

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right)$$

$$\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 |l, m\rangle = \hbar^2 l(l+1) |l, m\rangle$$

$$\hat{L} = \hat{r} \times \hat{p}$$

$$\hat{L}_z |l, m\rangle = m\hbar |l, m\rangle$$

$$\langle \theta, \varphi | l, m \rangle = Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\langle \vec{r} | \psi \rangle = \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$\begin{cases} -i \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = m Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \\ -\left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Product: } Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \Phi_m(\varphi) f_m(\theta)$$

$$(1) \left( -i \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Phi_m(\varphi) \right) f_m(\theta, \varphi) = m \Phi_m(\varphi) f_m(\theta)$$

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = C_m e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} (-m^2) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + l(l+1) \right\} f_m(\theta) = 0$$

$$z = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = -\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( (1-z^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{m^2}{1-z^2} + l(l+1) \right\} F_{lm}(z) = 0$$

$$\left\{ (1-z^2) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} - 2z \frac{d}{dz} + l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-z^2} \right\} F_{lm}(z) = 0$$

$$\theta \in [0, \pi]; z \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{Neumann } m=0$$

$$\left\{ (1-z^2) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} - 2z \frac{d}{dz} + l(l+1) \right\} F_{l0}(z) = 0 \quad \rightarrow P_l(z)$$

$$\text{Diff. eq. via Legendre}$$

$$P_l(z) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dz^l} (z^2-1)^l$$

$$v(z) = (z^2-1)^l$$

$$(z^2-1) v'(z) = (z^2-1) l(z^2-1)^{l-1} (2z) = 2lz \cdot v(z)$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} (f(z)g(z)) = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \left( \frac{d^i}{dz^i} f \right) \left( \frac{d^{n-i}}{dz^{n-i}} g \right)$$

$$\text{Liberated: } (z^2-1) v^{(l+1)} + (l+1)(z^2-1) v^{(l)} + \frac{1}{2} (l+1) (2z) v^l$$

$$\text{Reduktion: } 2lz v^{(l+1)} + (l+1) 2z v^{(l)} + (z^2-1) v^{(l+1)} + 2z v^{(l+1)} - l(l+1) v^{(l)} = 0$$

$$(z^2-1) P_l'' + 2z P_l'(z) - l(l+1) P_l(z) = 0$$

$$(1-z^2) v^{(l+1)} - 2z v^{(l)} + l(l+1) v = 0$$

$$\text{Recid. index of } v(z): \binom{m}{0}=1, \binom{m}{1}=m, \binom{m}{2}=\frac{1}{2}m(m-1)$$

$$(1-z^2) v^{(m+1)} - 2z v^{(m)} - m - 2 v^{(m)} \frac{1}{2} m(m-1)$$

$$-2z v^{(m+1)} - 2 v^{(m)} m + l(l+1) v^{(m)} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (1-z^2) u^{(l+1)} - 2(m+1) z u^{(l)} + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)] u = 0$$

$$-m(m+1) - 2m = -m(m+1)$$

$$\text{Skel: } w = (1-z^2)^{m/2} u$$