

1. 三种典型方程的表示及初始条件, 边界条件的提法

一维波动方程: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

一维热传导方程: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

二维拉普拉斯方程: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$

初始条件:

弦振动: 弦在开始时刻的位移及速度
热传导: 开始时刻物体温度的分布状况

eg. $\begin{cases} u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$

eg. $u(x, t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x)$

边界条件:

(以弦振动为例)

第一类边界条件: 固定端 $u|_{x=a} = 0$ 或 $u(a, t) = 0$

第二类边界条件: 自由端 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=a} = 0$ 或 $u_x(a, t) = 0$

第三类边界条件: 弹性一端 $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma u)|_{x=a} = 0$. $\sigma = k/T$
(不相合解, 合与不合) P_{30} (2.14)

2. 二阶线性偏微分方程的一般表示, 课本里出现的有关二阶线性常微分方程的解法, 理解并会使用叠加原理.

二阶线性常微分方程

$y'' + py' + qy = 0$ (齐次)

$\begin{cases} \text{若 } p^2 - 4q > 0 \text{ 则有两不相等实根 } k_1, k_2 \\ \text{若 } p^2 - 4q = 0 \text{ 则有两相等实根 } k \\ \text{若 } p^2 - 4q < 0 \text{ 则有一对共轭复根} \\ k = \alpha + i\beta, \bar{k} = \alpha - i\beta \end{cases}$

通解: $y = C_1 e^{k_1 x} + C_2 e^{k_2 x}$

通解: $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{kx}$

通解: $y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

叠加原理: 当偏微分方程是线性齐次的, 边界条件也是齐次的时.

可先求其通解, 再利用叠加原理将它们线性组合使满足初始条件.



3. 会熟练地用分离变量法求解偏微分方程的定解问题(包括各种齐次边界条件, 验证值
 的讨论和特征方程的求解, 掌握特征函数系正交性, 掌握将函数按特征函数系展开, 求
 有完整求解过程)。

有界弦的自由振动 (两端固定)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \quad ① \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0, t > 0 \quad ② \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x), 0 \leq x \leq l \quad ③ \end{cases}$$

解: 令 $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$ 变量分离

对于①, 有 $X(x)T''(t) = a^2 X''(x)T(t)$

$$\therefore \frac{X'(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{X'(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = -\lambda$$

$$\text{可得 } \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \quad ④ \\ T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0 \quad ⑤ \end{cases}$$

对于②: $u(x, t) = X(x)T(t)$,

$$u|_{x=0} = 0, u|_{x=l} = 0$$

$$\therefore X(0)T(t) = 0, X(l)T(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore T(t) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

$$\text{由④得 } \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

特征值的讨论: 有解?

① 设 $\lambda < 0$, 此时通解为 $X(x) = Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda}x}$

$$\therefore X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

$$\therefore A = B = 0 \text{ 即 } X(x) \equiv 0$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \equiv 0$$

$\therefore \lambda < 0$ 时不成立。

② 设 $\lambda = 0$, 此时通解为 $X(x) = Ax + B$

$$\therefore X(0) = X(l) = 0$$

$$\therefore A = B = 0 \text{ 即 } X(x) \equiv 0$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \equiv 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = 0$ 时不成立。

并令 $\lambda = \lambda^2$

③ 设 $\lambda > 0$, 此时通解为 $X(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$ 并令 $\lambda = \lambda^2$

(一端固定另一端开放)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & 0 < x < l, t > 0 \quad ①' \\ u|_{x=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{x=l} = 0 & t > 0 \quad ②' \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & 0 \leq x \leq l \quad ③' \end{cases}$$

与左边相同

对于②': $X(0)T(t) = 0, X'(l)T(t) = 0$

$$\therefore T(t) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore X(0) = X'(l) = 0$$

$$\text{由④得 } \begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X'(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

① 设 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 有 $X(x) = Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda}x} + Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda}x}$

$$\begin{cases} X(0) = A + B = 0 \\ X'(l) = \sqrt{\lambda} \cdot Ae^{\sqrt{\lambda}l} - \sqrt{\lambda} \cdot Be^{-\sqrt{\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A = B = 0 \text{ 即 } X(x) \equiv 0$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) \equiv 0$$

$\therefore \lambda < 0$ 时不成立。

② 设 $\lambda = 0$, 有 $X(x) = Ax + B$

$$\begin{cases} X(0) = B = 0 \\ X'(l) = A = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore X(x) \equiv 0$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) \equiv 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = 0$ 时不成立。

③ 设 $\lambda > 0$, 有 $X(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$ 并令 $\lambda = \lambda^2$



$$\begin{cases} X(0) = A = 0 \\ X(l) = B \sin \beta l = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore B \neq 0 \text{ (否则 } X(x) \equiv 0)$$

$$\therefore \sin \beta l = 0$$

$$\sin \rightarrow \text{从 } 0 \text{ 开始}$$

$$\beta = \frac{n\pi}{l} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}, \quad X_n(x) = B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\text{对于 } T_n''(t) + \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} T_n(t) = 0$$

$$\text{通解: } T_n(t) = C_n' \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + D_n' \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(t)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_n' \cos \frac{n\pi a}{l} t + D_n' \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\text{其中 } C_n = C_n' \cdot B_n, \quad D_n = D_n' \cdot B_n$$

根据初始条件②

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0)|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \cdot \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ D_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(0) = A = 0 \\ X(l) = B \cos \beta l = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore B \neq 0 \text{ (否则 } X(x) \equiv 0)$$

$$\therefore \cos \beta l = 0$$

$$\cos \rightarrow \text{从 } 1 \text{ 开始}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2n+1}{2l} \pi \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{4l^2}$$

$$\text{对于 } T_n''(t) + \frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{4l^2} T_n(t) = 0$$

$$\text{通解: } T_n(t) = C_n' \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t + D_n' \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n(x) T_n(t)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (C_n' \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t + D_n' \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi a}{2l} t) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l}$$

利用

$$\begin{cases} C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} dx \\ D_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{2l} dx \end{cases}$$



傅里叶级数按特正函数系展开. 例题

e.g. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \varphi(x)$ [将 $\varphi(x)$ 按特正函数系 $\{\sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}\}$ 展开].

$$\int_0^l \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \int_0^l \varphi(x) \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{l}{2} & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_n \cdot \frac{l}{2} = \int_0^l \varphi(x) \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad \text{即} \quad C_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx.$$



1. 熟练掌握具有各种非齐次边界条件的非齐次方程的未知函数代换法, 掌握将非齐次方程和非齐次边界条件同时齐次化的情形.

非齐次方程齐次化.

有题

$$\text{eg. } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1} = 0 & t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

设解为 $U(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x, t)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ V|_{x=0} = V|_{x=1} = 0 & t > 0 \\ V|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

与

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ W|_{x=0} = W|_{x=1} = 0 & t > 0 \\ W|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial W}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

只令齐次化即可, 后续求解不用掌握

方程及边界条件均非齐次

(设法将边界条件化成齐次的. 即取个适当的未知函数之间的代换, 使对于新的未知函数, 边界条件是齐次的) 不同边界条件对应不同的 $W(x, t)$.

① $u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1}$, $u|_{t=0} = u_1(t)$, $u|_{t=0} = u_2(t)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t) & 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u|_{x=0} = u|_{x=1}, u|_{x=1/2} = u_1(t) & t > 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

令 $U(x, t) = V(x, t) + W(x, t)$

(选取 $W(x, t)$ 使 $V(x, t)$ 的边界条件齐次化)

要使 $V|_{x=0} = V|_{x=1} = 0$, 需 $W|_{x=0} = u_1(t)$, $W|_{x=1} = u_2(t)$

∴ 设 $W(x, t) = A(t)x + B(t)$

$$\begin{cases} W|_{x=0} = B(t) = u_1(t) \\ W|_{x=1} = A(t) + B(t) = u_2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A(t) = \frac{u_2(t) - u_1(t)}{1} \\ B(t) = u_1(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } W(x, t) = u_1(t) + \frac{u_2(t) - u_1(t)}{1} x$$

若 f, u_1, u_2 均与 t 无关, 则可取适当的 $W(x)$ [而不是 $W(x, t)$] 并通过一次代换将方程与边界条件都变为齐次的



5. 推导一维波动方程明达朗贝尔公式和三维波动方程的球对称解。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\ u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \quad -\infty < x < +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$(dx)^2 - a^2 (dt)^2 = 0$$

$$(dx + a dt)(dx - a dt) = 0$$

$$\xi = x + at, \quad \eta = x - at$$

$$R) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理: } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \quad \text{会推导! 考试时可能为 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = A \text{ (常数)}$$

$$\text{而 } \xi, \eta \text{ 为独立变量: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$$

$$u(x, t) = \int f(\xi) d\xi + f_2(\eta) = f_1(x+at) + f_2(x-at)$$

$$\text{由 } u|_{t=0} = \varphi(x), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = \psi(x) \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} f_1(x) + f_2(x) = \varphi(x) \\ a f_1'(x) - a f_2'(x) = \psi(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{对①两边对 } x \text{ 求导一次: } f_1'(x) - f_2'(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f_1(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi + \frac{C}{2} \\ f_2(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x) - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^x \psi(\xi) d\xi - \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi \quad (\text{达朗贝尔公式})$$

三维波动方程的球对称解:

$$\frac{\partial^2 (ru)}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 (ru)}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\text{通解 } ru = f_1(r+at) + f_2(r-at) \quad \text{即 } u(r, t) = \frac{f_1(r+at) + f_2(r-at)}{r}$$



6. 掌握行波法求解波动方程, 会用微分方程的特征变换来化简方程.
行波法只能用于求解无界域内波动方程的定解问题.

方程分类: 对 $A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + E \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + Fu = 0$
其特征方程为 $A(dy)^2 - 2Bdx dy + C(dx)^2 = 0$.

$\begin{cases} B^2 - AC < 0 & \text{椭圆型方程} \\ B^2 - AC = 0 & \text{抛物型方程} \end{cases}$



7. 熟悉傅里叶变换和反变换, 拉普拉斯变换及其反变换的定义和求法.
掌握积分变换法求解偏微分方程的定解问题

$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

$$f(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega x} d\omega$$

微分性质: $\mathcal{F}[f'(x)] = (i\omega) \mathcal{F}[f(x)]$

$$F(p) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$$

微分性质: $f(\omega) = f'(\omega) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(\omega) = 0$ 时 $\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n F(p)$
 $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = p \mathcal{L}[f(t)] - f(0).$

弱导数: 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上给定的函数 $f(t)$ 如果存在一个函数 $g(t)$, 使得对任意一次连续可微且在端点附近为 0 的函数 $\varphi(t)$, 有

$$\int_a^b g(t) \varphi(t) dt = - \int_a^b f(t) \varphi'(t) dt \quad \text{则称 } g(t) \text{ 是 } f(t) \text{ 的弱导数.}$$

eg. 证明 $\delta(t) = \eta'(t)$ or 求 $|x|$ 的弱导数 ($\text{sgn}(x)$)

积分变换法求解偏微分方程的定解问题 会出题!

e.g. P90 例 2

作业中 P101 8, 10, 11.



8. 掌握 n 阶贝塞尔方程和两类 n 阶贝塞尔函数, 贝塞尔函数的递推公式, 贝塞尔函数的正交性, 会利用该正交性把满足一定条件的函数展开为贝塞尔函数的级数.

$$n \text{ 阶贝塞尔方程: } x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - n^2) y = 0$$

$$\text{第一类贝塞尔函数: } J_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{n+2m}}{2^{n+2m} m! (n+m)!} \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\text{第二类贝塞尔函数: } Y_n(x) = \frac{J_n(x) \cos n\pi - J_{-n}(x)}{\sin n\pi}$$

$$n \text{ 阶贝塞尔方程通解: } y = A J_n(x) + B J_{-n}(x)$$

贝塞尔函数的递推公式:

$$\frac{d}{dx} J_n(x) = -J_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\star \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} [x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-n} J_n(x)] = -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} J_{n-1}(x) + J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} n J_n(x) \\ J_{n-1}(x) - J_{n+1}(x) = 2 J'_n(x) \end{cases}$$

贝塞尔函数的正交性:

特征函数系 $\{J_n(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R} r)\} (m=1, 2, \dots)$ 正交

$$\int_0^R r J_n(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R} r) J_n(\frac{\mu_k^{(n)}}{R} r) dr = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq k \\ \frac{R^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(\mu_m^{(n)}) = \frac{R^2}{2} J_{n-1}^2(\mu_m^{(n)}) & m=k \end{cases}$$

将函数展开为贝塞尔函数的级数.

$$\text{e.g. } f(r) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m J_n(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R} r)$$

<任意在 $[0, R]$ 上具有一阶连续导数及分段连续的二阶导数的函数 $f(r)$, 只要它在 $r=0$ 处有界, $r=R$ 处等于 0, 则它必能展开成上述形式 >.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^R r \cdot f(r) J_n(\frac{\mu_k^{(n)}}{R} r) dr &= \int_0^R \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m J_n(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R} r) J_n(\frac{\mu_k^{(n)}}{R} r) \cdot r dr \\ &= A_k \cdot \frac{R^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(\mu_k^{(n)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A_k = \frac{1}{\frac{R^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(\mu_k^{(n)})} \int_0^R r f(r) J_n(\frac{\mu_k^{(n)}}{R} r) dr$$



9. 掌握勒让德方程, 勒让德多项式的表示式及其罗德里格斯表示式, 勒让德多项式的正交性, 会利用待定系数把一个函数展开为勒让德多项式的级数.

勒让德方程: $(1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0$

勒让德多项式:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^M (-1)^m \frac{(2n-2m)!}{2^n m! (n-m)! (n-2m)!} x^{n-2m}$$

其中 $M = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \\ \frac{n-1}{2} & \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} P_0(x) = 1 \\ P_1(x) = x \\ P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \\ P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x) \\ P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3) \\ P_5(x) = \frac{1}{8}(63x^5 - 70x^3 + 15x) \end{cases}$$

罗德里格斯表示式 $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$

勒让德多项式的正交性:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{2n+1} & m = n \end{cases}$$

$(\int_{-1}^1 x^k P_n(x) dx = 0 \quad k \text{ 为小于 } n \text{ 的正整数})$

函数展开为勒让德多项式的级数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n P_n(x), \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_k(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n P_n(x) \cdot P_k(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx = C_n \cdot \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_n(x) dx$$

会有一道用贝塞尔或勒让德解的应用题.

