《数学物理方法(下)》第九章《球函数》

1. 证明:

(a)
$$P_{2k}(0) = (-1)^k \frac{(2k)!}{2^{2k}(k!)^2} = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2}{B(k+1,-1/2)}, \quad P_{2k+1}(0) = 0;$$

(b) $P'_{2k}(0) = 0, \quad P'_{2k+1}(0) = (-1)^k \frac{(2k+1)!}{2^{2k}(k!)^2} = (-1)^k \frac{2}{B(k+1,1/2)};$

(c) $P'_k(1) = \frac{1}{2}k(k+1), \quad P'_k(-1) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2}k(k+1),$ $P''_k(1) = \frac{1}{9}(k-1)k(k+1)(k+2).$

2. 利用罗巨格公式证明

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (1+x)^k P_l(x) dx = \frac{2^{k+1} (k!)^2}{(k-l)!(k+l+1)!}, \quad k \ge l.$$

若k < l时又如何?

3. 从勒让德多项式的生成函数出发,选择证明下列中的两题:

(a)

$$P_l(-x) = (-1)^l P_l(x);$$

(b)

$$P_l(-\frac{1}{2}) = \sum_{k=0}^{2l} P_k(-\frac{1}{2}) P_{2l-k}(\frac{1}{2});$$

(c) $P_l(\cos 2\theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{2l} (-1)^k P_k(\cos \theta) P_{2l-k}(\cos \theta);$

(d)

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

4. 计算下列积分, 选做两题:

(a)

$$\int_0^1 P_k(x) P_l(x) \mathrm{d}x;$$

(b)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x P_k(x) P_{k+1}(x) \mathrm{d}x;$$

(c)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} P_{k}(x) P_{k+2}(x) \mathrm{d}x;$$

(d)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[x P_k(x) \right]^2 \mathrm{d}x.$$

5. 将下列函数按勒让德多项式展开,选做一题:

(a)

$$f(x) = x^2;$$

(b)

$$f(x) = |x|;$$

(c)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -1 \le x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \le x \le 1; \end{cases}$$

(d)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}.$$

6. 求解下列定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = 0, & a < r < b, \\ u|_{r=a} = u_0, & u|_{r=b} = u_0 \cos^2 \theta. \end{cases}$$

- 7. 设有一半径为a的导体半球,球面温度为 1° C,底面温度为 0° C,求半球内的稳定温度分布。
- 8. 将下列函数按球谐函数 $Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)$ 展开:
 - (1) $\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi$; (2) $(1 + 3\cos \theta)\sin \theta \cos \varphi$.