

# 第8章 本征值问题和正交函数展开

## 8.1 正则Sturm-Liouville本征值问题

本征值的性质，正交、完备的函数系

## 8.2 奇异Sturm-Liouville本征值问题

Bessel方程, Legendre算子, Hermite算子

## 8.3 连续谱和混合谱

第三类边界条件，声学 and 量子力学例子

## 8.4 正交多项式展开

一般定理和性质，三个典型的多项式

## 8.5 一般Hermite对称算子的本征值问题

基本性质，正算子，空间对称性与简并

## 8.1 正则Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题

偏微分方程



分离变量法



本征值问题

### □一般算子的本征值问题

求下列方程的非零解以及非零解存在条件

$$L(\psi) = \lambda \psi$$

其中， $L$ : 任意算子（矩阵算子、微分算子、积分算子……）； $\lambda$ : 本征值； $\psi$ : 本征函数——同时决定！

## ■ 矩阵的本征值问题

$$A = [N \times N] \Rightarrow AX_n = \lambda_n X_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

### Hermite对称矩阵A

#### ①本征值是实的

$$\lambda_n^* = \lambda_n \Rightarrow \text{Im}(\lambda_n) = 0$$

#### ②本征矢量正交

$$X_m^T X_n = \delta_{mn} \quad (n, m = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

#### ③本征矢量构成完备基

$$x = \sum_n^N C_n X_n$$

## 矩阵方程的解

$$Ax = b \Leftarrow x = \sum_n^N C_n X_n$$



$$Ax = \sum_n^N C_n AX_n = \sum_n^N C_n \lambda_n X_n = b \Rightarrow C_m = \frac{X_m^T \cdot b}{\lambda_m}$$



$$x = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{X_n^T \cdot b}{\lambda_n} X_n \rightarrow x = C_0 X_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{X_n^T \cdot b}{\lambda_n} X_n$$

如果存在零本征值，解不唯一，解存在条件：

$$X_0^T \cdot b = 0 \Leftarrow AX_0 = 0$$

## ■ 线性微分方程的非齐次问题

$$L(\psi) = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad L(\psi_n) = \lambda_n \psi_n, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

**Hermite对称的微分算子A(定义见后面讨论)**

①本征值是实的

$$\lambda_n^* = \lambda_n \Rightarrow \text{Im}(\lambda_n) = 0$$

②本征函数正交

$$(\psi_m^*, \psi_n) = \delta_{mn} \quad (n, m = 1, 2, \dots, \infty)$$

③本征函数构成完备基

$$\psi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \psi_n$$

## 线性非齐次方程的解

$$L(\psi) = f \Leftarrow \psi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \psi_n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n L(\psi_n) = f$$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lambda_n \psi_n = f \Rightarrow a_n \lambda_n = (\psi_n, f)$$



$$\psi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \psi_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\psi_n, f)}{\lambda_n} \psi_n \Rightarrow \psi = a_0 \psi_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\psi_n, f)}{\lambda_n} \psi_n$$

如果有零本征值，**解不唯一**，存在条件： $(\psi_0, f)$

二个问题的重大区别：无限求和的收敛性问题？

## □ Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题的标准形式

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{L}(y) \equiv -\frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + q(x)y = \lambda \rho(x)y, x \in (a, b) \\ \left( \alpha_1 y - \beta_1 \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=a} = 0; \quad \left( \alpha_2 y + \beta_2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=b} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\rho(x) \geq 0$  称为权函数

第一类边界条件:  $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$ , 固定边界

第二类边界条件:  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$ , 自由边界

第三类边界条件: 其他情况, 阻抗边界

## ■ 一般形式方程变换成S-L系统

$$p_2(x) \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + p_1(x) \frac{du}{dx} + p_0(x)u + \lambda u = 0$$



$$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{p_2(x)} \exp \left[ \int^x \frac{p_1(\tau)}{p_2(\tau)} d\tau \right]$$

$$p(x) = \rho(x) p_2(x); \quad q(x) = -\rho(x) p_0(x)$$




$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{du(x)}{dx} \right] + q(x)u(x) = \lambda \rho(x)u(x)$$

注意  
边界条件  
形式  
不变化




## ■ Liouville变换(走时变换)

$$u(x) = v(t) [p(x)\rho(x)]^{-1/4}; \quad t = \int_a^x \sqrt{\frac{\rho(s)}{p(s)}} ds$$


$$\frac{d^2 v(t)}{dt^2} + [\lambda - Q(t)] v(t) = 0$$

注意：边界条件形式也变化




$$Q(t) = \frac{q[x(t)]}{\rho[x(t)]} + \frac{1}{[p[x(t)]\rho[x(t)]]^{1/4}} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} [(p\rho)^{1/4}]$$

## ■ 正则 Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题

(1)  $p(x) > 0, \rho(x) > 0, q(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow$  为什么?

(2)  $p(x), p'(x), \rho(x) > 0, q(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  内连续

(3)  $\alpha_i \beta_i \geq 0$  和  $\alpha_i + \beta_i > 0 \rightarrow$  为什么?

注意：这里的全部  
参量都是实数

## ■ 非正则 Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题

上述三个条件有一个或者二个不满足

□ 定义内积——带权  $\rho(x)$

$$(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi_1^*(x) \varphi_2(x) dx$$

如果

$$(\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = \int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi_i^*(x) \varphi_j(x) dx = \delta_{ij}$$

则称 $\varphi_i$ 和 $\varphi_j$ 正交、归一.

□  $L$ 的Hermite对称性

$$(L\varphi_i, \varphi_j) = (\varphi_i, L\varphi_j)$$

积分形式

$$\int_a^b [L\varphi_i(x)]^* \varphi_j(x) dx = \int_a^b \varphi_i^*(x) L[\varphi_j(x)] dx$$

## 证明：首先导出Lagrange恒等式

$$\begin{aligned}& \int_a^b [\varphi_i^* \mathbf{L} \varphi_j - \varphi_j (\mathbf{L} \varphi_i)^*] dx \\&= \int_a^b \left[ \varphi_j \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d\varphi_i^*}{dx} \right) - \varphi_i^* \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d\varphi_j}{dx} \right) \right] dx \\&= \int_a^b \frac{d}{dx} \left[ p \left( \varphi_j \frac{d\varphi_i^*}{dx} - \varphi_i^* \frac{d\varphi_j}{dx} \right) \right] dx \\&= p(x) \left( \varphi_j \frac{d\varphi_i^*}{dx} - \varphi_i^* \frac{d\varphi_j}{dx} \right) \Big|_a^b = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_a^b [\varphi_i^* \mathbf{L} \varphi_j - \varphi_j (\mathbf{L} \varphi_i)^*] dx = p(x) \left( \varphi_j \frac{d\varphi_i^*}{dx} - \varphi_i^* \frac{d\varphi_j}{dx} \right) \Big|_a^b = 0$$

最后一个等式是因为

$$\alpha_1 \varphi_i^*(a) - \beta_1 \frac{d\varphi_i^*(a)}{dx} = 0; \quad \alpha_1 \varphi_j(a) - \beta_1 \frac{d\varphi_j(a)}{dx} = 0$$

$\alpha_1$ 和 $\beta_1$ 存在非零解条件



$$\varphi_j(a) \frac{d\varphi_i^*(a)}{dx} - \varphi_i^*(a) \frac{d\varphi_j(a)}{dx} = 0$$

同理

$$\varphi_j(b) \frac{d\varphi_i^*(b)}{dx} - \varphi_i^*(b) \frac{d\varphi_j(b)}{dx} = 0$$

## □ 正则 Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题的性质

① 本征值是实数且非负（大于等于零），本征函数可选择为实值函数

证明：1、由

$$L(\varphi) = \lambda \rho(x) \varphi; \quad [L(\varphi)]^* = \lambda^* \rho(x) \varphi^*$$

$$\int_a^b \{ [L(\varphi)]^* \varphi - \varphi^* L(\varphi) \} dx$$

$$= (\lambda^* - \lambda) \int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi^* \varphi dx \equiv 0$$

即  $\lambda = \lambda^*$

 本征值是实数

2、因为本征方程中 $p$ 、 $q$ 、 $\lambda$ 和 $\rho$ 都是实数，任一解的实部和虚部都是本征方程的解，故本征函数可选择为实值函数

3、由  $L(\varphi) = \lambda \rho(x) \varphi$  得到

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= \frac{1}{\int_a^b \rho |\varphi(x)|^2 dx} \int_a^b \varphi(x) L\varphi dx \\&= \frac{1}{\|\varphi\|^2} \left[ -\int_a^b \varphi \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) dx + \int_a^b q \varphi^2 dx \right] \\&= - \left( p \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b p \left( \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right)^2 dx + \int_a^b q \varphi^2 dx\end{aligned}$$

## 利用边界条件

$$-p(b)\varphi(b)\frac{d\varphi(b)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha_2}{\beta_2} p(b)\varphi^2(b) \geq 0, & \beta_2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & \beta_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p(a)\varphi(a)\frac{d\varphi(a)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} p(a)\varphi^2(a) \geq 0, & \beta_1 \neq 0 \\ 0, & \beta_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

——对正则Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题，  
 $p(x)>0, \rho(x)>0, q(x)\geq 0, \alpha_i\beta_i\geq 0$ ，显然 $\lambda\geq 0$ 。



□ 如果在闭区域 $[a,b]$ 内,  $q(x)>0$ , 则 $\lambda>0$ , 即零不是本征值;

□ 如果 $q(x)=0$ , 则当且仅当时 $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=0$  (第二类边界条件) $\lambda=0$ 是本征值.

②对应不同本征值的本征函数相互正交, 且可归一化

证明: 设两个不同的本征值 $(\lambda_i, \lambda_j)$ , 分别对应的本征函数是 $(\varphi_i, \varphi_j)$ , 则

$$L\varphi_i = \lambda_i \rho(x) \varphi_i; \quad L\varphi_j = \lambda_j \rho(x) \varphi_j$$

由上二式得到

$$(L\varphi_i)^* \varphi_j = \lambda_i \rho(x) \varphi_i^* \varphi_j; \quad \varphi_i^* L(\varphi_j) = \lambda_j \rho(x) \varphi_i^* \varphi_j$$



$$\int_a^b [(L\varphi_i)^* \varphi_j - \varphi_i^* L(\varphi_j)] dx$$

$$= (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi_i^* \varphi_j dx \equiv 0$$



当  $i \neq j$  时

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi_i^* \varphi_j dx \equiv 0$$

当  $i = j$  时

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) |\varphi_i|^2 dx \equiv N_i^2 < \infty$$

在有限空间  
内，本征函  
数是平方可  
积的

取

$$\psi_i(x) = \frac{1}{N_i} \varphi_i(x) \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

则正交和归一化方程可以统一写成

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) \psi_i^* \psi_j dx = \delta_{ij}$$

**Kronecker  
delta函数**

注意：①下面假定本征函数已经归一化；②在开空间，本征函数归一到Dirac delta函数

③如果  $p(x), p'(x), q(x)$  连续或者至多是端点的一阶极点，则存在无限个本征值

$$0 \leq \lambda_0 \leq \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots; \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \infty$$

**相应的本征函数为**

$$\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x), \dots$$

④对应一个本征值，只有一个本征函数，即正则Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题是非简并的。

⑤第 $n$ 个本征值 $\lambda_n$ 对应的本征函数 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在开区间 $(a,b)$ 内有 $n$ 个一阶零点。

⑥本征函数 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$ 是完备的。 $[a, b]$ 上带权 $\rho(x)$ 平方可积的函数 $f(x)$ 可展成广义Fourier 级数：

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) |f(x)|^2 dx < \infty; \quad f(x) \cong \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \varphi_n(x)$$

$$f_n = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n^*(x) \rho(x) dx$$

## □ 关于函数系的完备性

如果对定义在  $[a, b]$  上的平方可积函数  $f(x)$ ，在平方平均收敛的意义上

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b \left| f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n \varphi_n(x) \right|^2 \rho(x) dx = 0$$

则称函数系  $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$  是定义在  $L^2[a, b]$  上的完备集。

## 证明：考虑带权平方平均误差

$$\Delta_N \equiv \int_a^b \left| f(x) - \sum_{n=0}^N c_n \varphi_n(x) \right|^2 \rho(x) dx$$



$$f_n \equiv \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n^*(x) \rho(x) dx; \quad (f, f) \equiv \int_a^b |f(x)|^2 \rho(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) \varphi_m^*(x) \varphi_n(x) dx = \delta_{mn}$$



$$\Delta_N = (f, f) - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n c_n^* - \sum_{n=0}^N f_n^* c_n + \sum_{n=0}^N c_n c_n^*$$

## 极小条件

$$\frac{\partial \Delta_N}{\partial c_k} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial \Delta_N}{\partial c_k^*} = 0 \quad (k = 0, \dots, N)$$



$$c_k^* = f_k^* = \int_a^b f^*(x) \varphi_k(x) \rho(x) dx$$

$$c_k = f_k = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_k^*(x) \rho(x) dx$$

## ■ 广义Bessel不等式

$$\Delta_N = (f, f) - \sum_{n=0}^N |f_n|^2 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (f, f) \geq \sum_{n=0}^N |f_n|^2$$

$$(f, f) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N |f_n|^2$$

## 例1 简单情况

$$\begin{cases} -X'' = \lambda X, & (0 < x < l) \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解： $\lambda$ 分三种情况讨论

■  $\lambda = 0$        $X''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = C + Dx$

由边界条件

$$X(0) = C = 0; X(l) = C + Dl = Dl = 0$$



$$X(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \neq 0$$

■  $\lambda < 0$

$$X(x) = Ae^{-\sqrt{|\lambda|x}} + Be^{\sqrt{|\lambda|x}}$$



由边界条件

$$X(0) = A + B = 0$$

$$X(l) = Ae^{-\sqrt{|\lambda|}l} + Be^{\sqrt{|\lambda|}l} = 0$$

无实  
数解

存在非零的条件

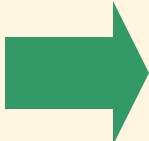
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{-\sqrt{|\lambda|}l} & e^{\sqrt{|\lambda|}l} \end{vmatrix} = e^{\sqrt{|\lambda|}l} - e^{-\sqrt{|\lambda|}l} = 0$$

■  $\lambda > 0$

$$X(x) = A \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x + B \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x$$

由边界条件

$$X(0) = B = 0; X(l) = A \sin \sqrt{\lambda}l = 0$$


$$\sqrt{\lambda}l = n\pi, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

因此，本征函数和本征值

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

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{l^2}, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

任意常数A由归一化条件决定

$$\int_0^l |X(x)|^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}$$

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

反对称函数  
级数展开的  
基函数

□ 如果

$$\begin{cases} -X'' = \lambda X, & (0 < x < l) \\ X'(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$X_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}}, & (n=0) \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right), & (n > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

对称函数F  
级数展开的  
基函数

$\lambda = 0$   
是本征值



□ 如果

$$\begin{cases} -X'' = \lambda X, & (0 < x < l) \\ X(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$X_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{l} x \right]; \quad \lambda_n = \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2$$

$(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

——注意： $\lambda = 0$ 不是本征值

□ 如果

$$\begin{cases} -X'' = \lambda X, & (0 < x < l) \\ X'(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \cos \left[ \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{l} x \right]; \quad \lambda_n = \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2$$

$$(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

□ 如果

$$\begin{cases} -X'' = \lambda X, & (0 < x < l) \\ X(0) = 0, & \alpha X(l) + \beta X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X_\lambda(x) = A_\lambda \sin(\lambda x) \longrightarrow \alpha X_\lambda(l) + \beta X'_\lambda(l) = 0$$

本征方程  $\alpha \tan(\lambda l) + \beta \lambda = 0$

——存在一系列正根 $\{\lambda_n\}$

## 归一化

$$\begin{aligned}\|X_n(x)\|^2 &= A_n^2 \int_0^l \sin^2 \lambda_n x dx \\ &= \frac{A_n^2}{2} [l + \sin(2\lambda_n l)] = 1\end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l + \sin(2\lambda_n l)}}$$

$$X_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l + \sin(2\lambda_n l)}} \sin(\lambda_n x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(\lambda l) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{l}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(\lambda l) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_n = n \frac{\pi}{l}$$

## 例2: 周期性边界条件——非Sturm-Liouville型本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} -X'' = \lambda X, & (-\infty < x < +\infty) \\ X(-l) = X(l); X'(-l) = X'(l) \end{cases}$$



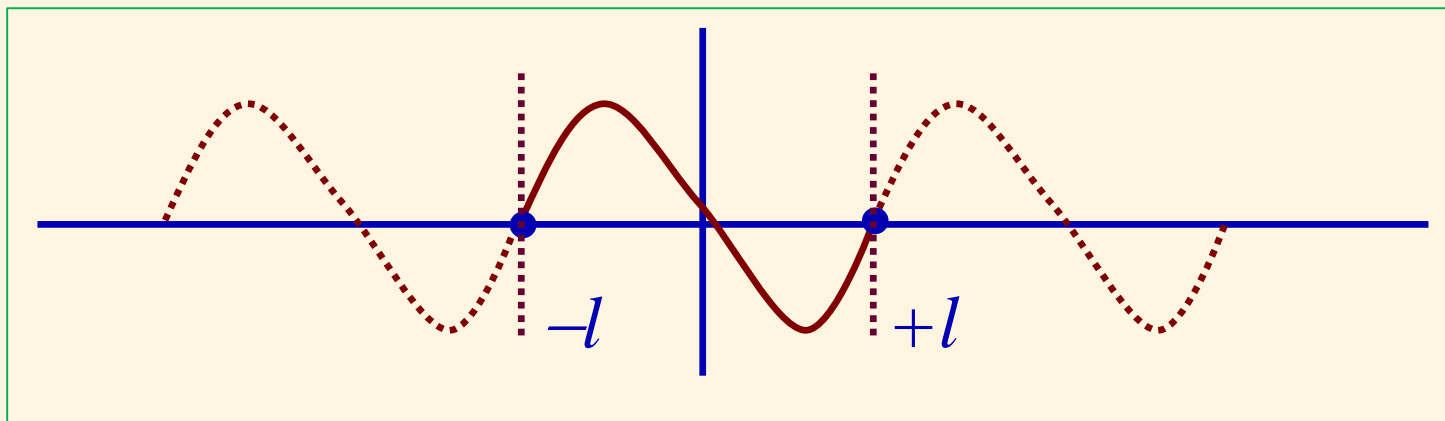
$$X(x) = A \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x + B \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

$$X'(x) = \sqrt{\lambda} A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} x - \sqrt{\lambda} B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} x$$

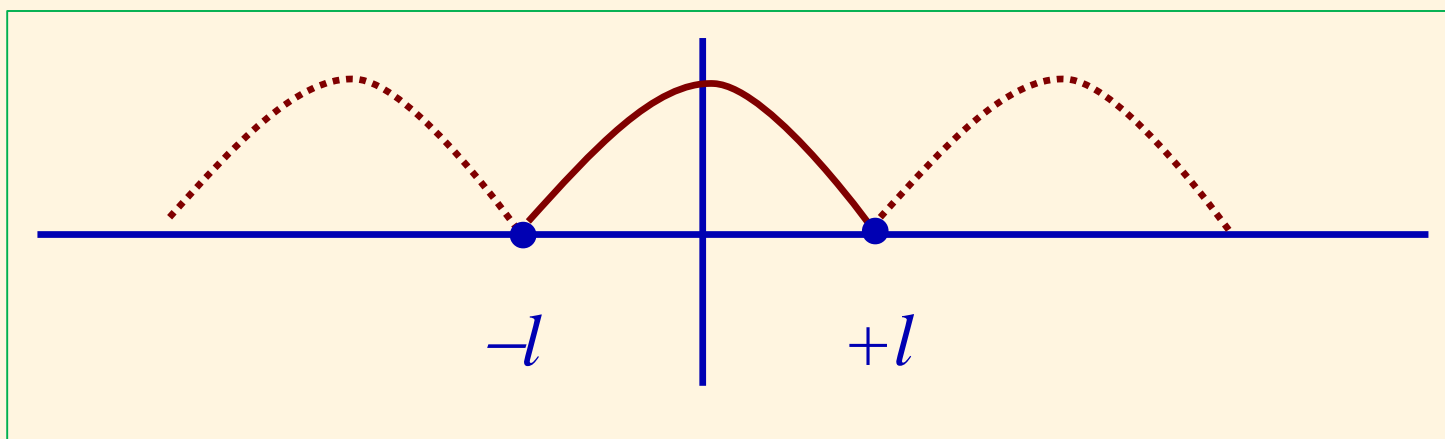


**本征方程**

$$2A \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0; \quad \sqrt{\lambda} B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} l = 0$$



不仅函数值相等，导数也要相等



函数值相等，但导数不相等



①  $A = 0, B \neq 0, \lambda \neq 0; \sqrt{\lambda}l = n\pi$

$$X(x) = B \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x = B \cos \left( \frac{n\pi}{l}x \right), \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2$$



$$X_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos \left( \frac{n\pi}{l}x \right), \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2$$

②  $B = 0, A \neq 0, \lambda \neq 0; \sqrt{\lambda}l = n\pi$

$$X(x) = A \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x = A \sin \left( \frac{n\pi}{l}x \right), \lambda_n = \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2$$



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

$$\textcircled{3} \quad A = 0, B \neq 0, \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow X_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l}}, \lambda_0 = 0$$

■ 当 $n \neq 0$ 时，对应于一个本征值，存在二个本征函数——二度简并

$$X_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l}} & (n = 0) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right); \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 & (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{l}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}x\right) \end{cases}$$

——非奇偶性函数的F展开的基函数

### 例3：极坐标平面角度的周期边界条件

$$\begin{cases} -\Phi''(\varphi) = \lambda \Phi(\varphi) \\ \Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(2\pi + \varphi) \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Phi(\varphi) = Ae^{i\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi} + Be^{-i\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi}$$

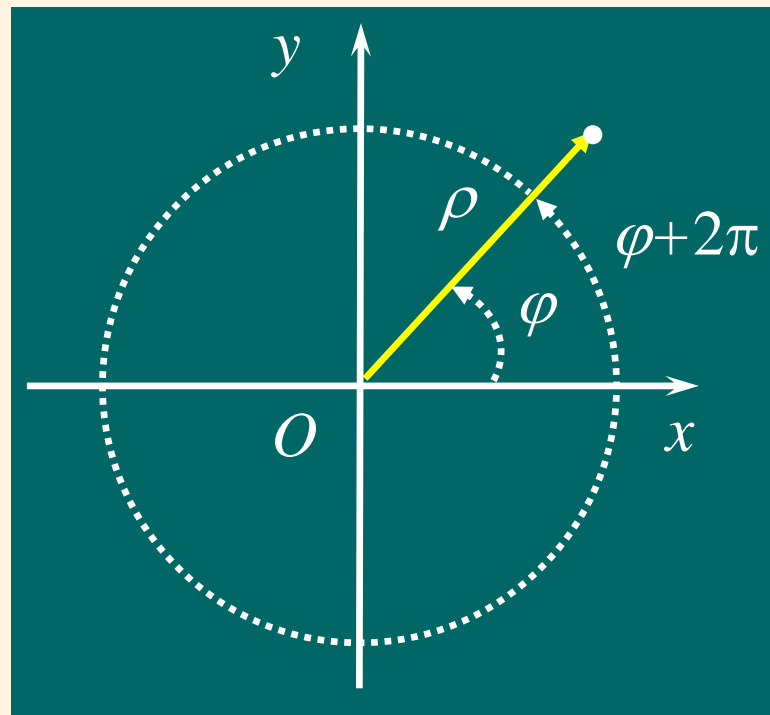
$$\begin{aligned} & Ae^{i\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi} + Be^{-i\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi} \\ &= Ae^{i\sqrt{\lambda}(2\pi+\varphi)} + Be^{-i\sqrt{\lambda}(2\pi+\varphi)} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{\pm i\sqrt{\lambda}2\pi} = 1$$

因此，本征值为

$$\lambda = m^2, (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

—— $m \neq 0$ ，二度简并



## 本征值函数为

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m e^{im\varphi} \Rightarrow \Phi_m(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}$$

## ■三角函数表示

$$\Phi(\varphi) = A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi)$$

$$A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi)$$

$$= A \cos[\sqrt{\lambda}(2\pi + \varphi)] + B \sin[\sqrt{\lambda}(2\pi + \varphi)]$$

$$A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi)] \cos(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi) \\ &+ [-A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + B \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi)] \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

## 上式恒成立条件

$$A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = A$$

$$-A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + B \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = B$$

## 利用三角函数运算(见下页补充)

$$2A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = 0; \quad 2B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = 0$$



$$A = 0, B \neq 0, \sqrt{\lambda} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = m$$

$$B = 0, A \neq 0, \sqrt{\lambda} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = m$$



$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = \begin{cases} A_0, & m = 0 \\ A_m \cos(m\varphi), & m > 0 \\ B_m \sin(m\varphi), & m > 0 \end{cases}$$

## ■补充过程

$$A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = A \quad (1)$$

$$-A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + B \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = B \quad (2)$$

①:  $(1) \times \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + (2) \times \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi)$



$$B = A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) + B \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) \quad (3)$$

由方程(2)和(3)

$$2A \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = 0$$

②:  $(1) \times \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) - (2) \times \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi)$



$$A = A \cos(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) - B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) \quad (4)$$

由方程(1)和(4)

$$2B \sin(\sqrt{\lambda} 2\pi) = 0$$

## 归一化本征值函数系为

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} & m=0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos(m\varphi), & m>0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin(m\varphi), & m>0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \Phi_m^c(\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} & m=0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos(m\varphi), & m>0 \end{cases} \\ \Phi_m^s(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin(m\varphi), \quad m \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

——相当于二个垂直的子空间，分别对应偶函数和奇函数的展开基函数

### ■问题1：有限角问题？如果物理问题限制角度

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'' + \lambda \Phi = 0, \varphi \in (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \\ \Phi|_{\varphi=\varphi_1} = \Phi|_{\varphi=\varphi_2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \sin \left[ \frac{m\pi}{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1} (\varphi - \varphi_1) \right], \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

□ 如果区域 $[0, \pi/2]$

偶数



$$\varphi_1 = 0, \varphi_2 = \pi/2 \Rightarrow \Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \sin(2m\varphi), \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

□ 如果区域 $[0, \pi]$

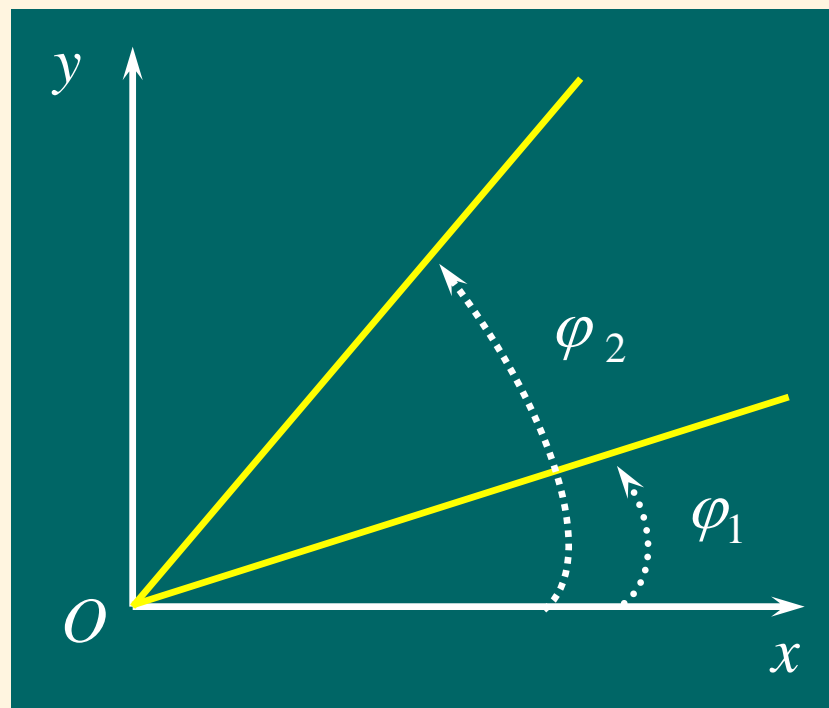
$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \sin(m\varphi)$$

$$(m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

□ 如果区域 $[0, 2\pi]$

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \sin \left( \frac{m}{2} \varphi \right)$$

$$(m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

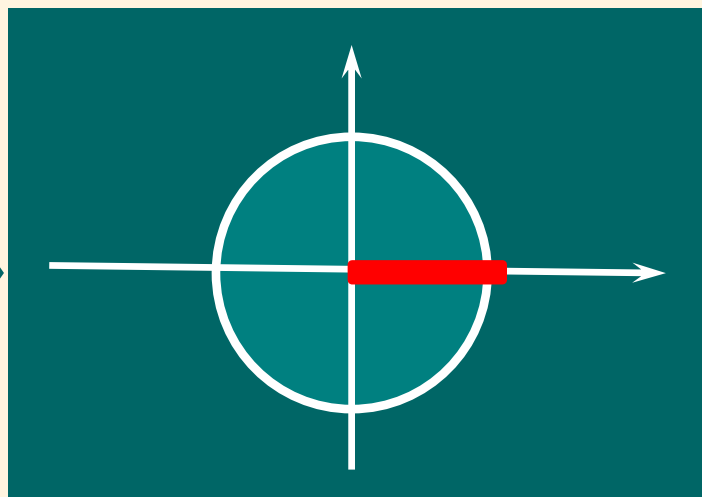




## 比较周期边界条件 为什么？

$$\Phi(\varphi) = A_m e^{im\varphi}; (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

二个问题的  
区域不一样



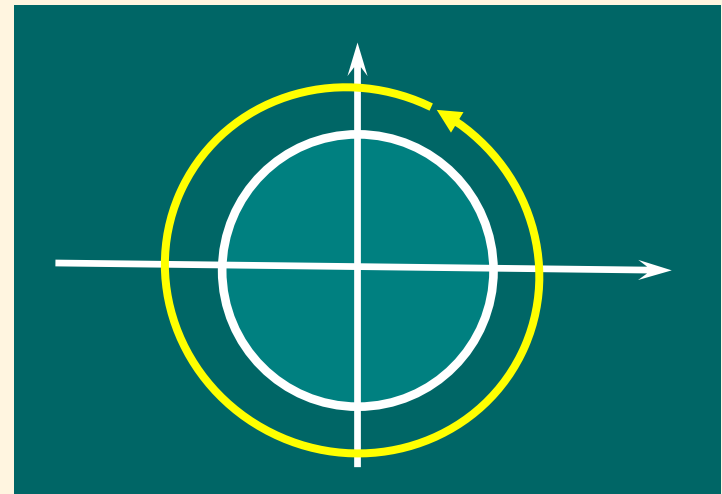
### ■问题2：速度势问题

当 $m=0$ 时,  $-\Phi''(\varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(\varphi) = C + D\varphi$

如果物理问题要求函数满足周期性边界条件，则取 $D \equiv 0$ ，但某些物理问题中，必须保留这一项，如不可压缩流体围绕圆柱定常流动，速度势不是真正的物理量，而速度才是

$$\mathbf{v} = \nabla u(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{\partial u(\rho, \varphi)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{e}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u(\rho, \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \mathbf{e}_\varphi$$

- 求梯度后，存在与角度无关的环流速度，而这是有意义的；
- 其他与角度有关的项仍然必须满足周期性边界条件。



## ■ 关于边界条件的说明

$$L[y] \equiv -\frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + q(x)y = \lambda \rho(x)y, x \in (a, b)$$

$$\alpha_{11}y(a) + \beta_{11}y'(a) + \alpha_{12}y(b) + \beta_{12}y'(b) = 0$$

$$\alpha_{21}y(a) + \beta_{21}y'(a) + \alpha_{22}y(b) + \beta_{22}y'(b) = 0$$

### ——二端相关边界条件

- ① 如：周期性边界条件——非Sturm-Liouville型本征值问题！
- ② 系数 $\alpha_{ij}$ 、 $\beta_{ij}$ 满足一定条件， $L$ 才有Hermite对称性（作为习题）！

## 8.2 奇异Sturm-Liouville 本征值问题

### 具体问题具体分析

□ Bessel函数展开  $x=0$ 是Bessel方程的正则奇点

$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left(x\frac{d\varphi}{dx}\right) + \frac{n^2}{x}\varphi = \lambda x\varphi, \quad x \in (0, l)$$

$$\varphi(x)|_{x=0} < \infty; \left(\alpha\varphi + \beta\frac{d\varphi}{dx}\right)\bigg|_{x=l} = 0$$

显然

$$p(x) = x, \rho(x) = x, q(x) = \frac{n^2}{x} > 0$$

## ■ Bessel方程的通解

$$\varphi(x) = AJ_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + BN_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$$

因为  $J_n(0) \rightarrow \text{有限}$ ;  $N_n(0) \rightarrow \infty$  , 由

$$\varphi(x)|_{x=0} < \infty \Rightarrow B \equiv 0$$

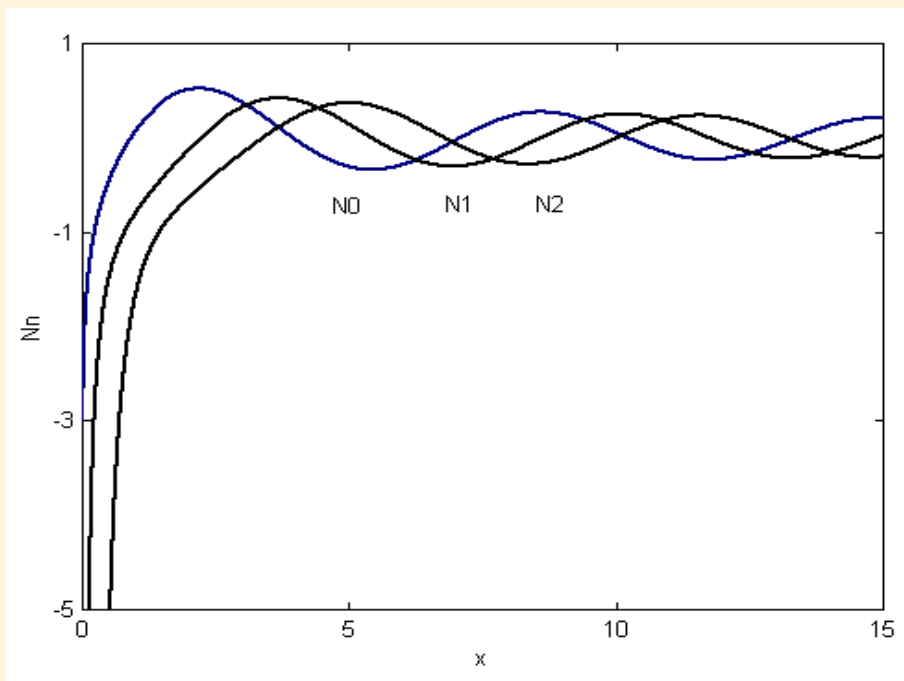
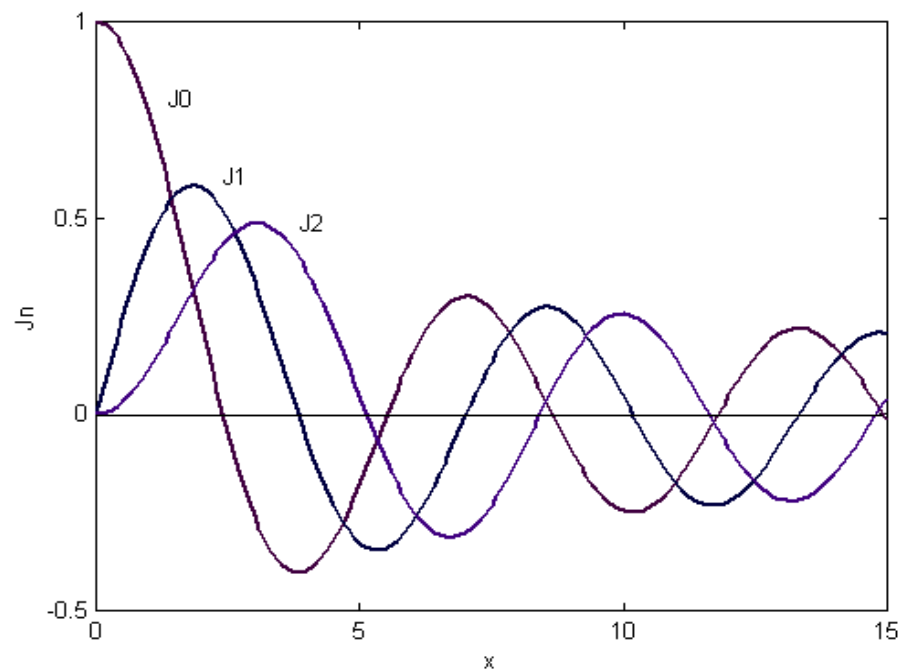
## ■ 决定本征值 $\lambda$ 的方程

$$\left[ \alpha J_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + \beta \frac{dJ_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x)}{dx} \right] \bigg|_{x=l} = 0$$



$$\alpha J_n(\xi) + \frac{\beta}{l} \xi \frac{dJ_n(\xi)}{d\xi} = 0$$

前三个Bessel 函数 ➡



➡ 前三个Neumann 函数

设方程的第 $k$ 个正根为  $\alpha_k^n$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots$ )

■ 本征值

$$\lambda_k^n = (\alpha_k^n)^2 / l^2$$

■ 本征函数系

$$\varphi_k^n(x) = A J_n \left( \sqrt{\lambda_k^n} x \right)$$

■ 对第一类边界条件

$$\varphi_k^n(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{l} \cdot \frac{J_n \left( \sqrt{\lambda_k^n} x \right)}{J_{n+1} \left( \sqrt{\lambda_k^n} l \right)}, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

对每一个 $n$ , 函数系是一个正交、归一的完备系

□ 对任一函数  $f(x) \in L^2[0, l]$  且带权平方可积

$$\int_0^l x f^2(x) dx < \infty$$

注意: 对每一个  $n$  都成立.

总可展成 Bessel-Fourier 级数

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\varphi_k^n, f) \varphi_k^n(x)$$

□ 如果问题不包括原点 (正则 S-L 本征值问题)

$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) + \frac{n^2}{x} \varphi = \lambda x \varphi, \quad x \in (1, 2)$$

$$\left( \alpha_1 \varphi - \beta_1 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=1} = 0; \quad \left( \alpha_2 \varphi + \beta_2 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=2} = 0$$




## ■ Bessel方程的通解

$$\varphi(x) = AJ_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x) + BN_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x)$$

由边界条件

$$\left( \alpha_1 \varphi - \beta_1 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=1} = 0; \left( \alpha_2 \varphi + \beta_2 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=2} = 0$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

**本征方程**

$$a_{11} = \alpha_1 J_n(\sqrt{\lambda}) - \beta_1 \left. \frac{dJ_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x)}{dx} \right|_{x=1}$$

$$a_{12} = \alpha_1 N_n(\sqrt{\lambda}) - \beta_1 \left. \frac{dN_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x)}{dx} \right|_{x=1}$$

$$a_{21} = \alpha_2 J_n(2\sqrt{\lambda}) + \beta_2 \left. \frac{dJ_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x)}{dx} \right|_{x=2}$$

$$a_{22} = \alpha_2 N_n(2\sqrt{\lambda}) + \beta_2 \left. \frac{dN_n(\sqrt{\lambda}x)}{dx} \right|_{x=2}$$

## □ Legendre微分算子

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda y = 0, \quad x \in (-1, +1)$$



$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left[(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx}\right] = \lambda y, \quad x \in (-1, +1)$$

$$y(\pm 1) < \infty \quad \leftarrow \quad \boxed{\text{自然边界条件}}$$

——奇异S-L本征值问题

本征函数：Legendre多项式；本征值  $\lambda_l = l(l+1)$

$$y_l(x) = P_l(x) \quad (l = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

■ 如果  $x \in (a, b)$ ,  $-1 < a, b < +1$

不存在自然边界条件; 二个端点给出边界条件

$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = \lambda y, \quad x \in (a, b)$$

$$y(a) = y(b) = 0$$

——正则S-L本征值问题

$$\lambda = \mu(\mu + 1)$$



$$y(x) = AP_{\mu}(x) + BQ_{\mu}(x)$$

$$AP_{\mu}(a) + BQ_{\mu}(a) = 0$$

$$AP_{\mu}(b) + BQ_{\mu}(b) = 0$$

本征值方程



$$P_{\mu}(a)Q_{\mu}(b) - P_{\mu}(b)Q_{\mu}(a) = 0$$

■ 如果  $x \in (a, +1), (-1 < a < 0)$

$x=1$ 处存在自然边界条件;  $x=a$ 端给出边界条件

$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = \lambda y, \quad x \in (a, b)$$

$y(a)=0; y(+1) < \infty$   自然边界条件

——奇异S-L本征值问题

## 本征函数和本征值方程： Legendre函数

$$y(x) = AP_{\mu}(x); P_{\mu}(a) = 0$$

## □ Hermite微分算子

$$\frac{d^2 H}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dH}{d\xi} + \lambda H = 0, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$



$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left( e^{-x^2} \frac{dH}{dx} \right) = \lambda e^{-x^2} H, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} H(x) < \infty$$

自然边界条件

——奇异S-L本征值问题

存在有限解的条件为 $\lambda_n=2n, (n=0,1,2,\dots)$ , 相应的本征函数为Hermite多项式

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

函数系

$$\{\varphi_n(x)\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!}} H_n(x); \rho(x) = e^{-x^2} \right\}$$

构成Hilbert空间 $L^2(-\infty, \infty)$ 上正交归一的完备系

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \varphi_n(x); f_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) f(x) \varphi_n(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) f^2(x) dx < \infty;$$

□ 正交性条件 设 $a$ 点存在自然边界条件

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L(\varphi) \equiv -\frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right] + q(x)\varphi = \lambda \rho(x)\varphi, x \in (a, b) \\ \varphi(x)|_{x=a} < \infty; \left( \alpha_2 \varphi + \beta_2 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) \Big|_{x=b} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\int_a^b [\varphi_i^* L\varphi_j - \varphi_j (L\varphi_i)^*] dx = p(x) \left( \varphi_j \frac{d\varphi_i^*}{dx} - \varphi_i^* \frac{d\varphi_j}{dx} \right) \Big|_a^b$$



$$\varphi_j(b) \frac{d\varphi_i^*(b)}{dx} - \varphi_i^*(b) \frac{d\varphi_j(b)}{dx} = 0$$



为了a点边界条件为零

$$\varphi_j(a) p(a) \frac{d\varphi_i^*(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=a} - \varphi_i^*(a) p(a) \frac{d\varphi_j(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=a} = 0$$



$$p(a) \frac{d\varphi_i^*(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=a} = p(a) \frac{d\varphi_j^*(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=a} = 0$$

■ Legendre微分算子

$$p(x) = 1 - x^2 \Leftarrow x = \pm 1$$

■ Bessel微分算子

$$p(x) = x \Leftarrow x = 0$$

■ Hermite微分算子

$$p(x) = e^{-x^2} \Leftarrow a = \infty$$

## 8.3 连续谱和混合谱

**离散本征值：**源于边界条件，物理上，边界的反射形成离散的驻波模式。当不存在边界条件时，本征值没有限制——形成连续谱。

### ■一维无限大

$$-\frac{d^2\varphi(x)}{dx^2} = \lambda^2\varphi(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$



$$\varphi_\lambda(x) = A_\lambda \exp(i\lambda x) \quad (-\infty < \lambda < \infty)$$

**本征值可是任意实数，本征方程都存在非零解**

问题：如何归一化？

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_{\lambda}(x) \varphi_{\lambda'}^*(x) dx &= A_{\lambda} A_{\lambda'}^* \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(\lambda - \lambda')x} dx \\ &= 2\pi A_{\lambda} A_{\lambda'}^* \delta(\lambda - \lambda')\end{aligned}$$

如果取

$$A_{\lambda} = 1 / \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_{\lambda}(x) \varphi_{\lambda'}^*(x) dx = \delta(\lambda - \lambda')$$

■ 本征函数为

$$\varphi_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(i\lambda x) \quad (-\infty < \lambda < \infty)$$

## ■平方可积函数按本征函数展开

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\lambda) \varphi_{\lambda}(x) d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\lambda) \exp(i\lambda x) d\lambda$$

$$f(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \varphi_{\lambda}^*(x) d\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \exp(-i\lambda x) d\lambda$$

## ■三维无限大

——一维Fourier积分

$$-\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \right) \varphi = k^2 \varphi ; -\infty < (x_1, x_2, x_3) < \infty$$



$$\varphi_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = A_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3} \exp[i(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2 + k_3 x_3)]$$

$$k^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2 ; -\infty < (k_1, k_2, k_3) < \infty$$

# 归一化

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi_{k_1, k_2, k_3} \varphi_{k'_1, k'_2, k'_3}^* dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$
$$= A_{k_1, k_2, k_3} A_{k'_1, k'_2, k'_3}^* (2\pi)^3 \delta(k_1 - k'_1) \delta(k_2 - k'_2) \delta(k_3 - k'_3)$$



$$\varphi_{k_1, k_2, k_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \exp[i(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2 + k_3 x_3)]$$



$$f(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int f(\mathbf{k}) \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{k}$$

$$f(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int f(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r}$$

← 平面波展开

## ■半无限大空间

### ①第一类边界条件

$$-\frac{d^2\varphi(x)}{dx^2} = \lambda^2 \varphi(x) \quad (0 < x < \infty)$$

$$\varphi(x)|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\varphi_\lambda(x) = A_\lambda \sin(\lambda x) \quad (0 < \lambda < \infty)$$

归一积分



$$\int_0^\infty \varphi_\lambda(x) \varphi_{\lambda'}^*(x) dx = A_\lambda A_{\lambda'}^* \int_0^\infty \sin(\lambda x) \sin(\lambda' x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\infty \varphi_\lambda(x) \varphi_{\lambda'}^*(x) dx &= \frac{A_\lambda A_{\lambda'}^*}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \sin(\lambda x) \sin(\lambda' x) dx \\ &= -\frac{A_\lambda A_{\lambda'}^*}{8} 4\pi [\delta(\lambda + \lambda') - \delta(\lambda - \lambda')] = \frac{A_\lambda A_{\lambda'}^*}{2} \pi \delta(\lambda - \lambda')\end{aligned}$$

如果取  $A_\lambda = \sqrt{2/\pi}$

$$\varphi_\lambda(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin(\lambda x) \quad (0 < \lambda < \infty)$$

## ■ 奇函数的Fourier积分

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\lambda) \sin(\lambda x) d\lambda$$

$$f(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(x) \sin(\lambda x) dx$$

奇延拓函数，或者满足第一类边界条件的函数

## ②第二类边界条件

$$-\frac{d^2\varphi(x)}{dx^2} = \lambda^2\varphi(x) \quad (0 < x < \infty)$$

$$\varphi'(x)|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\varphi_\lambda(x) = B_\lambda \cos(\lambda x) \quad (0 < \lambda < \infty)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \varphi_\lambda(x) \varphi_{\lambda'}^*(x) dx &= B_\lambda B_{\lambda'}^* \int_0^\infty \cos(\lambda x) \cos(\lambda' x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} B_\lambda B_{\lambda'}^* \int_0^\infty \{ \cos[(\lambda + \lambda')x] + \cos[(\lambda - \lambda')x] \} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} B_\lambda B_{\lambda'}^* [\delta(\lambda + \lambda') + \delta(\lambda - \lambda')] = \frac{\pi}{2} B_\lambda B_{\lambda'}^* \delta(\lambda - \lambda') \end{aligned}$$



如果取  $B_\lambda = \sqrt{2/\pi}$

$$\varphi_\lambda(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cos(\lambda x) \quad (0 < \lambda < \infty)$$

## ■ 偶函数的Fourier积分

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(\lambda) \cos(\lambda x) d\lambda$$

$$f(\lambda) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx$$

偶延拓函数，或者满足第二类边界条件的函数

## ③ 第三类边界条件

$$-\frac{d^2 \varphi(x)}{dx^2} = \lambda^2 \varphi(x) \quad (0 < x < \infty)$$

$$\alpha \varphi(0) - \beta \varphi'(x)|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\varphi_{\lambda}(x) = A_{\lambda} \sin(\lambda x) + B_{\lambda} \cos(\lambda x) \quad (0 < \lambda < \infty)$$

$$\alpha \varphi(0) - \beta \varphi'(0) = 0$$

$$\alpha B_{\lambda} - \beta \lambda A_{\lambda} = 0$$



$$\varphi_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{A_{\lambda}}{\alpha} [\alpha \sin(\lambda x) + \beta \lambda \cos(\lambda x)]$$

$$= C_{\lambda} [\alpha \sin(\lambda x) + \beta \lambda \cos(\lambda x)]$$

## 归一化计算

$$\varphi_{\lambda} \varphi_{\lambda'} = C_{\lambda} C_{\lambda'} [\alpha^2 \sin(\lambda x) \sin(\lambda' x)$$

$$+ \alpha \beta \lambda' \sin(\lambda x) \cos(\lambda' x)$$

$$+ \alpha \beta \lambda \cos(\lambda x) \sin(\lambda' x) + \beta^2 \lambda \lambda' \cos(\lambda x) \cos(\lambda' x)]$$

注意到：在广义函数意义下

$$\delta(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{iyx} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \cos(yx) dx$$

$$f(y) = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(yx) dx = 0$$

证明

$$(f, \varphi) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(yx) \varphi(y) dy \right] dx, \forall \varphi$$

利用试验函数的偶函数特性

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(yx) \varphi(y) dy = 0$$

因此

$$(f, \varphi) = 0 \Rightarrow f(y) \equiv 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\infty \varphi_\lambda \varphi_{\lambda'} dx &= C_\lambda C_{\lambda'} \left[ \alpha^2 \int_0^\infty \sin(\lambda x) \sin(\lambda' x) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \beta^2 \lambda \lambda' \int_0^\infty \cos(\lambda x) \cos(\lambda' x) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} C_\lambda C_{\lambda'} (\beta^2 \lambda^2 + \alpha^2) \delta(\lambda - \lambda')\end{aligned}$$



$$\varphi_\lambda(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi(\beta^2 \lambda^2 + \alpha^2)}} [\alpha \sin(\lambda x) + \beta \lambda \cos(\lambda x)]$$



$$f(x) = \int_0^\infty f(\lambda) \varphi_\lambda(x) d\lambda$$

$$f(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty f(x) \varphi_\lambda(x) dx$$

**满足第三类边界  
条件的函数，广  
义Fourier变换**

## ■ 混合谱问题

### ■ 无限或者半无限非均匀介质

### ■ 非均匀区域对波的局域化，存在局域化模式

#### 例1 声学：半无限大区域——有限个本征值

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -X_1''(z) = (a_1^2 - \lambda^2)X_1(z) \quad (0 < z < h) \\ -X_2''(z) = (a_2^2 - \lambda^2)X_2(z) \quad (h < z < \infty) \\ X_1(0) = 0 \\ X_1(h-0) = X_2(h+0); \quad X_1'(h-0) = X_2'(h+0) \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X_2(z) < \infty; \quad a_1 > a_2 \end{array} \right.$$

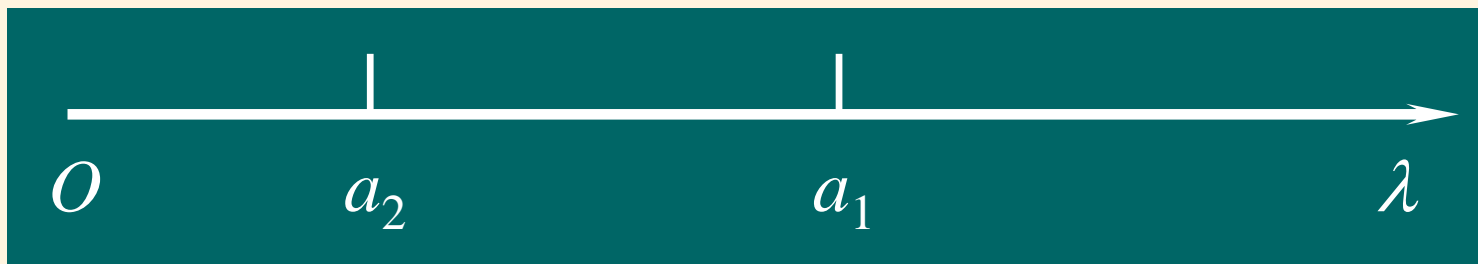
$O$

海水：低声速区

$h$

海底：高声速区

$z$



①  $0 < \lambda < a_2$  ( $\lambda < a_1$ )

$$X(\lambda, z) \equiv \begin{cases} X_1(z) = A \cos(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} z) + B \sin(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} z) \\ X_2(z) = C \exp(-i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} z) + D \exp(i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} z) \end{cases}$$



$$A = 0; \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X_2(\lambda, z) < \infty$$

$$B \sin(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} h) = C e^{-i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} h} + D e^{i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} h}$$

$$B \sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} \cos(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} h) = i \sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} \left[ -C e^{-i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} h} + D e^{i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} h} \right]$$

三个系数，对  $\lambda$  不存在约束，连续谱



②  $a_2 < \lambda < a_1$

$$X_1(z) = A \cos\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} z\right) + B \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} z\right)$$

$$X_2(z) = C \exp\left(-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} z\right) + D \exp\left(\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} z\right)$$



$$X_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0; \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X_2(z) < \infty \Rightarrow D = 0$$



$$X_1(z) = B \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} z\right); \quad X_2(z) = C \exp\left(-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} z\right)$$



$$X_1(h-0) = X_2(h+0); \quad X_1'(h-0) = X_2'(h+0)$$



$$B \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} h\right) = C \exp\left(-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} h\right)$$

$$B\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} \cos\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} h\right) = -C\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} h\right)$$

## ■ 存在非零解条件得到决定本征值的方程

$$\tan\left(h\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2}}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2}} \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$$

## ■ 相应的本征函数

$$X_n(z) = \begin{cases} B_n \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda_n^2} z\right) & (0 < z < h) \\ B_n \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda_n^2} h\right) e^{\sqrt{\lambda_n^2 - a_2^2} (z-h)} & (h < z < \infty) \end{cases}$$

■ 问题：本征方程存在多少个根？

$$y = h\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2}; a = h\sqrt{a_1^2 - a_2^2}$$



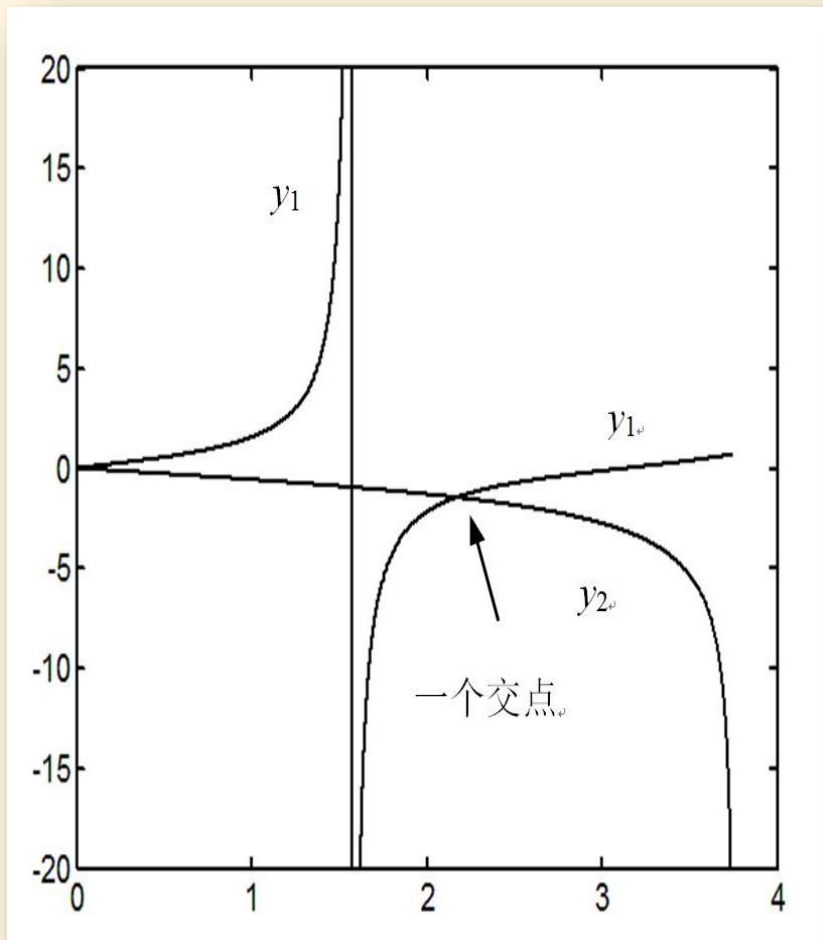
$$\tan(y) = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}$$

图像法解方程

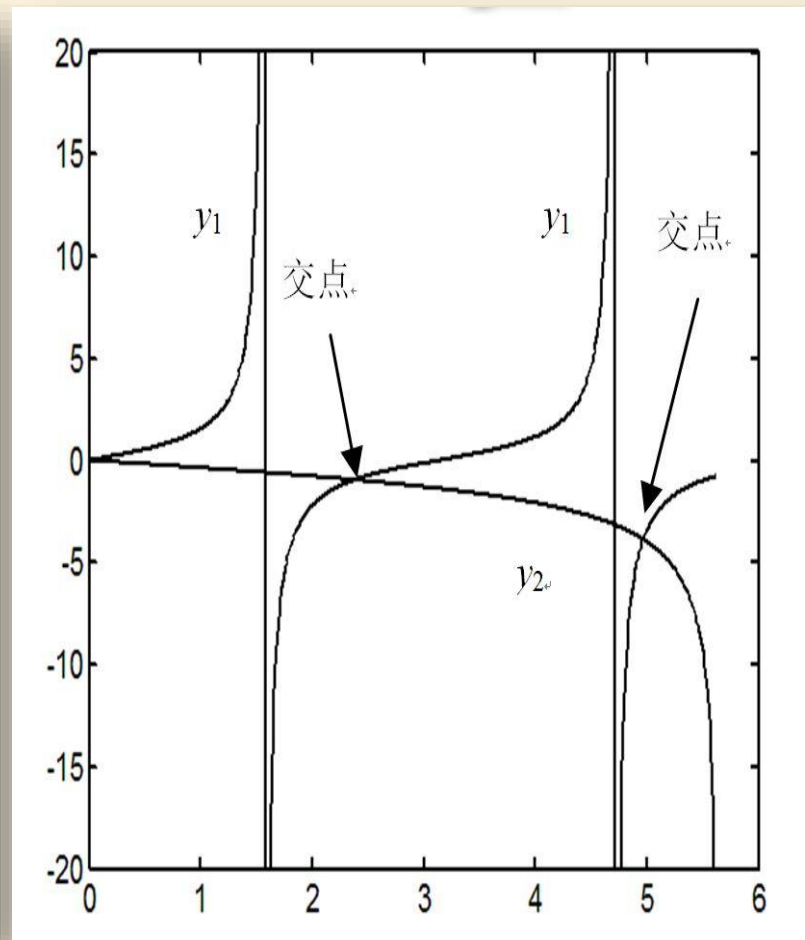
$$y_1 = \tan(y); y_2 = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}$$

渐近线方程

$$y_1 = \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi; y_2 = a$$

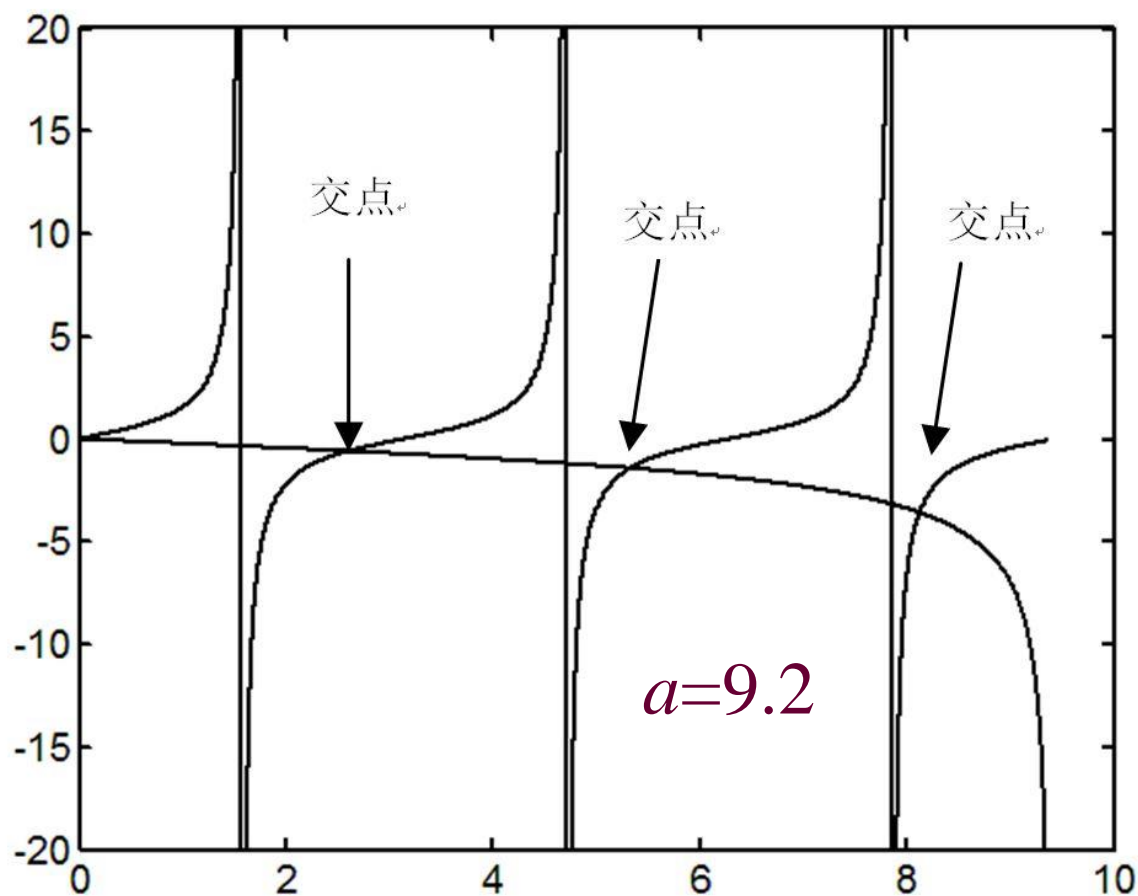


$a=3.7$



$a=5.6$

交点数与 $a$ 的大小有关。本征值只有有限个，不可能构成完备系



$$\textcircled{3} \lambda > a_1, a_2$$

$$X_1(z) = A \cosh\left(\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2} z\right) + B \sinh\left(\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2} z\right)$$

$$X_2(z) = C \exp\left(-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} z\right) + D \exp\left(\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} z\right)$$



$$X_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0; \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X_2(z) < \infty \Rightarrow D = 0$$



$$X_1(z) = B \sinh\left(\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2} z\right); \quad X_2(z) = C \exp\left(-\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} z\right)$$



$$X_1(h-0) = X_2(h+0); \quad X_1'(h-0) = X_2'(h+0)$$

$$B \sinh \left( \sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2} h \right) = C \exp \left( -\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} h \right)$$

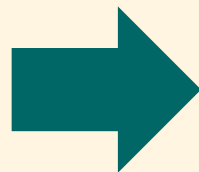
$$\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2} B \cosh \left( \sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2} h \right) = -\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} C \exp \left( -\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2} h \right)$$



$$\tanh \left( \sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2} h \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2}}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_2^2}}$$

$$y = h\sqrt{\lambda^2 - a_1^2}$$

$$a = h\sqrt{a_1^2 - a_2^2}$$



$$\tanh(y) = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + a^2}}$$

——无正实根，不存在本征解

## 本征函数系的完备性?

$$X_n(z) = \begin{cases} B_n \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda_n^2} z\right) & (0 < z < h) \\ B_n \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda_n^2} h\right) e^{\sqrt{\lambda_n^2 - a_2^2}(z-h)} & (h < z < \infty) \end{cases} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, M)$$

$$(a_2 < \lambda_n < a_1)$$

$$X(\lambda, z) \equiv \begin{cases} B \sin\left(\sqrt{a_1^2 - \lambda^2} z\right) & (0 < z < h) \\ C(B) e^{-i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} z} + D(B) e^{i\sqrt{a_2^2 - \lambda^2} z} & (h < z < \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$(0 < \lambda < a_2)$$



$$f(z) \cong \sum_{n=1}^M A_n X_n(z) + \int_0^{a_2} A(\lambda) X(\lambda, z) d\lambda$$

## 例2 量子力学：一维势井中的微观粒子

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + U(x) \right] \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

—— $E$ 为待求的能量本征值。势函数为

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} -U_0, & |x| \leq a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}; \quad (U_0 > 0)$$

边界条件

$$\psi(x)|_{x=\pm a+0} = \psi(x)|_{x=\pm a-0}$$

$$\psi'(x)|_{x=\pm a+0} = \psi'(x)|_{x=\pm a-0}$$

前一个：物理边界条件；后一个：数学边界条件

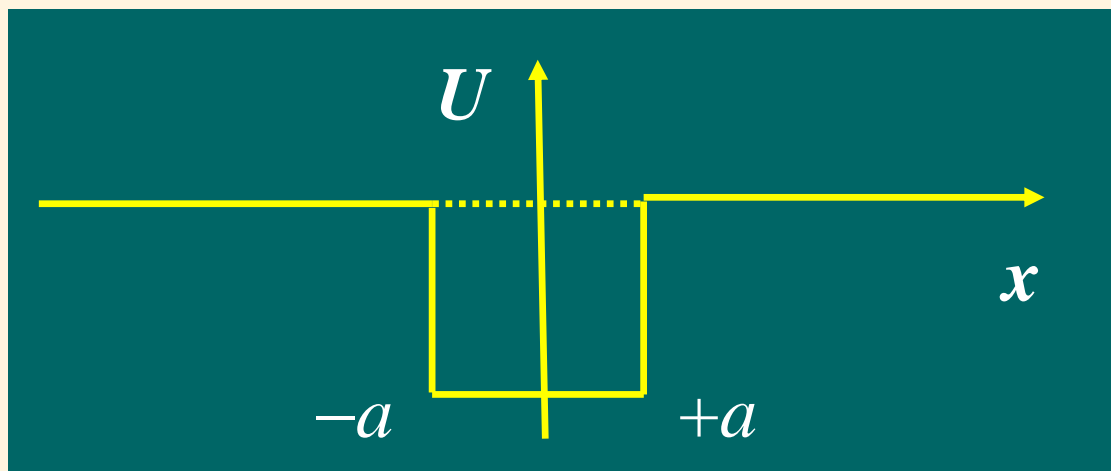


# ①本征值 $E>0$ (连续谱, 散射态)

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + (\beta^2 + k^2)\psi = 0, \quad |x| < a$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + k^2\psi = 0, \quad |x| > a$$

$$k^2 \equiv \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}; \beta^2 \equiv \frac{2mU_0}{\hbar^2}$$



$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} C \exp(ikx) + F \exp(-ikx), & -\infty < x < -a \\ A \sin(\sqrt{\beta^2 + k^2} x) + B \cos(\sqrt{\beta^2 + k^2} x), & |x| < a \\ D \exp(ikx) + G \exp(-ikx) & +a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

——由于存在6个待定系数，而仅仅只有4个方程，故此时 $k$ (也即 $E$ )是任意的，只要 $E > 0$ 。因此，本征值 $E$ (或者 $k$ )构成连续谱。

## ■ 井内对称解

$$\psi^c(k, x) = \begin{cases} C_c \exp[ik(x+a)] + F_c \exp[-ik(x+a)], & -\infty < x < -a \\ B_c \cos(\sqrt{\beta^2 + k^2} x), & |x| < a \\ D_c \exp[ik(x-a)] + G_c \exp[-ik(x-a)], & +a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

## ■ 井内反对称解

$$\psi^s(k, x) = \begin{cases} C_s \exp[ik(x+a)] + F_s \exp[-ik(x+a)], & -\infty < x < -a \\ B_s \sin(\sqrt{\beta^2 + k^2} x), & |x| < a \\ D_s \exp[ik(x-a)] + G_s \exp[-ik(x-a)], & +a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

## ②本征值 $E < 0$ (有限个分立谱, 局域态)

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \delta^2\psi = 0, \quad |x| < a; \quad \delta = \sqrt{2m(U_0 + E) / \hbar^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} - \alpha^2\psi = 0, \quad |x| > a; \quad \alpha = \sqrt{-2mE / \hbar^2}$$



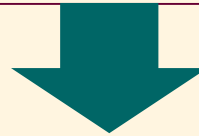
$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} A \exp(\alpha x) + F \exp(-\alpha x), & -\infty < x < -a \\ B \cos \delta x + C \sin \delta x, & |x| < a \\ D \exp(-\alpha x) + G \exp(\alpha x), & a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

## ■ 井内对称解

$$\psi^c(x) = \begin{cases} A_c \exp[\alpha(x+a)], & -\infty < x < -a \\ B_c \cos \delta x, & |x| < a \\ D_c \exp[-\alpha(x-a)], & a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$



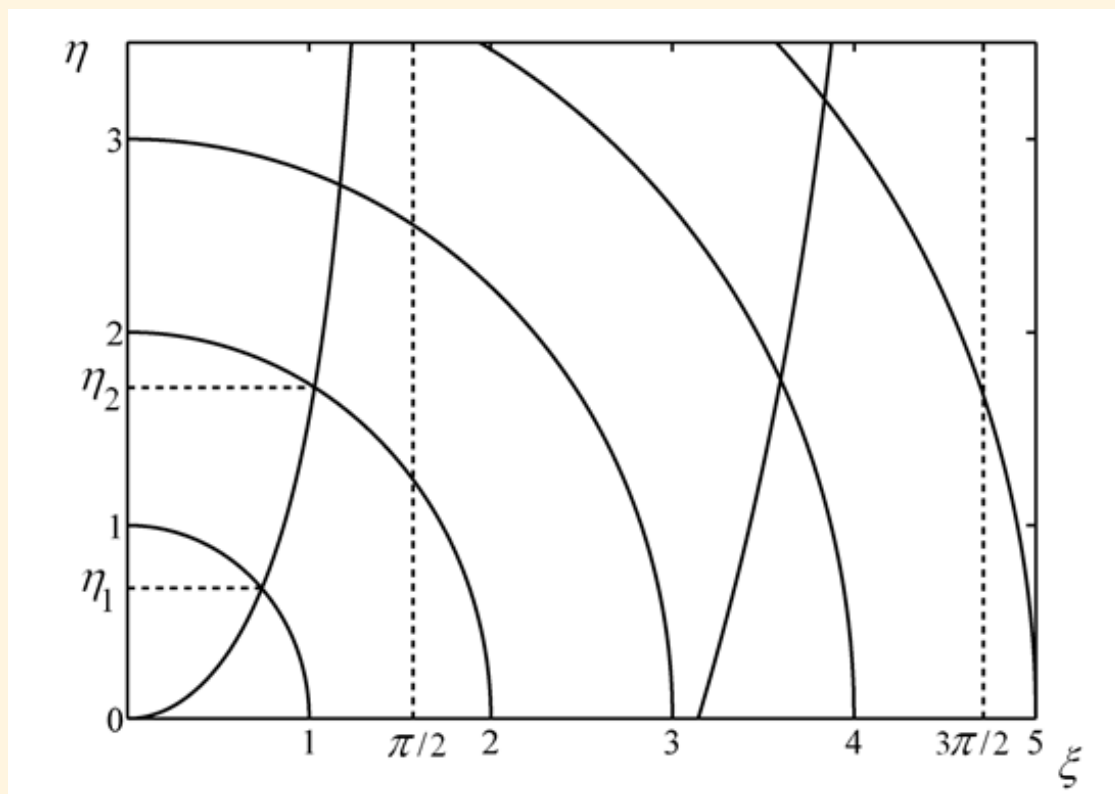
$$\delta \tan \delta a = \alpha; \quad \delta = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (U_0 + E)}, \quad \alpha = \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E}$$



$$\psi_v^c(x) = \begin{cases} B_c \cos \delta a \exp[\alpha(x+a)], & -\infty < x < -a \\ B_c \cos \delta x, & |x| < a \\ B_c \cos \delta a \exp[-\alpha(x-a)], & a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

## 本征方程的解

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \delta a \\ \eta &= \alpha a \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} U_0 a^2 \\ \eta = \xi \tan \xi \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_v^c = -\frac{\eta_v^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} \quad (v = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

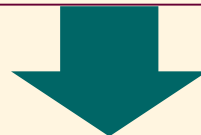


## ■ 井内反对称解

$$\psi^s(x) = \begin{cases} A_s \exp[\alpha(x+a)], & -\infty < x < -a \\ B_s \sin \delta x, & |x| < a \\ D_s \exp[-\alpha(x-a)], & a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$



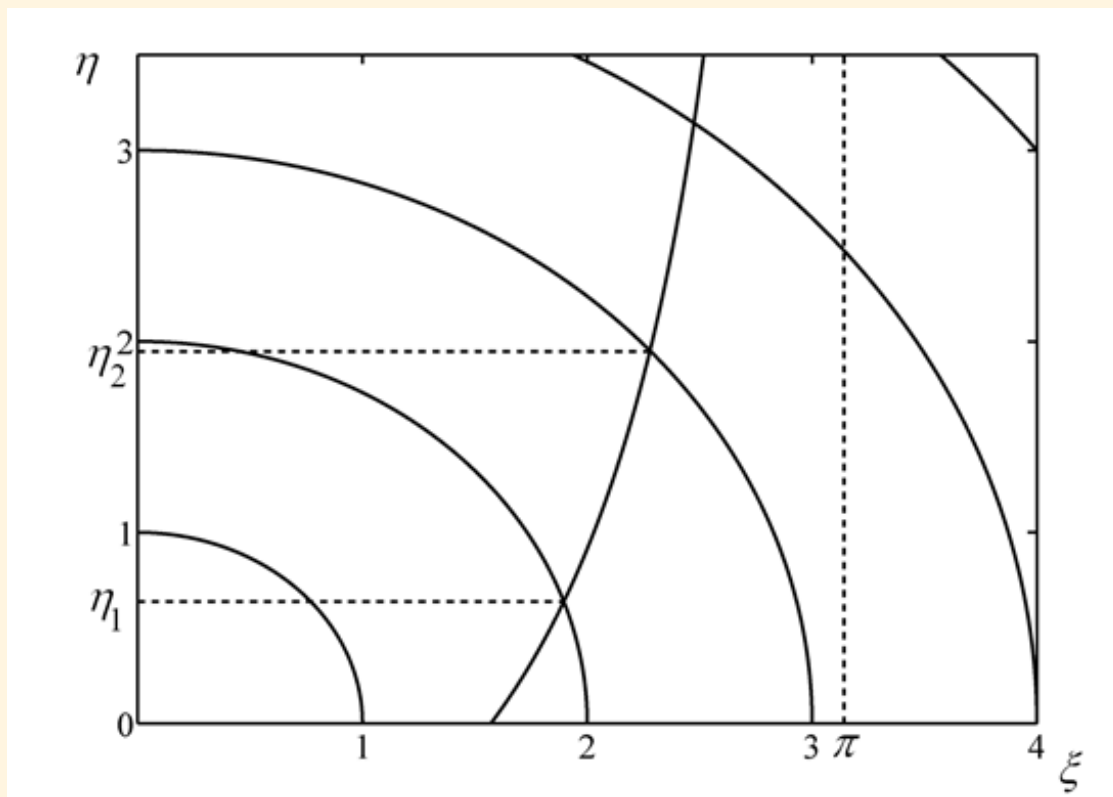
$$\alpha \tan \delta a + \delta = 0; \quad \delta = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (U_0 + E)}, \quad \alpha = \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E}$$



$$\psi_v^s(x) = \begin{cases} -B_s \sin \delta a \exp[\alpha(x+a)], & -\infty < x < -a \\ B_s \sin \delta x, & |x| < a \\ B_s \sin \delta a \exp[-\alpha(x-a)], & a < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

## 本征方程的解

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \delta a \\ \eta &= \alpha a \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} U_0 a^2 \\ \eta = -\xi \cot \xi \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} E_v^s &= -\frac{\eta_v^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} \\ (v &= 1, 2, \dots, M) \end{aligned}$$



## ■ 本征函数系的完备性?

### ■ 连续谱

$$\psi^c(k, x); \psi^s(k, x) \quad (E > 0; k \equiv \pm \sqrt{2mE / \hbar^2})$$

### ■ 分立谱

$$\psi_\nu^c(x) (\nu = 1, 2, \dots, N); \quad \psi_\nu^s(x) (\nu = 1, 2, \dots, M); \quad (E < 0)$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \cong & \sum_{\nu=1}^N A_\nu^c \psi_\nu^c(x) + \sum_{\nu=1}^M A_\nu^s \psi_\nu^s(x) \\ & + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^c(k) \psi^c(k, x) dk + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^s(k) \psi^s(k, x) dk \end{aligned}$$



## ■ 简单的Schrodinger方程的初值问题

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + U(x) \right] \psi(x, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(x, t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\psi(x, t) \big|_{t=0} = \psi_0(x)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) = & \sum_{\nu=1}^N A_{\nu}^c \psi_{\nu}^c(x) e^{-iE_{\nu}^c t / \hbar} + \sum_{\nu=1}^M A_{\nu}^s \psi_{\nu}^s(x) e^{-iE_{\nu}^s t / \hbar} \\ & + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^c(k) \psi^c(k, x) e^{-iEt / \hbar} dk \quad (E = k^2 \hbar^2 / 2m) \\ & + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^s(k) \psi^s(k, x) e^{-iEt / \hbar} dk \quad (E = k^2 \hbar^2 / 2m) \end{aligned}$$

## 9.4 正交多项式展开

### ■ 一般性质

$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\rho s^n) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

如果

- $F_1(x)$  是1阶多项式;
- $s(x)$  至多是  $x$  的2阶多项式;
- 在开区间  $(a, b)$ ,  $\rho(x) > 0$ , 可积, 并且满足

$$\rho(a)s(a) = \rho(b)s(b) = 0$$

则 $F_n(x)$  是 $n$ 阶多项式, 且带权 $\rho(x)$ 正交

$$\int_a^b F_n(x) F_m(x) \rho(x) dx = N_{nm}^2 \delta_{nm}$$

■  $F_1(x)$ 是1阶多项式

$$F_1(x) = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d}{dx} [\rho(x) s(x)] = C_0 + C_1 x$$

■  $s=\text{constant } C=1$ (不失一般性)

$$F_1(x) = \frac{\rho'(x)}{\rho(x)} = C_0 + C_1 x$$



$$\rho(x) = \exp \left( C_0 x + \frac{1}{2} C_1 x^2 \right)$$

- 在开区间  $(a,b)$ ,  $\rho(x)>0$ , 可积, 并且满足  
 $\rho(a)s(a) = \rho(b)s(b)=0$

$$\rho(a)s(a) = \exp\left(C_0 a + \frac{1}{2} C_1 a^2\right) = 0$$

$$\rho(b)s(b) = \exp\left(C_0 b + \frac{1}{2} C_1 b^2\right) = 0$$

$$(a,b) \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$C_1 < 0$$

$$\rho(x) = \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} |C_1| \left(x - \frac{C_0}{|C_1|}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{C_0^2}{|C_1|}\right]$$

$$= e^{C_0^2/2|C_1|} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} |C_1| \left(x - \frac{C_0}{|C_1|}\right)^2\right]$$

**注意到**

$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\rho s^n), \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

**$\rho(x)$ 系数可除去，并且通过适当的坐标变换**

$$\rho(x) = \exp(-y^2); \quad y = \sqrt{\frac{|C_1|}{2}} \left( x - \frac{C_0}{|C_1|} \right)$$



$$H_n(y) = (-1)^n \frac{1}{e^{-y^2}} \frac{d^n}{dy^n} e^{-y^2}$$

**——Hermite多项式**

■  $s=c+dx$

$$\frac{1}{\rho(x)s(x)} \frac{d}{dx} [\rho(x)s(x)] = \frac{C_0 + C_1x}{s(x)}$$



$$\rho(x)s(x) = A \exp \int \left( \frac{C_0 + C_1x}{c + dx} \right) dx$$



$$\rho(x)s(x) = A \exp \int \left( \frac{C_1}{d} + \frac{C_0 - C_1c/d}{c + dx} \right) dx$$

$$= (c + dx)^\alpha A \exp(\beta x)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(C_0 - C_1c/d)}{d}, \beta = \frac{C_1}{d}$$

- 在开区间  $(a,b)$ ,  $\rho(x)>0$ , 可积, 并且满足  
 $\rho(a)s(a) = \rho(b)s(b)=0$



$$\rho(a)s(a) = (c + da)^\alpha A \exp(\beta a) = 0$$

$$\rho(b)s(b) = (c + db)^\alpha A \exp(\beta b) = 0$$



$$c + da = 0 \Rightarrow a = -c / d, \alpha > 0$$

$$b \rightarrow \infty, \beta < 0$$



$$\rho(x) = (c + dx)^{\alpha-1} A \exp(-|\beta| x)$$

通过适当变换，可取 $d=1, c=0, |\beta|=1, a=0, b=\infty$

$$\rho(x) = x^\nu \exp(-x), \nu = \alpha - 1 > -1$$

$$s(x) = x$$



$$L_n^\nu(x) \sim \frac{1}{x^\nu \exp(-x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [x^{\nu+n} \exp(-x)]$$

——连带Laguerre多项式

$$L_n^0(x) = L_n(x) \sim \frac{1}{\exp(-x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [x^n \exp(-x)]$$

——Laguerre多项式



■  $s=c+dx+ex^2$

$$\rho(x)s(x) = A \exp \int \left( \frac{C_0 + C_1 x}{c + dx + ex^2} \right) dx$$

## Jacobi 多项式

$$P_n^{\mu,\nu}(x) \sim \frac{1}{(1+x)^\mu (1-x)^\nu} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} [(1+x)^\mu (1-x)^\nu (1-x^2)^n]$$

$$\rho(x) = (1+x)^\mu (1-x)^\nu; \quad s(x) = 1-x^2$$

$$\mu, \nu > -1; \quad (a, b) = (-1, +1)$$

## ■ $\mu=\nu=0$ Legendre 多项式

$$P_n(x) = P_n^{0,0}(x) \sim \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (1-x^2)^n; \quad \rho(x) = 1; \quad (a, b) = (-1, +1)$$

## ■ $\mu=\nu=1/2$ 第一类Chebyshev 多项式

$$C_n^{(1)} = P_n^{1/2,1/2}(x) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left[ \sqrt{1-x^2} (1-x^2)^n \right]$$

$$\rho(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}; (a,b) = (-1,+1)$$

—任意连续函数的多项式逼近中，最佳逼近

## ■ $\mu=\nu=-1/2$ 第二类Chebyshev 多项式

$$C_n^{(2)} = P_n^{-1/2,-1/2}(x) \sim \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2)^n \right]$$

$$\rho(x) = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}; (a,b) = (-1,+1)$$

## ■ 满足的微分方程

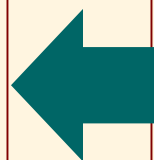
$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\rho s^n) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$



$$a(x) \frac{d^2 F_n(x)}{dx^2} + b(x) \frac{dF_n(x)}{dx} + c(x) F_n(x) + \lambda_n F_n(x) = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} a(x) &= a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 \\ b(x) &= b_1 x + b_0; c(x) = c_0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$



二阶方程存在多项式解的条件

写成S-L形式

$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left[ p(x) \frac{dF_n(x)}{dx} \right] = \lambda_n \rho(x) F_n(x)$$

$$p(x) = \exp \left[ \int \frac{b(x)}{a(x)} dx \right]; q(x) = -\frac{c(x)}{a(x)} \quad p(x) = 0$$

$$\rho(x) = \frac{p(x)}{a(x)}; \quad \lambda_n = n(a_2 n + b_1 - a_2) (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

## ■三个典型的多项式

①Legendre多项式——有限区域的正交多项式

②Laguerre多项式——半无限区域的正交多项式

③Hermite多项式——无限区域的正交多项式

——物理中最常见的，奇异S-L本征值问题的解。

## □Legendre 多项式展开

$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left[(1-x^2)\frac{d\varphi}{dx}\right] = \lambda\varphi, \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

$$\varphi(\pm 1) < \infty$$

本征函数为Legendre多项式, 归一化的本征函数

$$\varphi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{2}} P_n(x); \lambda_n = n(n+1), \quad (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots)$$

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

对任一函数 $f(x) \in L^2[-1,1]$ 平方可积

$$\int_{-1}^1 f^2(x) dx < \infty$$

总可展成Legendre级数

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2n+1}{2} \right) (P_n, f) P_n(x)$$

□ Hermite多项式展开

$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left( e^{-x^2} \frac{dH_n}{dx} \right) = \lambda_n e^{-x^2} H_n, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$H_n(\pm\infty) < \infty$$

本征函数为Hermite多项式, 归一化的本征函数

$$\varphi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!}} H_n(x), \lambda_n = 2n \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

■ 前几个Hermite多项式

$$H_0(x) = 1; \quad H_1(x) = 2x$$

$$H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2; \quad H_3(x) = 8x^3 - 12x$$

Fourier  
积分算  
子的本  
征函数

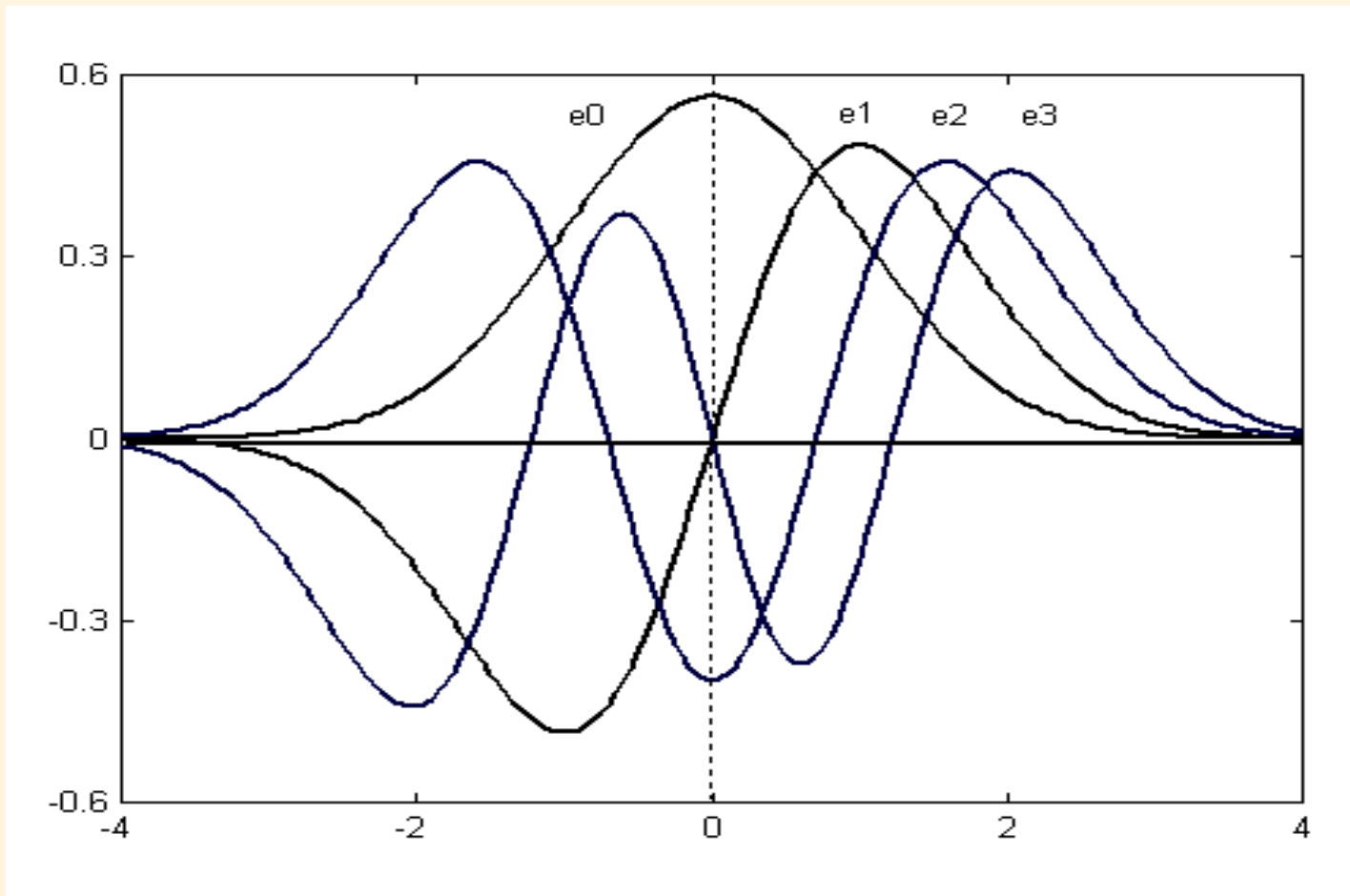
对任一带权平方可积函数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-x^2) |f(x)|^2 dx < \infty$$

可展成广义Fourier级数

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\varphi_n, f) \varphi_n(x)$$

# ■ Hermite多项式图像 $e_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-x^2/2} H_n(x)$





## □Laguerre多项式展开

$$-\frac{d}{dx} \left( x e^{-x} \frac{dL_n}{dx} \right) = \lambda_n e^{-x} L_n, x \in (0, \infty)$$

$$L_n(\infty) < \infty$$

本征函数为Laguerre 多项式, 归一化的本征函数

$$\varphi_n(x) = L_n(x); \lambda_n = n, (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$L_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{e^{-x}} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x})$$

对任一带权平方可积函数

$$\int_0^\infty \exp(-x) |f(x)|^2 dx < \infty$$

## 可展成广义Fourier级数

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\varphi_n, f) \varphi_n(x)$$

### ■前几个Laguerre多项式

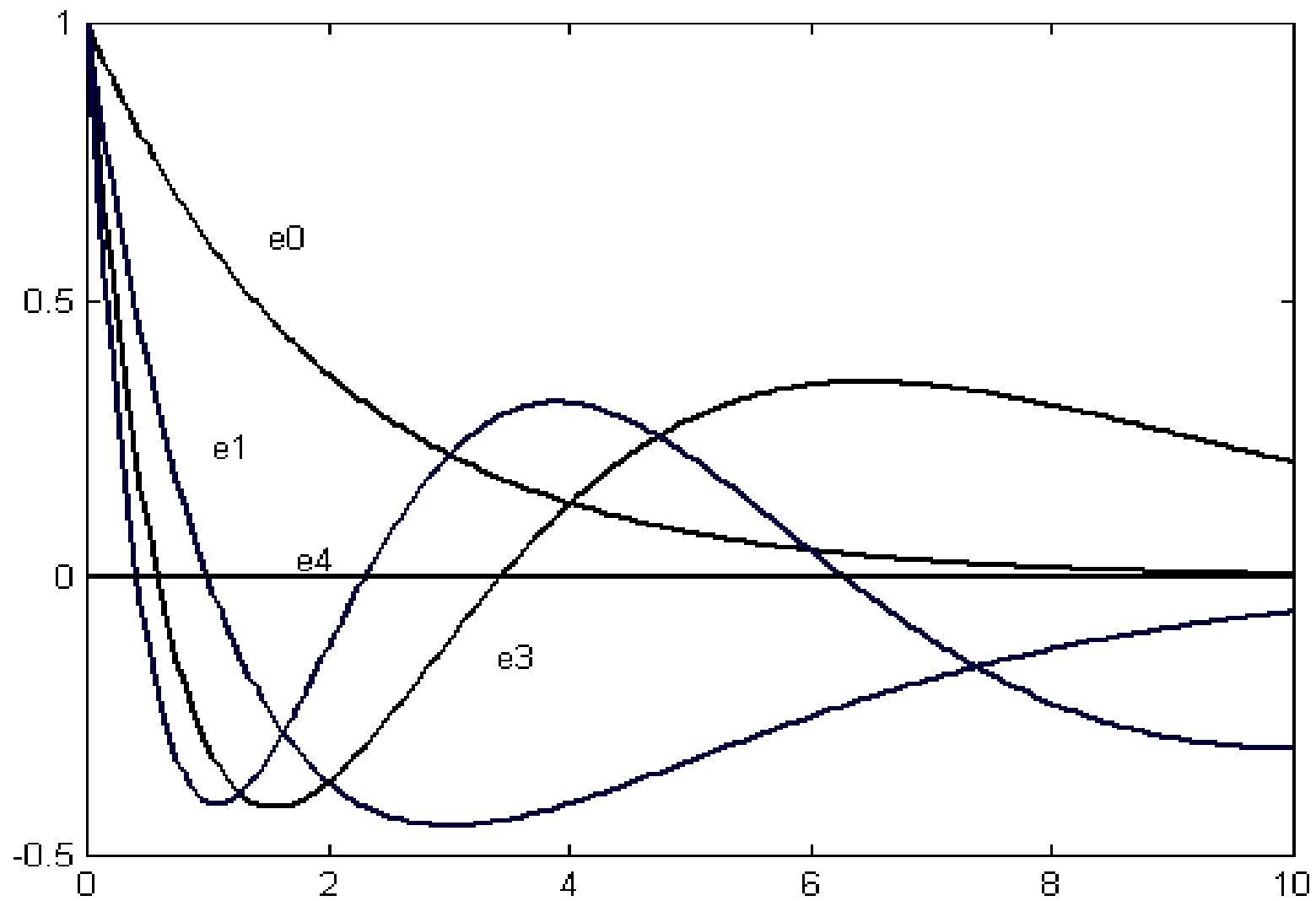
$$L_0(x) = 1; \quad L_1(x) = 1 - x$$

$$L_2(x) = 1 - 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$L_3(x) = 1 - 3x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

### ■Laguerre 多项式图像

$$e_n(x) = e^{-x/2} L_n(x)$$



## 9.5 一般Hermite算子的本征值问题

### ■ 函数空间 $L^2[G]$

定义在空间区域 $G$ 上的全部平方可积函数 $f(\mathbf{r})$ 组成的函数空间

$$\int_G |f(\mathbf{r})|^2 d^3\mathbf{r} < \infty$$

### ■ $L^2[G]$ 的内积——可以讨论二个函数的“角度”

二个函数的内积定义为

$$(u, v) \equiv \int_G u^*(\mathbf{r})v(\mathbf{r})d^3\mathbf{r}$$

或者

$$(u, v) \equiv \int_G \rho(\mathbf{r})u^*(\mathbf{r})v(\mathbf{r})d^3\mathbf{r}$$

权函数  
 $\rho(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0$

■ 函数正交性，如果

$$(u, v) \equiv \int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) u^*(\mathbf{r}) v(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} = 0$$

■  $L^2[G]$ 的函数的模——可以讨论函数的“长度”

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{(u, u)} \equiv \sqrt{\int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) |u(\mathbf{r})|^2 d^3\mathbf{r}}$$

■ 函数归一化，如果

$$\|u\|^2 \equiv \int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) |u(\mathbf{r})|^2 d^3\mathbf{r} = 1$$

一般取  $u(\mathbf{r}) \Rightarrow u(\mathbf{r}) / \|u\|$  可使平方可积函数归一化。

■ 零函数，如果

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{\int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) |u(\mathbf{r})|^2 d^3\mathbf{r}} = 0$$

则称 $u(\mathbf{r})$ 为零函数！—零函数并不意味着 $u(\mathbf{r})$ 恒为零，不排除零测度点的变化。

■  $L^2[G]$ 的度量—可以讨论二个函数的“距离”

$L^2[G]$ 的任意二个函数的度量为

$$d \equiv \|u - v\| = \sqrt{\int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) |u(\mathbf{r}) - v(\mathbf{r})|^2 d^3\mathbf{r}}$$

如果 $d=0$ ,  $u(\mathbf{r}) \approx v(\mathbf{r})$ , 即几乎处处相等。

## ■ 函数系列的完备性— $L^2[G]$ 上的函数系列

$$\{u_i(\mathbf{r})\} \quad (i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

称为完备系，如果对 $L^2[G]$ 上的任意函数 $f(\mathbf{r})$ ，在均方平均收敛的意义上

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_G \left| f(\mathbf{r}) - \sum_{i=0}^N f_i u_i(\mathbf{r}) \right|^2 \rho(\mathbf{r}) d^3 \mathbf{r} = 0$$

即任意平方可积函数 $f(\mathbf{r})$ 可展开成广义Fourier级数

$$f(\mathbf{r}) \approx \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i u_i(\mathbf{r})$$

## ■ 共轭算子

$L^2[G]$  空间上的线性算子(包括微分算子和积分算子)的共轭算子定义

$$(L\psi_1, \psi_2) = (\psi_1, L^+\psi_2)$$

或者

$$(\psi_1, L\psi_2) = (L^+\psi_1, \psi_2)$$

上式可写成

$$\int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) [L\psi_1(\mathbf{r})]^* \psi_2(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} = \int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) \psi_1^*(\mathbf{r}) L^+\psi_2(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r}$$

或者

$$\int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) \psi_1^*(\mathbf{r}) L\psi_2(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} = \int_G \rho(\mathbf{r}) [L^+\psi_1^*(\mathbf{r})] \psi_2(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r}$$



## ■ Hermite对称算子

如果 $H=H^+$ 则称为自厄算子或者Hermite对称算子, 有关系式

$$(H\psi_1, \psi_2) = (\psi_1, H\psi_2)$$



$$\int_G (H\psi_1)^* \psi_2 d^3r = \int_G \psi_1^* H\psi_2 d^3r$$

## ■ Hermite对称算子的本征值问题

$$H\psi = \lambda\psi$$

——求上述方程的非零解, 以及非零解存在的条件

## ■ Hermite对称算子的三个基本性质

- ① Hermite算子的本征值必是实数，且本征值是分立的；
- ② 对应于不同本征值的本征函数相互正交：

$$\int_G \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} = \delta_{ij}$$

- ③ 设Hermite对称算子 $H$ 的本征值可数

$$\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n \cdots$$

相应的本征函数系正交归一。如果：(1)最小本征值有限；(2)最大本征值无限。则本征函数系构成 $L^2[G]$ 上的完备系，对 $L^2[G]$ 上的任意函数 $f(r)$ ,

## 可展开成广义Fourier级数

$$f(\mathbf{r}) \cong \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \varphi_n(\mathbf{r})$$

其中, 广义Fourier系数为

$$a_n \equiv (\varphi_n, f) = \int_G \varphi_n^*(\mathbf{r}) f(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r}$$

(证明: 忽略, 与Sturm-Liouville本征值问题类似)

### ■ 简并问题

- 定义: 对应于一个本征值, 有二个以上的线性无关的本征函数, 称这个本征值是简并的

■ 二阶常微分方程：一个本征值至多两个线性无关的本征函数——Sturm-Liouville型本征值问题是非简并的

■ 偏微分方程：一个本征值有多个线性无关的本征函数

——产生简并的物理原因：空间的对称性。对称性越高，简并度越高——如球、正方体区域。

## ■ 正算子

如果对一切 $H$ 作用的函数 $\psi$ 均有

$$\frac{(\psi, H\psi)}{\|\psi\|^2} > 0$$

则算子 $H$ 称为**正算子**。其物理意义：量子力学中能量本征值大于零(或者小于零)；经典波(声波或电磁波)本征振动频率大于零。

例1 Laplace算子 $H=-\nabla^2$ ，在 $G$ 内， $\varphi \in C^2$ ；在 $\partial G$ 上， $\varphi \in C^1$ ，并且满足边界条件

$$\left( \alpha \varphi + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_{\partial G} = 0$$

■ Hermite 对称算子 由Green公式

$$\int_G (\varphi_1^* \nabla^2 \varphi_2 - \varphi_2 \nabla^2 \varphi_1^*) d\tau = \iint_{\partial G} \left( \varphi_1^* \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} - \varphi_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_1^*}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

另一方面(要求系数是实的)

$$\left( \alpha \varphi_1^* + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi_1^*}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_{\partial G} = 0; \left( \alpha \varphi_2 + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_{\partial G} = 0$$

$$\left( \varphi_1^* \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} - \varphi_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_1^*}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_{\partial G} \equiv 0$$

$\alpha, \beta$ 存在非零解的条件

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi_1, \mathbf{H} \varphi_2) &= \int_G \varphi_1^* \nabla^2 \varphi_2 \, d\tau = \int_G \varphi_2 \nabla^2 \varphi_1^* \, d\tau \\ &= (\mathbf{H} \varphi_1, \varphi_2) \end{aligned}$$

因此, Laplace算子在边界条件下

$$\left( \alpha \varphi + \beta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_{\partial G} = 0$$

是Hermite对称算子(要求系数是实的)

例2 证明Laplace算子 $H=-\nabla^2$ 的本征函数在第一或者第二类边界条件下满足正交关系

$$\int_G \nabla \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} = \lambda_i \delta_{ij}$$

利用矢量运算关系

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) &= \nabla \cdot [\varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \varphi_i(\mathbf{r})] - \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \\ &= \nabla \cdot [\varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \varphi_i(\mathbf{r})] + \lambda_i \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) \nabla^2 \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \end{aligned}$$

## 等式作二边体积分

$$\begin{aligned}\int_G \nabla \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} &= \int_G \nabla \cdot [\varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \varphi_i(\mathbf{r})] d^3\mathbf{r} + \lambda_i \int_G \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} \\ &= \iint_{\partial G} \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial \varphi_i(\mathbf{r})}{\partial n} dS + \lambda_i \int_G \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_j^*(\mathbf{r}) d^3\mathbf{r} = \lambda_i \delta_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

## ■ 正算子

$$(\varphi, H\varphi) = -\int_G \varphi \nabla^2 \varphi d\tau = \int_G |\nabla \varphi|^2 d\tau - \iint_{\partial G} \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} dS$$

利用边界条件得到

$$(\varphi, H\varphi) = \int_G |\nabla \varphi|^2 d\tau + \begin{cases} \iint_{\partial G} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} |\varphi|^2 dS, & \beta \neq 0 \\ \iint_{\partial G} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right|^2 dS, & \alpha \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



如果 $\alpha/\beta \geq 0$ 或 $\alpha/\beta \geq 0$ , 则  $(\varphi, H\varphi) > 0$  , Laplace算子是正算子

### 例3 三维S-L算子

$$H = -\nabla \cdot [p(\mathbf{r})\nabla] + q(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\left[ \alpha(\mathbf{r})\phi(\mathbf{r}) + \beta(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial \phi(\mathbf{r})}{\partial n} \right] \Big|_{\partial G} = 0; p(\mathbf{r}) > 0, q(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0$$

$$\alpha(\mathbf{r}) / \beta(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0; \beta(\mathbf{r}) / \alpha(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0$$

### 广义Green公式

$$\int_G (\phi_1^* H \phi_2 - \phi_2 H \phi_1^*) d\tau = \iint_{\partial G} p(\mathbf{r}) \left( \phi_2 \frac{\partial \phi_1^*}{\partial n} - \phi_1^* \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

**证明： 由矢量恒等式**

$$\phi_1^* \nabla \cdot (p \nabla \phi_2) = \nabla \cdot (p \phi_1^* \nabla \phi_2) - p (\nabla \phi_1^*) \cdot (\nabla \phi_2)$$

$$\phi_2 \nabla \cdot (p \nabla \phi_1^*) = \nabla \cdot (p \phi_2 \nabla \phi_1^*) - p (\nabla \phi_2) \cdot (\nabla \phi_1^*)$$

**二式相减**

$$\phi_1^* \nabla \cdot [p(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \phi_2] - \phi_2 \nabla \cdot [p(\mathbf{r}) \nabla \phi_1^*]$$

$$= \nabla \cdot [p(\mathbf{r}) (\phi_1^* \nabla \phi_2 - \phi_2 \nabla \phi_1^*)]$$

$$\int_G (\phi_1^* \mathbf{H} \phi_2 - \phi_2 \mathbf{H} \phi_1^*) d\tau = - \int_G \nabla \cdot [p(\mathbf{r}) (\phi_1^* \nabla \phi_2 - \phi_2 \nabla \phi_1^*)] d\tau$$

$$= - \iint_{\partial G} p(\mathbf{r}) (\phi_1^* \nabla \phi_2 - \phi_2 \nabla \phi_1^*) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{\partial G} p(\mathbf{r}) \left( \phi_2 \frac{\partial \phi_1^*}{\partial n} - \phi_1^* \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial n} \right) dS$$

■ Hermite对称性 如果： $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 是实的

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha\phi_2 + \beta \frac{\partial\phi_2}{\partial n} &= 0 \\ \alpha\phi_1^* + \beta \frac{\partial\phi_1^*}{\partial n} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left( \phi_2 \frac{\partial\phi_1^*}{\partial n} - \phi_1^* \frac{\partial\phi_2}{\partial n} \right)_{\partial G} = 0$$

$$\int_G \phi_1^* \mathbf{H} \phi_2 d\tau = \int_G (\mathbf{H} \phi_1^*) \phi_2 d\tau$$

——故 $H$ 是Hermite对称算子

■ 正算子 注意到条件

$$p(\mathbf{r}) > 0, q(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0$$

$$\alpha(\mathbf{r}) / \beta(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0; \beta(\mathbf{r}) / \alpha(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_G (\phi^* \mathbf{H} \phi) d\tau &= \int_G \phi^* [-\nabla \cdot (p \nabla \phi) + q \phi] d\tau \\
&= -\int_G [\nabla \cdot (p \phi^* \nabla \phi) - p |\nabla \phi|^2] d\tau + \int_G q |\phi|^2 d\tau \\
&= \int_G (p |\nabla \phi|^2 + q |\phi|^2) d\tau - \iint_{\partial G} p \phi^* \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} dS \\
&= \int_G (p |\nabla \phi|^2 + q |\phi|^2) d\tau + \begin{cases} \iint_{\partial G} \frac{\alpha}{\beta} p |\phi|^2 dS, & \beta \neq 0 \\ \iint_{\partial G} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} p \left| \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \right|^2 dS, & \alpha \neq 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

——故 $H$ 是正的Hermite对称算子

## 例4 矩形域上二维Laplace算子的本征值问题

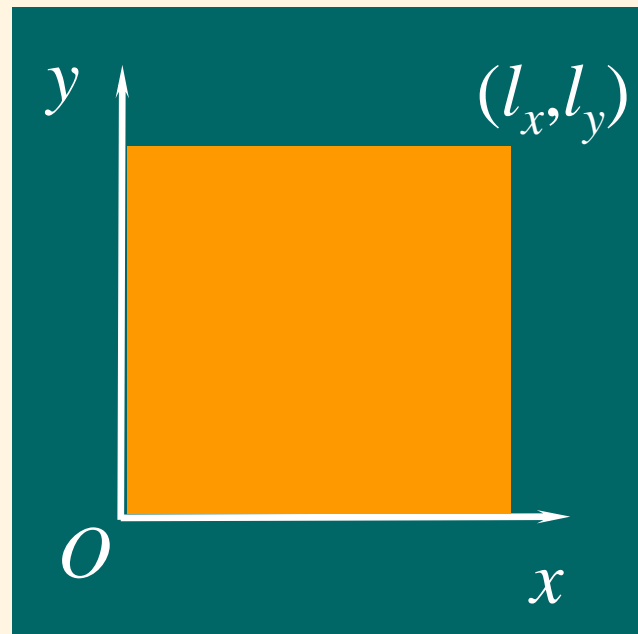
$$-\left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2}\right) = \lambda \phi(x, y) \in G$$

$$\phi(x, y)|_{\partial G} = 0$$

解

$$\lambda_{n,m} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{n\pi}{l_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{l_y}\right)^2}$$

$$\phi_{nm}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{l_x l_y}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l_x} x \sin \frac{m\pi}{l_y} y$$



■ 简并情况 假定 $l_x=3l_y=l$ ,

$$\lambda_{n,m} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3m\pi}{l}\right)^2}$$

$$\lambda_{6,1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{6\pi}{l}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3\pi}{l}\right)^2} = \lambda_{3,2}$$

$$\phi_{61}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{l_x l_y}} \sin \frac{6\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{3\pi}{l} y$$

$$\phi_{32}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{l_x l_y}} \sin \frac{3\pi}{l} x \sin \frac{6\pi}{l} y$$

- 当 $l_x/l_y$  = 有理数时，发生简并；
- 当 $l_x/l_y$  = 无理数时，简并消失。

← 同一本征值对应二个不同本征函数：二度简并

## 第8章 小 结

### ■讨论本征值问题的意义？

本征值：可观察性—经典波动，量子力学

本征函数：数学上的性质—完备性

### ■正则的S-L本征值和本征函数的基本性质

1. 本征值是实数且非负
2. 本征函数系构成正交、归一的完备系
3. 本征值构成无限、可数的分立谱
4. 本征值非简并
5. 本征函数零点分布性质

## ■一般Hermite对称算子的基本性质

- 1.本征值是实数且非负
- 2.本征函数系构成正交、归一的完备系
- 3.本征值构成无限、可数的分立谱

## ■算子谱与空间的关系

### ■离散谱——封闭空间

$$f(\mathbf{r}) \cong \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \varphi_n(\mathbf{r}) \quad \leftarrow H \varphi_n = \lambda_n \varphi_n$$

### ■连续谱——开空间



$$f(\mathbf{r}) \cong \int f(\lambda) \varphi(\lambda, \mathbf{r}) d\lambda \quad \leftarrow H\varphi = \lambda\varphi$$

■混合谱（离散谱+连续谱）——非均匀开空间

$$f(\mathbf{r}) \cong \sum_{n=0}^M f_n \varphi_n(\mathbf{r}) + \int f(\lambda) \varphi(\lambda, \mathbf{r}) d\lambda$$

$$H\varphi_n = \lambda_n \varphi_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, M)$$

$$H\varphi = \lambda\varphi$$

■离散谱+连续谱——某个正交方向开空间

$$f(\mathbf{r}) \cong \sum_{n=0}^M \int f_n(\lambda) \varphi_n(\lambda, \mathbf{r}) d\lambda$$

## ■三个典型正交多项式

### □Legendre 多项式——有限区域 $[a,b]$

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$$

### □Laguerre多项式——半无限区域 $(0,\infty)$

$$L_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{e^{-x}} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n e^{-x})$$

### □Hermite多项式展开

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

## ■ 本征矢量和本征值的几何意义

$$f(\mathbf{r}) \cong c_1 \varphi_1(\mathbf{r}) + c_2 \varphi_2(\mathbf{r}) + c_3 \varphi_3(\mathbf{r}) + \dots + \dots$$



$$\begin{aligned} Hf(\mathbf{r}) &\cong c_1 H \varphi_1(\mathbf{r}) + c_2 H \varphi_2(\mathbf{r}) + c_3 H \varphi_3(\mathbf{r}) + \dots + \dots \\ &= c_1 \lambda_1 \varphi_1(\mathbf{r}) + c_2 \lambda_2 \varphi_2(\mathbf{r}) + c_3 \lambda_3 \varphi_3(\mathbf{r}) + \dots + \dots \end{aligned}$$



$$H^n f(\mathbf{r}) \cong c_1 \lambda_1^n \varphi_1(\mathbf{r}) + c_2 \lambda_2^n \varphi_2(\mathbf{r}) + c_3 \lambda_3^n \varphi_3(\mathbf{r}) + \dots + \dots$$

- ① 基(函数)方向的“扩张”或者“收缩”，然后叠加，形成新的矢量；
- ② 微分或积分运算简化成代数运算。