y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[x\frac{dy}{dx}] - \frac{n^2}{x}y + k^2xy = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[k(x)\frac{dy}{dx}] - q(x)y + \lambda\rho(x)y = 0, \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad (1)$$



# 一、S-L方程

## 16.1 S-L问题

### 1、定义：

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy}{dx}\right] - q(x)y + \lambda\rho(x)y = 0, \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad (1) \quad \text{—S-L方程}$$
$$k(x) \geq 0, \quad q(x) \geq 0, \quad \rho(x) \geq 0, \quad \lambda - \text{常}。$$

### 2、任意的二阶方程可化为S-L方程

$$y''(x) + p(x)y'(x) + h(x)y(x) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \cdot [k(x) = e^{\int p(x)dx}]: \frac{d}{dx}\left[e^{\int p(x)dx} \frac{dy}{dx}\right] + e^{\int p(x)dx} h(x)y = 0 \quad (3)$$

例： *Hermit*方程：  $y'' - 2xy' + \lambda y = 0 \quad (4)$

$$p(x) = -2x, \quad h(x) = \lambda \quad \rightarrow \quad k(x) = e^{\int -2x dx} = e^{-x^2}$$

$$(4) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[e^{-x^2} y'] + \lambda e^{-x^2} y = 0$$



# 一、S-L方程

## 16.1 S-L问题

### 1、定义：

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy}{dx}\right] - q(x)y + \lambda\rho(x)y = 0, \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad (1) \quad \text{—S-L方程}$$
$$k(x) \geq 0, \quad q(x) \geq 0, \quad \rho(x) \geq 0, \quad \lambda - \text{常}。$$

### 2、任意的二阶方程可化为S-L方程

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

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

$$x^2y'' + xy' + [k^2x^2 - n^2]y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\left[\left(x\frac{dy}{dx}\right) - \frac{n^2}{x}y + k^2xy = 0\right]$$



## 二、S-L方程的自然边界条件

### 16.1 S-L问题

1、定义：为满足物理上的适定性，物理问题本身所应具有的边界条件。

例： 
$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + n^2 \Phi = 0 \\ \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = \Phi(\varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r^2 + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 & r < R \\ R(r)|_{r=0} \rightarrow \text{有限} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \\ y|_{|x|=1} \rightarrow \text{有限} \end{cases}$$



## 二、S-L方程的自然边界条件

### 16.1 S-L问题

2、S-L方程在以下情况下具有自然边界条件

S-L方程  $\frac{d}{dx}[k(x)\frac{dy}{dx}] - q(x)y + \lambda\rho(x)y = 0, \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad (1)$

(1) 当 $k(a) = 0$ 和或 $k(b) = 0$ 时，在边界 $x = a, x = b$ 处，具有有限性自然边界条件(下页)。

例:  $(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx}] + l(l+1)y = 0$   
 $x^2y'' + xy' + [k^2x^2 - n^2]y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[x\frac{dy}{dx}] - \frac{n^2}{x}y + k^2xy = 0$

(2) 当 $k(a) = k(b)$ 时，在边界 $x = a, x = b$ 处，具有周期性自然边界条件。

例:  $\Phi'' + n^2\Phi = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\varphi}[1 \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{d\varphi}] + n^2\Phi = 0$



## 附：证明

### 16.1 S-L问题

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy_1}{dx}\right] - q(x)y_1 + \lambda\rho(x)y_1 = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy_2}{dx}\right] - q(x)y_2 + \lambda\rho(x)y_2 = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \cdot y_1 - (2) \cdot y_2 : \quad y_1 \frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy_2}{dx}\right] - y_2 \frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy_1}{dx}\right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[k(x)(y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1')] = 0, \quad \rightarrow (y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1') = \frac{c}{k(x)}$$

$$\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)' = \frac{y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1'}{y_1^2} = \frac{c}{k(x) y_1^2} \neq 0 \quad (\because \frac{y_2}{y_1} \neq C)$$

$$y_2 = y_1 \left[ \int_{x_0}^x \frac{c}{k(x) y_1^2} dx + c_1 \right], \quad \text{当 } k(a) = 0, k(b) = 0 \text{ 时, } y_2 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\therefore y_2 \Big|_{x=a,b} \rightarrow \text{有限}$$





### 三、S-L本征值问题

#### 16.1 S-L问题

#### 1、定义：称

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ k(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] - q(x)y + \lambda \rho(x)y = 0, & a \leq x \leq b \\ \left[ \alpha \frac{dy}{dx} + \beta y(x) + \gamma k(x) \right]_{x=a,b} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{为S-L本征值问题}$$

#### 2、S-L本征值问题的性质：

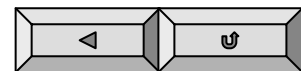
(1) 有无穷多个本征值：  $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n \leq \dots$

无穷多个本征函数：  $y_1(x) y_2(x) \dots y_n(x) \dots$

例： 
$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) + (k^2 \rho^2 - n^2) R(\rho) = 0 \\ R(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征函数：

本征值：  $k_m^n = \frac{x_m^n}{a}, m = 1, 2, \dots \quad R_m(k\rho) = J_n\left(\frac{x_m^n}{a} \rho\right), m = 1, 2, \dots$





### 三、S-L本征值问题

#### 16.1 S-L问题

#### 2、S-L本征值问题的性质：

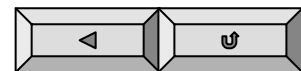
$$(2) \quad \lambda_m \geq 0, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{如:} \quad (k_m^n)^2 \geq 0$$

$$(3) \quad \int_a^b \rho(x) y_m(x) \bar{y}_n(x) dx = N_n^2 \delta_{mn} \quad (\text{见下页})$$

$$\text{如:} \quad \int_0^a \rho J_n(k_m^n \rho) J_n(k_l^n \rho) d\rho = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(k_l^n a) \delta_{ml}$$

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m y_m(x) \quad c_m = \frac{1}{N_m^2} \int_a^b \rho(x) f(x) \bar{y}_m(x) dx$$

$$\text{如:} \quad f(\rho) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m J_n(k_m^n \rho) \quad c_m = \frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(k_m^n a)} \int_0^a \rho f(\rho) J_n(k_m^n \rho) d\rho$$





## 附：证明性质（3）

### 16.1 S-L问题

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy_m}{dx}\right] - q(x)y_m + \lambda_m\rho(x)y_m = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{d\bar{y}_n}{dx}\right] - q(x)\bar{y}_n + \lambda_n\rho(x)\bar{y}_n = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \cdot \bar{y}_n - (5)y_m : & (\lambda_m - \lambda_n) \int_a^b \rho(x)y_m\bar{y}_n dx \\ &= \int_a^b y_m \frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{d\bar{y}_n}{dx}\right] dx - \int_a^b \bar{y}_n \frac{d}{dx}\left[k(x)\frac{dy_m}{dx}\right] dx \\ &= [k(x)(y_m\bar{y}_n' - \bar{y}_ny_m')]_b^a \end{aligned}$$

1) 第一类：  $\bar{y}_n(a) = 0, y_m(a) = 0 \rightarrow$  右边  $= 0$

2) 第二类：  $\bar{y}_n'(a) = 0, y_m'(a) = 0 \rightarrow$  右边  $= 0$



## 附：证明

### 16.1 S-L问题

(4)  $\cdot \bar{y}_n - (5) y_m$  :

$$(\lambda_m - \lambda_n) \int_a^b \rho(x) y_m \bar{y}_n dx = [k(x)(y_m \bar{y}_n' - \bar{y}_n y_m')]_b^a$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ 第三类: } y_m \bar{y}_n' - \bar{y}_n y_m' &= y_m \bar{y}_n' + h y_m \bar{y}_n - h y_m \bar{y}_n - \bar{y}_n y_m' \\ &= y_m (h \bar{y}_n + \bar{y}_n') - \bar{y}_n (y_m' + h y_m) \rightarrow \text{右边} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \text{ 当 } k(a) = 0, k(b) = 0 \text{ 时, } \rightarrow \text{右边} = 0$$

$$m \neq n: \quad \int_a^b \rho(x) y_m \bar{y}_n dx = 0$$

$$m = n: \quad \text{令 } m \rightarrow n \quad \text{第一类: } \bar{y}_n(a) = 0, y_m(a) \neq 0$$

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) y_m \bar{y}_n dx = \int_a^b \rho(x) |y_n|^2 dx \stackrel{\text{记}}{=} N_n^2$$



## 四、例题

### 16.1 S-L问题

$$1. \text{已知 } S-L \text{ 问题: } \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 & (1) \\ X(0) = 0, X(l) = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

求: 1)  $k(x) = ?$ ,  $k(0) = ?$ ,  $k(l) = ?$ ,  $q(x) = ?$ ,  $\rho(x) = ?$

2)  $\lambda = ?$ , 本征函数 = ?,  $N_l = ?$ ,

3) 将  $f(x) = x \in [0, l]$  按上述本征函数展开

解: 1)  $k(x) = 1$ ,  $k(0) = k(l) = 1$ ,  $q(x) = 0$ ,  $\rho(x) = 1$ ;

$$2) \lambda = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, n = 1, 2, \dots; X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$N_l^2 = \int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \left[1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{l}\right] dx = \frac{l}{2}$$



## 四、例题

### 16.1 S-L问题

$$3) \quad x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{N_l^2} \int_0^l x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2l(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi}$$

$$2. \text{ 已知 } H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{试证: (1) } e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} t^n \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} H'_n(x) = 2nH_{n-1}(x) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} H_{n+1}(x) - 2xH_n(x) + 2nH_{n-1}(x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

## 四、例题

$$\text{已知 } H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{试证: (1) } e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} t^n$$

证明: 令  $e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x) t^n$ , 则

$$a_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} e^{2tx-t^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{n!} e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} e^{-(x^2-2tx+t^2)} \Big|_{t=0}$$

$$\stackrel{\xi=t-x}{=} \frac{1}{n!} e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2} \Big|_{\xi=-x} = \frac{1}{n!} e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{d(-x)^n} e^{-x^2}$$

$$\therefore a_n(x) = \frac{H_n(x)}{n!}$$

## 四、例题

$$e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} t^n \quad (2)$$



试证: (2) 
$$\begin{cases} H'_n(x) = 2nH_{n-1}(x) \\ H_{n+1}(x) - 2xH_n(x) + 2nH_{n-1}(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2): 2te^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H'_n(x)}{n!} t^n$$

$$2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} t^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H'_n(x)}{n!} t^n$$

$$t^n : 2 \frac{H_{n-1}(x)}{(n-1)!} = \frac{H'_n(x)}{n!}$$

$$\therefore H'_n(x) = 2nH_{n-1}(x)$$



## 四、例题

$$e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} t^n \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(2): 2(x-t)e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{(n-1)!} t^{n-1}$$

$$2(x-t) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{(n-1)!} t^{n-1}$$

$$t^n: 2x \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} - 2 \frac{H_{n-1}(x)}{(n-1)!} = \frac{H_{n+1}(x)}{n!}$$

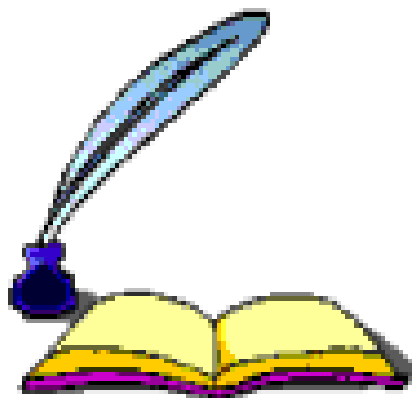
$$2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x) - H_{n+1}(x) = 0$$

# 本节作业



## 16.1 S-L问题

### 习题16.1 :2



再见！

