第十章 勒让德多项式

- ❖ § 10.1 勒让德多项式的定义
- ❖ § 10.2 勒让德多项式的重要性质
- ❖ § 10.3 缔合勒让德函数



§ 10. 1勒让德多项式的定义

* 勒让德方程的本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y''(x) - 2xy'(x) + \mu y(x) = 0 & (\mu 为 待定参数) \\ x \in [-1,1]时,方程的解取有限值。 (自然边界条件) \end{cases}$$

递推关系
$$c_{n+2} = \frac{n(n+1) - \mu}{(n+2)(n+1)} c_n$$
 $(n = 0,1,2,...)$

$$y_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} c_{2k} x^{2k}$$
 $y_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} c_{2k+1} x^{2k+1}$

收敛半径
$$R = \left[\lim_{n \to +\infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+2}} \right| \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{n(n+1) - \mu} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\mu_l = l(l+1)$$
 $(l = 0,1,2...)$

退化为最高次幂为1的多项式



若l为偶数, $y_0(x)$ 退化为l次多项式, $y_1(x)$ 仍为无穷级数

若l为奇数, $y_1(x)$ 退化为l次多项式, $y_0(x)$ 仍为无穷级数

$$y_l(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} c_{l-2r} x^{l-2r}$$
 $(l = 0,1,2...)$

上式中, $\left\lceil \frac{l}{2} \right\rceil$ 表示不大于 $\frac{l}{2}$ 的最大整数。

系数 c_{l-2r} 满足如下递推关系:

$$c_n = -\frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{(l-n)(l+n+1)} c_{n+2} \qquad (n=l-2,l-4,...1, 或 0)$$
 数学物理方程

本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y''(x) - 2xy'(x) + \mu y(x) = 0 & (\mu 为待定参数) \\ x \in [-1,1]时,方程的解取有限值。 (自然边界条件) \end{cases}$$

本征值
$$\mu_l = l(l+1)$$
 $(l=0,1,2...)$

其中,
$$c_n = -\frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{(l-n)(l+n+1)}c_{n+2}$$
 $(n=l-2,l-4,...1, 或 0)$



* L阶勒让德多项式的定义

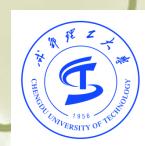
$$\mathbf{P}_{l}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} c_{l-2r} \cdot x^{l-2r} \qquad c_{l} = \frac{(2l)!}{2^{l}(l)!^{2}} \quad (l = 0,1,2...)$$

系数 C_{l-2r} 满足如下递推关系:

$$c_{l-2} = -\frac{l(l-1)}{2(2l-1)} \cdot c_l = (-1) \frac{(2l-2)!}{2^l(l-1)!(l-2)!}$$

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$$c_{l-2r} = (-1)^r \frac{(2l-2r)!}{2^l r!(l-r)!(l-2r)!} \qquad (r = 0,1,2...[\frac{l}{2}])$$



$$\mathbf{P}_{l}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} (-1)^{r} \frac{(2l-2r)!}{2^{l} r! (l-r)! (l-2r)!} \cdot x^{l-2r}$$

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

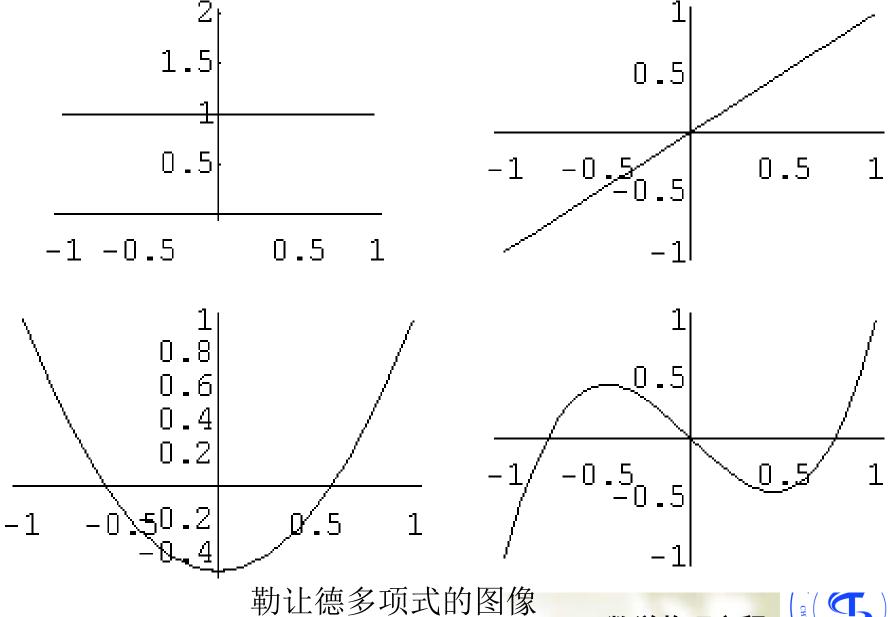
$$P_1(x) = x$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

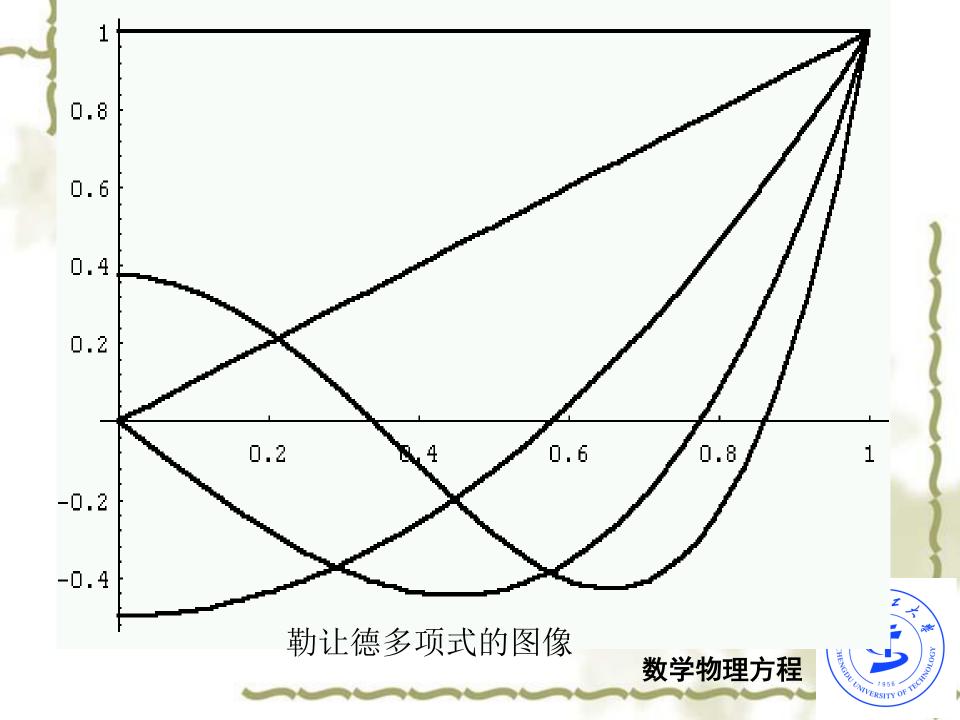
$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$

$$P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3)$$









$$\mathbf{P}_{l}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} (-1)^{r} \frac{(2l-2r)!}{2^{l} r! (l-r)! (l-2r)!} \cdot x^{l-2r}$$

现计算 P₁(0)

当l=2n+1时, $P_{2n+1}(0)$ 只含有x的奇次幂项,没有常数项,因此 $P_{2n+1}(0)=0$

当l=2n时, $P_{2n}(0)$ 含有常数项,因此

$$P_{2n}(0) = (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$$

多项式奇偶性

$$P_{l}(-x) = (-1)^{l} P_{l}(x)$$



* 勒让德多项式的其它表示式

(1) 微分表示式 ——Rodrigues公式

$$P_{l}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \frac{d^{l}}{dx^{l}} (x^{2} - 1)^{l} \qquad x \in [-1, +1]$$

证明:根据二项式定理
$$(x^2-1)^l = \sum_{r=0}^l \frac{(-1)^r l!}{r!(l-r)!} x^{2l-2r}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \frac{d^{l}}{dx^{l}} (x^{2} - 1)^{l} = \frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \sum_{r=0}^{l} \frac{(-1)^{r} l!}{r! (l-r)!} \frac{d^{l}}{dx^{l}} x^{2l-2r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{r} l!}{r!(l-r)!} (2l-2r)(2l-2r-1)...(l-2r+1)x^{l-2r}$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^r l! (2l-2r)!}{2^l r! (l-r)! (l-2r)!} x^{l-2r}$$



(2) 积分表示式

-Schlafli积分

$$P_{l}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{l} l!} \frac{d^{l}}{dx^{l}} (x^{2} - 1)^{l} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{2^{l}} \oint_{C} \frac{(z^{2} - 1)^{l}}{(z - x)^{l+1}} dz$$

若积分路径C取为:以 $z_0=x$ 为圆心,半径等于 $\sqrt{|x^2-1|}$ 的圆周

采用参数法计算,则

$$P_{l}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left[x + \sqrt{x^{2} - 1} \cdot \cos \varphi \right]^{l} d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \cos \theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]$$

—Laplace积分

$$P_{l}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta\cos\varphi)^{l} d\varphi$$

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(3)Laplace积分表示式

$$\mathbf{P}_{l}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta\cos\varphi)^{l} d\varphi$$

则
$$P_l(1) = 1, P_l(-1) = (-1)^l$$

$$\left| \mathbf{P}_{l}(x) \right| \le \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left| \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \cos \varphi \right| d\varphi \le 1$$



§ 10. 2勒让德多项式的重要性质

*** 1.** 母函数
$$G(x,z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} P_l(x)z^l$$

证明

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} a_l(x)z^l$$

$$a_{l} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C} \frac{(1 - 2xz + z^{2})^{-1/2}}{z^{l+1}} dz \qquad (C包围原点)$$

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

$$= P_{l}(x)$$



※ 2. 递推公式

曲公式
$$G(x,z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} P_l(x)z^l$$

两边对z求导,然后同时乘以 $(1-2xz+z^2)$

$$(x-z)\sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \mathbf{P}_l(x)z^l = (1-2xz+z^2)\sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} l\mathbf{P}_l(x)z^{l-1}$$

合并同幂次项,比较 Z^l 项的系数得到

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



由公式
$$G(x,z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xz+z^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} P_l(x)z^l$$

两边对x求导,然后同时乘以 $(1-2xz+z^2)$,得到

$$z\sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \mathbf{P}_{l}(x)z^{l} = (1 - 2xz + z^{2})\sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \mathbf{P}'_{l}(x)z^{l}$$

合并同幂次项,比较 z^{l+1} 项的系数得到

$$P_{l}(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - 2xP_{l}'(x) + P'_{l-1}(x) \quad (l \ge 1)$$

由递推公式

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

两边对x求导,然后与上式联立,消去 $xP'_i(x)$ 项,得到

$$(2l+1)P_{l}(x) = P_{l+1}'(x) - P_{l-1}'(x) \qquad (l \ge 1)$$

❖ 3. 正交完备性

回顾三角函数的正交性

1,
$$\cos\frac{\pi x}{l}$$
, $\cos\frac{2\pi x}{l}$,..., $\cos\frac{k\pi x}{l}$,..., $\sin\frac{\pi x}{l}$, $\sin\frac{2\pi x}{l}$,..., $\sin\frac{k\pi x}{l}$,...

是正交的,即

$$\int_{-l}^{l} 1 \cdot \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \, dx = 0 \qquad (k \neq 0) \qquad \int_{-l}^{l} 1 \cdot \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \, dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-l}^{l} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \, dx = 0 \qquad (k \neq n)$$

$$\int_{-l}^{l} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \, dx = 0 \qquad (k \neq n)$$

$$\int_{-l}^{l} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \, dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-l}^{l} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \, dx = 0$$
**The Hamiltonian in the property of the proper

如果函数f(x)满足迭利克雷的条件,则有

$$f(x) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

其中,
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, ..., +\infty)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, ..., +\infty)$$



Legendre多项式的正交完备性

定理10.1 全部勒让德多项式构成了正交完备系。

正交性
$$\int_{-1}^{+1} P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = 0 \quad (k \neq l)$$

完备性

如果函数f(x)满足迭利克雷的条件,则有



勒祉德多项式的模
$$N_l = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1} \left| P_l(x) \right|^2 dx$$

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

$$\begin{cases} N_{l} = \sqrt{2/(2l+1)} \\ c_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) P_{l}(x) dx \end{cases}$$

$$f(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} c_{l} P_{l}(\cos \theta)$$

或
$$f(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} c_l \mathbf{P}_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$c_{l} = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\cos \theta) P_{l}(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$



补充练习:

以勒让德多项式为基,在[-1,1]上把f(x)=2x³+3x+4展开为广义Fourier级数。

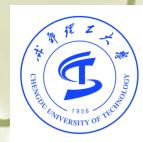
解:
$$2x^3 + 3x + 4 = c_0 P_0(x) + c_1 P_1(x) + c_2 P_2(x) + c_3 P_3(x)$$

$$= c_0 \cdot 1 + c_1 \cdot x + c_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3x^2 - 1) + c_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (5x^3 - 3x)$$

$$= (c_0 - \frac{1}{2}c_2) + (c_1 - \frac{3}{2}c_3)x + \frac{3}{2}c_2x^2 + \frac{5}{2}c_3x^3$$

比较左右两端,得
$$c_0 = 4$$
, $c_1 = \frac{21}{5}$, $c_2 = 0$, $c_3 = \frac{4}{5}$

因此,
$$2x^3 + 3x + 4 = 4P_0(x) + \frac{21}{5}P_1(x) + \frac{4}{5}P_3(x)$$



补充例题

计算定积分
$$\int_{-1}^{+1} x P_k(x) P_l(x) dx$$
 $(k, l$ 为自然数)

解: 利用递推公式

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

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} x P_k(x) P_l(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{1}{2k+1} [(k+1)P_{k+1}(x) + kP_{k-1}(x)]P_l(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{k+1}{2k+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} P_{k+1}(x) P_l(x) dx + \frac{k}{2k+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} P_{k-1}(x) P_l(x) dx$$



$$\int_{-1}^{1} x P_k(x) P_l(x) dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2k}{(2k+1)(2k-1)}, l = k-1\\ \frac{2(k+1)}{(2k+3)(2k+1)}, l = k+1\\ 0, l \neq k-1, k+1 \end{cases}$$



§ 10. 3缔合勒让德函数

缔合勒让德方程
$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2w}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dw}{dx} + \left[\mu - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}\right]w = 0$$

自然边界条件

解在闭区间[-1,1]中取有限值

当**m=0**时,为勒让德方程
$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + \mu y = 0$$

对**x**求导,得到
$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 4x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (\mu-2)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

再对**x**求导
$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^4y}{dx^3} - 6x\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + (\mu-2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$$
数学物理方程

经过m次求导后,则

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^{m+2}y}{dx^{m+2}} - 2(m+1)x\frac{d^{m+1}y}{dx^{m+1}} + [\mu - m(m+1)]\frac{d^my}{dx^m} = 0$$

设
$$w(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \cdot \frac{d^m y}{dx^m}$$
 即 $\frac{d^m y}{dx^m} = (1-x^2)^{m/2} w(x)$

代入上式得到
$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2w}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dw}{dx} + \left| \mu - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right| w = 0$$

勒让德方程的特解
$$y_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} c_{2k} x^{2k}$$
 $y_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} c_{2k+1} x^{2k+1}$

缔合勒让德方程的特解

$$w_0(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \cdot \frac{d^m y_0(x)}{dx^m}$$
 $w_1(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \cdot \frac{d^m y_0(x)}{dx^m}$ 数学物理方程

本征值问题

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)\frac{d^2w}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dw}{dx} + \left[\mu - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}\right]w = 0 \\ \text{解在闭区间[-1, 1]中取有限值} \end{cases}$$

本征值
$$\mu_l = l(l+1)$$

$$(l = 0,1,2...)$$

本征函数
$$P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} [P_l(x)]$$
 $(m \le l)$ $(l = 0,1,2..)$

若**m**为偶数, $P_i^m(x)$ 为多项式

若**m**为奇数, $P_l^m(x)$ 不是多项式

缔合勒让德函数



前几阶缔合勒让德函数的具体代数式

$$P_1^0(x) = P_1(x) = x$$

$$P_1^1(x) = (1-x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$P_3^0(x) = P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x)$$

$$P_3^1(x) = \frac{3}{2} (5x^2 - 1)(1 - x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$P_2^0(x) = P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \frac{P_3^2(x) = 15x(1 - x^2)}{P_3^3(x) = 15x(1 - x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$P_3^2(x) = 15x(1-x^2)$$

$$P_2^3(x) = 15x(1-x^2)^{3/2}$$

$$P_2^1(x) = 3x(1-x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$P_2^2(x) = 3(1-x^2)$$



* 缔合勒让德函数的性质

$$P_l^m(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^{m/2}}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l+m}}{dx^{l+m}} (x^2 - 1)^l$$

(2) 递推关系

$$(2l+1)xP_l^m(x) = (l+m)P_{l-1}^m(x) + (l-m+1)P_{l+1}^m(x)$$

(**3**) 正交性

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} P_k^m(x) P_l^m(x) dx = 0 \qquad (l \neq k)$$

(4) 模

$$N_l^m = \left[\int_{-1}^1 \left| \mathbf{P}_l^m(x) \right|^2 dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

补充:广义

Fourier级数

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=m}^{\infty} f_l P_l^m(x)$$



* 缔合勒让德函数定义的推广

考察缔合勒让德方程

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2w}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dw}{dx} + \left[\mu - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2}\right]w = 0$$

方程中只出现 m^2 ,而并不出现m,因此当把正整数m换成-m时,方程并不改变,同样应为方程的解,即

$$\mathbf{P}_{l}^{-m}(x) = \frac{(1-x^{2})^{-m/2}}{2^{l} l!} \frac{\mathbf{d}^{l-m}}{\mathbf{d}x^{l-m}} (x^{2}-1)^{l}$$

-m阶缔合勒让德函数定义



 $P_i^m(x)$ 和 $P_i^{-m}(x)$ 存在关系:

由于满足自然边界条件的解只能有一个,所以

$$\frac{P_l^m(x)}{P_l^{-m}(x)} = \frac{\frac{(1-x^2)^{m/2}}{2^l \cdot l} \cdot \frac{d^{l+m}}{dx^{l+m}} (x^2 - 1)^l}{\frac{(1-x^2)^{-m/2}}{2^l \cdot l} \cdot \frac{d^{l-m}}{dx^{l-m}} (x^2 - 1)^l} = \ddot{\mathbb{R}} \overset{\text{def}}{\overset{\text{def}}}{\overset{\text{def}}}{\overset{\text{def}}{\overset{\text{def}$$

最高次幂的系数之比 =
$$(-1)^m \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!}$$

于是得:
$$P_l^{-m}(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(x)$$



本章作业

10-2(1)(2);

10-3

10-4(1)(3);

10-5(1)(2)

