

数学物理方法

Methods in Mathematical Physics

武汉大学

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问题的引入:



由第二篇第八章分离变量法有:

$$\Delta u = 0 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)}$$

$$r^{2}R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 \to R(r) = c_{l}r^{l} + d_{l}r^{-(l+1)}$$

$$\Phi'' + m^{2}\Phi = 0 \to \Phi_{m}(\varphi) = A_{m}\cos m\varphi + B_{m}\sin m\varphi$$

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





由第二篇第八章分离变量法有:

$$\Delta u + \lambda u = 0
\Delta u = 0$$

$$\Delta u = 0$$

$$\Phi'' + n^2 \Phi = 0 \to \Phi_n(\varphi) = A_n \cos n\varphi + B_n \sin n\varphi$$

$$Z'' + \mu Z = 0 \to Z(z) = c_1 e^{kz} + c_2 e^{-kz}$$

$$\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' + (k^2 \rho^2 - n^2) R = 0 \to R(\rho) = ?$$





第三篇

特殊函数 Special functions



物理问题:



求一表面充电至电位为 $(1+3\cos^2\theta)$ 的单位空心球内任一点的电位。 $\Delta u = 0, r < 1$ $|u|_{r=1} = (1+3\cos^2\theta)$

第十四章 勒让德多项式

Legendre polynomial

$$\Delta u = 0 \xrightarrow{- \Leftrightarrow u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)} \qquad u = ?$$

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







Legendre polynomial

中心: 球坐标系中的特殊函数问题

目的: 1. 掌握Legendre方程的解,及常微分方程常点邻域的级数解法。

- 2. 掌握Legendre多项式和缔合 Legendre函数的性质。
- 3. 在球坐标中 △ u=0的解u=?



第十四 章勒让德多项式



Legendre polynomial

$$\Delta u = 0 \xrightarrow{- \Leftrightarrow u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)} \qquad u = ?$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = \cos \theta, y(x) = \Theta(\theta)$$

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

当
$$m = 0$$
时 $(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \rightarrow y(x) = ?$

一勒让德方程





第十四章勒让德多项式 Legendre polynomial

§ 14.1 勒让德多项式——勒让德方程的解



附: 二阶线性常微分方程的级数解法1

对于:
$$W''(z) + p(z)W'(z) + q(z)W(z) = 0$$
 (1)

若其系数p(z)和q(z)均在某点 z_0 及其邻域内解析, 则称z。为方程的常点。

在常点 $z = z_0$ 的邻域 $|z - z_0| < R$ 内,方程有唯一的

形式为

一个满足初始条件
$$W(z_0) = C_0, W'(z_0) = C_1$$
 形式为 $W(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k (z - z_0)^k$ (2)

的幂级数解。其中 C_0 和 C_1 是任意常数,而其它各 次幂系数与 C_0 和 C_1 的关系,均由将形式解(2)代入 方程(1)中通过比较方程两边同次幂的系数[即让左 边(z-z₀)的各次幂的系数均为零、来确定。

勒让德方程的级数解

§ 14.1 勒让德多项式

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

$$p(x) = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$$
, $q(x) = \frac{l(l+1)}{1-x^2}$, $x=0$ 为该方程的常点

$$\Rightarrow y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k \tag{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)c_k x^{k-2} - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k-1)c_k x^k - 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kc_k x^k + l(l+1)\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k = 0$$

$$x^0 : 2 \cdot 1c_2 + l(l+1)c_0 = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{l(l+1)}{2 \cdot 1}c_0$$

$$x^{1}: 3 \cdot 2c_{3} - 2c_{1} + l(l+1)c_{1} = 0 \rightarrow c_{3} = -\frac{l(l+1)-2}{3 \cdot 2}c_{1}$$

勒让德方程的级数解

§ 14.1 勒让德多项式

$$x^{k}: c_{k+2} = -\frac{[l(l+1)-k(k+1)]}{(k+2)\cdot(k+1)}c_{k}$$
 (3) — 系数递推公式

$$\therefore c_4 = -\frac{l^2 + l - 2 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 3} c_2 = (-1)^2 \frac{(l-2)l(l+1)(l+3)}{4!} c_0$$

$$c_5 = (-1)^2 \frac{(l-3)(l-1)(l+2)(l+4)}{5!} c_1$$

$$c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{(l-2n+2)(l-2n+4)...l(l+1)(l+3)...(l+2n-1)}{(2n)!} c_0 (4)$$

$$c_{2n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{(l-2n+1)(l-2n+3)...(l-1)(l+2)(l+4)...(l+2n)}{(2n+1)!} c_1$$
(5)

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勒让德方程的级数解

314.1 勒让德多项式

故
$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{2n} x^{2n} + c_1 x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= y_0(x) + y_1(x)$$

$$= y_0(x) + y_1(x)$$

式中
$$y_0(x) = c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{2n} x^{2n}$$
 (6)

$$y_1(x) = c_1 x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$
 (7)

$$c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{(l-2n+2)(l-2n+4)...l(l+1)(l+3)...(l+2n-1)}{(2n)!} c_0(4)$$

$$c_{2n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{(l-2n+1)(l-2n+3)...(l-1)(l+2)(l+4)...(l+2n)}{(2n+1)!} c_1(5)$$

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1. 由达氏判别法

$$R = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{c_k}{c_{k+2}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{l(l+1) - k(k+1)} \right| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) \begin{cases} |x| < 1 & \& x \\ |x| > 1 & \& x \end{cases}$$

$$|x| = 1 & \& x$$
 沒 我 ?

2. 由高斯判别法

类似 $y_1(\pm 1) = c_1 \sum g_n$

 $\frac{g_n}{g_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$

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将 $x = \pm 1$ 代入(6)和(7)得:

 $y_0(\pm 1) = c_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n}(\pm 1)^{2n} = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n$

4) 高斯判别: 设 $\frac{f_k}{f_{k+1}} = 1 + \frac{\mu}{k} + O(\frac{1}{k^{\lambda}}), \lambda > 1$

 $\therefore \frac{f_n}{f_{n+1}} = \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{2n(2n+1)-l(l+1)} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{l(l+1)}{4n^2} \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$

 $\therefore y_0(x), y_1(x)$ 在 $x = \pm 1$ 发散

f。一常数

二、解的敛散 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{k}^{\infty} f_{k}$ 当 Re $\mu > 1$,绝对收敛; 当 Re $\mu \le 1$,发散。





$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, l(l+1) - \mathring{\mathbf{x}} \mathring{\mathbf{y}} \end{cases} (8)$$

$$y|_{x=\pm 1} \to \mathring{\mathbf{q}} \mathring{\mathbf{R}}, \qquad c_{k+2} = \frac{[l(l+1)-k(k+1)]}{(1-x^2)(1-x^2)} c_{k+2} = \frac{[l(l+1)-k(k+1)]}{(1-x^2)} c_{k+$$

$$y|_{x=+1} \to \mathbf{f} \mathbb{R},$$

$$c_{k+2} = \frac{[l(l+1)-k(k+1)]}{(k+2)\cdot(k+1)}c_k \quad (3)$$

若取l = 0,1,2,...,则当l = k时,

$$c_{k+2} = c_{l+2} = 0 \cdot c_l = 0$$

从而有 $c_{k+4} = 0, c_{k+6} = 0...$

即 y_0 或 $y_1 \rightarrow l$ 次多项式

三、本征值问题

§ 14.1 勒让德多项式

→无穷级数

1.若l = k = 2n, n = 0,1,2,...

三、本征值问题



$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, l(l+1) - 常数 (8)$$
$$y|_{x=\pm 1} \to 有限,$$

2.若 l = k = 2n + 1, n = 0,1,2,...

$$y_1(x) = c_{l+2} = c_{2n+3} = 0$$
 ∴ $c_{2n+5} = c_{2n+7} = \dots = 0$
$$y_1(x) = c_1 x + c_3 x^3 + \dots + c_{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= c_1 x + c_3 x^3 + \dots + c_l x^l \to l$$
 次多项式
$$y_0(x) = c_0 + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_{2n+2} x^{2n+2} + c_{2n+4} x^{2n+4} + \dots$$

→无穷级数





总之, 本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, l(l+1) - 常数 (8) \\ y|_{x=\pm 1} \to 有限, \end{cases}$$

本征值:
$$l(l+1), l = 0,1,2,...$$

 $y_0(x) = c_0 + c_2 x^2 + ... + c_l x^l, l = 2n$
本征函数:
$$\begin{cases} y_0(x) = c_1 x + c_3 x^3 + ... + c_l x^l, l = 2n + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{(l-2n+2)(l-2n+4)...l(l+1)(l+3)...(l+2n-1)}{(2n)!}c_0$$

$$c_{2n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{(l-2n+1)(l-2n+3)...(l-1)(l+2)(l+4)...(l+2n)}{(2n+1)!}c_1$$

勒让德多项式

勒让德多项式

选
$$c_l = \frac{(2l)!}{2^l (l!)^2}$$

则由 (3):
$$c_k = \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{k(k+1)-l(l+1)}c_{k+2} = \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{(k-l)(k+l+1)}c_{k+2}$$

$$\rightarrow c_{l-2} = \frac{l(l-1)}{-2(2l-1)}c_l = (-1)\frac{(2l-2)!}{2^l(l-1)!(l-2)!},$$

$$c_{l-4} = \frac{(l-2)(l-3)}{-4(2l-3)}c_{l-2} = (-1)^2 \frac{(2l-4)!}{2^l 2 \cdot (l-2)!(l-4)!},$$

$$c_{l-2n} = (-1)^n \frac{(2l-2n)!}{2^l n! (l-n)! (l-2n)!} \rightarrow p_l(x) = \sum_n c_{l-2n} x^{l-2n}$$



勒让德多项式

$$P_{l}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^{n} (2l - 2n)!}{2^{l} n! (l - n)! (l - 2n)!} x^{l - 2n}$$
(9)

其中
$$\left[\frac{l}{2}\right] = \begin{cases} \frac{l}{2}, & l = 2n \end{cases}$$
 -勒让德多项式
于是: $\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, l(l+1) - 常数 \end{cases}$ (8)

于是:
$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, l(l+1) - 常数 (8) \\ y|_{x=\pm 1} \to 有限, \end{cases}$$



 \begin{cases} 本征值: $l(l+1), l=0,1,...\end{cases}$ 本征函数: $P_{l}(x)$

對注德多項
$$P_{l}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^{n}(2l-2n)!}{2^{l}n!(l-n)!(l-2n)!} x^{l-2n}$$

$$(-1)^{0}0! x^{0-0} = 1$$

$$(10)$$

$$\frac{1)^{0}0!}{200!}x^{0-0} = 1$$

 $=\frac{1}{2}(3x^2-1)$

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

$$\underline{P_0(x)} = \frac{(-1)^0 0!}{2^0 0! 0! 0!} x^{0-0} = 1$$

$$\frac{0!}{0!0!}x^{0-0} = 1$$

 $\frac{d}{dx} [(1-x^2)y'(x)] + 6y = 0 \to y(x) = ?$

$$\frac{1)^{6}(2-1)!}{1-0)!}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-0)!}$$

$$l = 1, n : 0 \to \frac{1-1}{2} = 0, \quad \underline{P_1(x)} = \frac{(-1)^0 (2-0)!}{2^1 0! (1-0)! (1-0)!} x^1 = \underline{x} \quad (11)$$

$$P_{2}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{0}(4-0)!}{2^{2}0!(2-0)!(2-0)!}x^{2} + \frac{(-1)^{1}(4-2)!}{2^{2}1!(2-1)!(2-2)!}x^{0}$$

$$P_{i}(1)$$

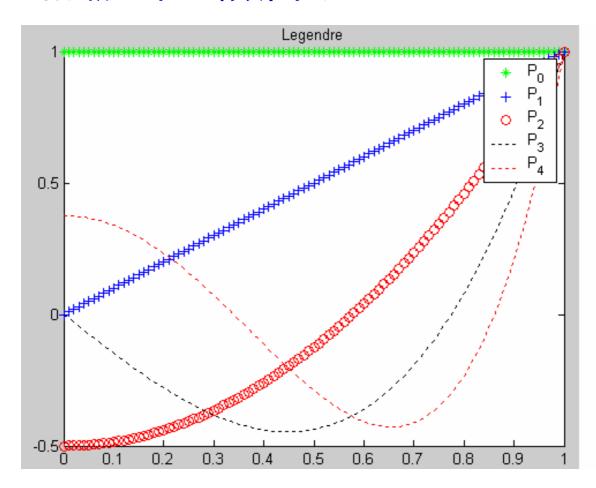
$$P_l(1) \equiv$$

思考:

 $l = 2, n : 0 \to \frac{2}{} = 1.$

四、勒让德多项式

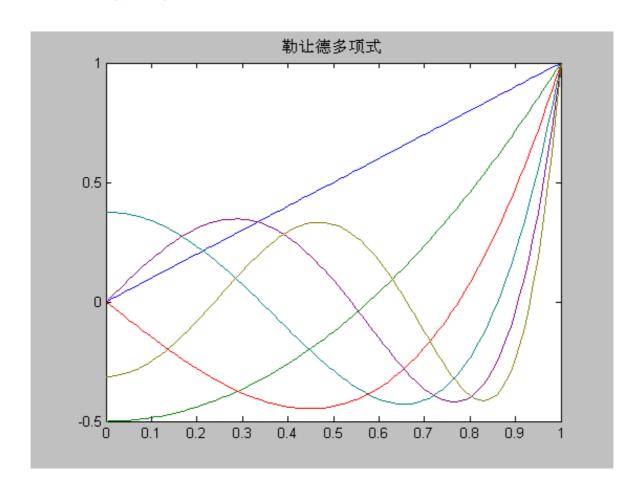
0-4阶勒让德函数图形:



§ 14.1 勒让德多项式

四、勒让德多项式

勒让德函数图形:





五、勒让德多项式的其他表示 14.1 勒让德多项式

1. 微分式

$$P_{l}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \frac{d^{l}}{dx^{l}} (x^{2} - 1)^{l}$$
 (13)

2. 积分式

$$P_{l}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{l^{*}} \frac{(\xi^{2} - 1)^{l}}{2^{l} (\xi - x)^{l+1}} d\xi \quad (14)$$





$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, l(l+1) - 常数 (8) \\ y|_{x=\pm 1} \to 有限, \end{cases}$$

本征值: l(l+1), l = 0,1,...本征函数: $P_l(x)$

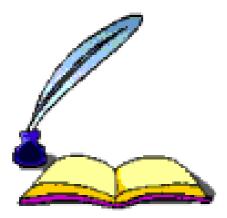
$$P_{l}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{l}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^{n} (2l - 2n)!}{2^{l} n! (l - n)! (l - 2n)!} x^{l - 2n}$$
(9)

$$P_0(x)=1$$
, $P_1(x)=x$, $p_2(x)=\frac{1}{2}(3x^2-1)$, $p_1(1)\equiv 1$

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本节作业



习题14.1:3







Good-by!

