

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

§ 14.2 勒让德多项式的性质

Properties of Legendre polynomial

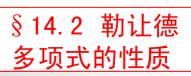
在数学物理中,一个方法的成功,不是由于巧妙的谋略或幸运的偶遇,而是因为他表达着物理真理的某个方面。

——O.G.沙顿。

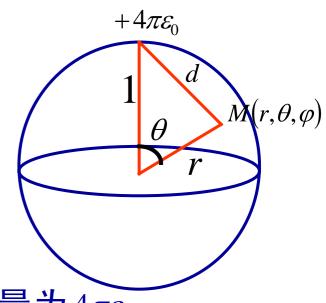
一、母函数关系式

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

则称w(x,t)为 $F_n(x)$ 的母函数







物理背景: 设在单位球北极置有电量为 $4\pi\varepsilon_0$

的正电荷,则在r < 1内,任一点的电位u为:

$$\Delta u = 0, r < 1$$
 $\Leftrightarrow u(r, \theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 \\ (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0, [x = \cos\theta, y(x) = \Theta(\theta)] \end{cases}$$

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、母函数关系式



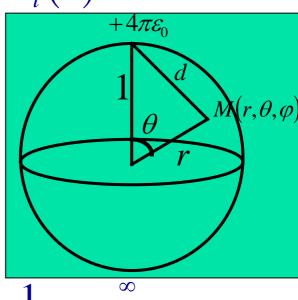
$$r^{2}R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 \rightarrow R_{l}(r) = c_{l}r^{l} + d_{l}r^{-(l+1)}$$
$$(1-x^{2})y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \rightarrow y(x) = P_{l}(x)$$

$$\therefore r < 1: \quad u(r,\theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta) = \sum c_l r^l P_l(x)$$

$$\mathbf{Z} \colon u = \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2r\cos\theta + r^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2rx+r^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l r^l P_l(x)$$

取
$$x = 1$$
:
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2r + r^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_l r^l \to$$



-r $= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r$





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

思考: 能否用其它方法证得此关系式?

用途: 可用来研究和导出 $P_i(x)$ 的其它性质

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

$$(x) - 1$$

1.
$$(l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)x P_l(x) + l P_{l-1}(x) = 0$$

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

$$\frac{1+lP_{l-1}}{(x)}$$

$$\frac{P_{l-1}(x) = 0}{1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(1) \to \frac{x-t}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} P_l(x)lt^{l-1}$$

两边×
$$(1-2xt+t^2)$$
 →

$$(x-t)\sum_{\infty} P_l(x)t^l = (1-2xt+t^2)\sum_{\infty} l P_l(x)t^{l-1}$$

$$x\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)t^l - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)t^{l+1} =$$

$$x \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^{l+1} =$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} l P_l(x) t^{l-1} - 2x \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} l P_l(x) t^l + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} l P_l(x) t^{l+1}$$
 比较等式两边 t^l 的系数即得(2)式

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

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)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(1) \to \frac{t}{(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{3/2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l'(x)t^l$$

$$t \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(x)t^k = (1 - 2xt + t^2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_l'(x)t^k$$

$$t\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x)t^l = (1 - 2xt + t^2)\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l'(x)t^l$$

$$t^{l+1}: P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - 2xP'_l(x) + P'_{l-1}(x)$$

(4)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2) \to (l+1)P'_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)P_l(x) - (2l+1)xP'_l(x) + lP'_{l-1}(x) = 0$$

$$\to xP'_l(x) = P_l(x) - \frac{l+1}{2l+1}P'_{l+1}(x) - \frac{l}{2l+1}P'_{l-1}(x)$$
 (5)

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(5) 代入(4) \longrightarrow (3)

二、递推公式





$$1. (l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)x P_l(x) + l P_{l-1}(x) = 0$$
 (2)

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

用途: (1)可用低阶的勒让德多项式求高阶的勒德 多项式之值。

如:
$$P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x \xrightarrow{(2)} p_2(x)$$

(2) 可计算含 $p_l(x)$ 的积分。





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

其中
$$\delta_{kl} = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq l \\ 1 & k = l \end{cases}$$
(克罗内克尔函数)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) P_l'(x) \right] + l(l+1) P_l(x) = 0 \qquad (7)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[(1 - x^2) P_k'(x) \right] + k(k+1) P_k(x) = 0 \qquad (8)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} [(7) \cdot P_{k}(x) - (8) \cdot P_{l}(x)] dx:$$

$$\frac{[k(k+1)-l(l+1)] \int_{-1}^{1} P_k(x) P_l(x) dx}{-\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} [(1-x^2) P_l(x)] P_k(x) dx}$$

$$-\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d}{dx} [(1-x^2) P_k(x)] P_l(x) dx = 0$$







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

$$\therefore \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} k \neq l, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} P_l(x) P_k(x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1 - 2xt + t^{2}} dx = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^{1} P_{l}(x) P_{k}(x) dx t^{l+k}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^{1} P_{l}^{2}(x) dx t^{2l}$$





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

左边 =
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d(1-2xt+t^2)}{1-2xt+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{-2t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2t} \ln(1-2xt+t^2) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{2t} \ln\frac{(1+t)^2}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{1}{t} \ln\frac{1+t}{1-t}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{TR} \frac{2}{2l+1} t^{2l}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2l+1} t^{2l}$$

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

右边 =
$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^{1} P_l^2(x) dx t^{2l}$$





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

其中
$$N_l = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2l+1}} \rightarrow P_l(x)$$
模, $\frac{1}{N_l} \rightarrow$ 归一化因子

: 若记
$$P_L(x) = \frac{1}{N_l} P_l(x), P_K(x) = \frac{1}{N_k} P_k(x)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_L(x) P_K(x) dx = \delta_{KL} - 正交归-$$

归一化勒让德多项式





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

用途: 可计算含 $p_l(x)$ 的积分。

$$[i]: \int_{-1}^{1} P_{199}(x) P_{300}(x) dx = ?$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_8^2(x) dx = ?$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_8(x) P_9(x) dx = ?$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x P_8(x) P_9(x) dx = ?$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{2\cdot 8+1} = \frac{2}{17}\right)$$

$$=\frac{9}{17}\cdot\frac{2}{18+1}$$

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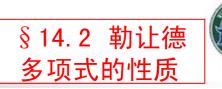
§ 14.2 勒让德 多项式的性质



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

$$C_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) P_{l}(x) dx \qquad (10)$$

- 用途: (1) 在物理中常需将作为表征的物理量展开为级数进行分析。
 - (2)在求解数学物理方程时其解常是某函数的 无穷级数,如稳恒电场的解,就是 Legendre级数。



例: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。

$$(1) \to \begin{cases} r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 \to R_l(r) = c_l r^l + d_l r^{-(l+1)} \\ (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \to y(x) = P_l(x) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \to u(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta) \to \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l P_l(\cos\theta) = (1 + 3\cos^2\theta)$$







$$C_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} (1+3x^{2}) P_{l}(x) dx$$

$$1 = P_0(x), P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \rightarrow 3x^2 = 2P_2 + P_0$$

$$\therefore C_l = \frac{(2l+1)}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^1 P_0 P_l(x) dx + 2 \int_{-1}^1 P_2 P_l(x) dx + \int_{-1}^1 P_0 P_l(x) dx \right]$$

$$= (2l+1) \left[\int_{-1}^{1} P_2 P_l(x) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} P_0 P_l(x) dx \right]$$

$$C_0 = (2 \cdot 0 + 1) \int_{-1}^{1} P_0^2(x) dx = 2$$
, $C_2 = (2 \cdot 2 + 1) \int_{-1}^{1} P_2^2(x) dx = 2$

$$C_l \equiv 0(l \neq 0.2)$$
 $\rightarrow u(r,\theta) = 2r^0 P_0(\cos\theta) + 2r^2 P_2(\cos\theta)$



§ 14.2 勒让德



$$1 = P_0(x),$$

$$1 = P_0(x), \quad 3x^2 = 2P_2 + P_0$$

$$(3) \to \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} C_l P_l(x) = 1 + 3x^2 = P_0(x) + 2P_2(x) + P_0(x)$$
$$= 2P_0 + 2P_2$$

$$\therefore C_0 = 2, C_2 = 2, C_l \equiv 0 (l \neq 0, 2)$$

从而有:
$$u(r,\theta) = 2r^0 P_0(\cos\theta) + 2r^2 P_2(\cos\theta)$$

$$= 2 + 2r^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(3\cos^2 \theta - 1 \right)$$

$$= 2 + 3r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2$$

五. 小结





一、母函数关系式

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

二、递推公式

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

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

三、正交性

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

四、广义傅氏展开

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

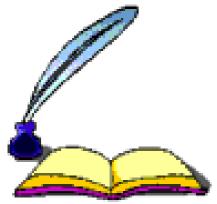
$$C_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) P_{l}(x) dx \qquad (10)$$



本节作业

§ 14.2 勒让德 多项式的性质





习题14.2 : 2(2)(4)

4(1)

9

Good-by!

