Ellipsoidal 座標から始まる Lamé の微分方程式

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概要

本ノートでは Laplace 方程式を Ellipsoidal(楕円体)座標で変数分離することで Lamé の微分方程式を導入する。

1 Ellipsoidal 座標の導入

デカルト座標 (x, y, z) と Ellipsoidal 座標 (ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3) の間の変換を

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(\rho_1 - \alpha)(\rho_2 - \alpha)(\rho_3 - \alpha)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha)}}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(\rho_1 - \beta)(\beta - \rho_2)(\beta - \rho_3)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)}}$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(\rho_1 - \gamma)(\rho_2 - \gamma)(\gamma - \rho_3)}{(\gamma - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)}}$$
(1)

で与える。ただし、

$$\alpha \le \rho_3 \le \gamma \le \rho_2 \le \beta \le \rho_1, \quad \alpha < \gamma < \beta \tag{2}$$

とする。ここで α , β , γ はパラメータであり、これを定めるごとに座標系が定まる。

これら ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3 を指定した時に定まる 8 つの点(各象限に一つ存在)はデカルト座標系の表示で三つの図形

$$\frac{x^2}{\rho_1 - \alpha} + \frac{y^2}{\rho_1 - \beta} + \frac{z^2}{\rho_1 - \gamma} = 1 \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\rho_2 - \alpha} + \frac{y^2}{\rho_2 - \beta} + \frac{z^2}{\rho_2 - \gamma} = 1 \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\rho_3 - \alpha} + \frac{y^2}{\rho_3 - \beta} + \frac{z^2}{\rho_3 - \gamma} = 1 \tag{5}$$

の交点である。一つ目の図形は楕円体、二つ目の図形は一葉双曲面、三つ目の図形は二葉双曲面である。

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2 Laplace 方程式の ellipsoidal 座標による変数分離

2.1 Laplacian の ellipsoidal 座標表示

三次元 Laplacian $abla^2_{\mathbb{R}^3}$ を ellipsoidal 座標で表示する。このとき曲線直交座標系における Laplacian を求める公式によれば、

$$h_{\rho_1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho_1}\right)^2} \tag{6}$$

$$h_{\rho_2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho_2}\right)^2} \tag{7}$$

$$h_{\rho_3} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho_3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho_3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho_3}\right)^2} \tag{8}$$

を用いて

$$\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^{3}}^{2} = \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{1}}h_{\rho_{2}}h_{\rho_{3}}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{1}} \left(\frac{h_{\rho_{2}}h_{\rho_{3}}}{h_{\rho_{1}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{1}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{2}} \left(\frac{h_{\rho_{1}}h_{\rho_{3}}}{h_{\rho_{2}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{2}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{3}} \left(\frac{h_{\rho_{1}}h_{\rho_{2}}}{h_{\rho_{3}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{1}}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\rho_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{1}}h_{\rho_{2}}h_{\rho_{3}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{1}} \left(\frac{h_{\rho_{2}}h_{\rho_{3}}}{h_{\rho_{1}}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{1}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{2}}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\rho_{2}^{2}} + \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{1}}h_{\rho_{2}}h_{\rho_{3}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{2}} \left(\frac{h_{\rho_{3}}h_{\rho_{1}}}{h_{\rho_{2}}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{3}1}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\rho_{3}^{2}} + \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{1}}h_{\rho_{2}}h_{\rho_{3}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{3}} \left(\frac{h_{\rho_{1}}h_{\rho_{2}}}{h_{\rho_{3}}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho_{3}}$$

$$(9)$$

となる。ここで、

$$h_{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(\rho_1 - \rho_2)(\rho_1 - \rho_3)}{(\rho_1 - \alpha)(\rho_1 - \beta)(\rho_1 - \gamma)}}$$
(10)

$$h_{\rho_2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(\rho_2 - \rho_1)(\rho_2 - \rho_3)}{(\rho_2 - \alpha)(\rho_2 - \beta)(\rho_2 - \gamma)}}$$
(11)

$$h_{\rho_3} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(\rho_3 - \rho_1)(\rho_3 - \rho_2)}{(\rho_3 - \alpha)(\rho_3 - \beta)(\rho_3 - \gamma)}}$$
(12)

となるが,

$$\frac{h_{\rho_2}h_{\rho_3}}{h_{\rho_1}} = \sqrt{(\rho_1 - \alpha)(\rho_1 - \beta)(\rho_1 - \gamma)} \times (\rho_2, \rho_3 \mathcal{O})$$
関数) (13)

であるから,

$$\frac{1}{h_{\rho_1}h_{\rho_2}h_{\rho_3}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_1} \left(\frac{h_{\rho_2}h_{\rho_3}}{h_{\rho_1}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_1} = \frac{1}{h_{\rho_1}h_{\rho_2}h_{\rho_3}} \frac{h_{\rho_2}h_{\rho_3}}{h_{\rho_1}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1 - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2h_{\rho_1}^2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1 - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_1} \tag{14}$$

となる. したがって,

$$\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^{3}}^{2} = \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{1}}^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{1}} \right]
+ \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{2}}^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho_{2}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{2}} \right]
+ \frac{1}{h_{\rho_{3}}^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho_{3}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{3}} \right]
= \frac{4(\rho_{1} - \alpha)(\rho_{1} - \beta)(\rho_{1} - \gamma)}{(\rho_{1} - \rho_{2})(\rho_{1} - \rho_{3})} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho_{1}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{1}} \right]
+ \frac{4(\rho_{2} - \alpha)(\rho_{2} - \beta)(\rho_{2} - \gamma)}{(\rho_{2} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{2} - \rho_{3})} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho_{2}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{2}} \right]
+ \frac{4(\rho_{3} - \alpha)(\rho_{3} - \beta)(\rho_{3} - \gamma)}{(\rho_{3} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{3} - \rho_{2})} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho_{3}^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{3}} \right]
= \frac{1}{(\rho_{1} - \rho_{2})(\rho_{1} - \rho_{3})} L(\rho_{1}) + \frac{1}{(\rho_{2} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{2} - \rho_{3})} L(\rho_{2}) + \frac{1}{(\rho_{3} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{3} - \rho_{2})} L(\rho_{3})$$
(15)

となる。但し,

$$L(\rho) := 4(\rho - \alpha)(\rho - \beta)(\rho - \gamma) \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho - \gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right]$$
(16)

を導入した. さらに,

$$\frac{1}{(\rho_1 - \rho_2)(\rho_1 - \rho_3)} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1 - \rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \rho_3}\right) \frac{1}{\rho_2 - \rho_3}$$
(17)

を用いると,

$$\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^{3}}^{2} = \frac{1}{(\rho_{2} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{2} - \rho_{3})} (L(\rho_{2}) - L(\rho_{1})) + \frac{1}{(\rho_{3} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{3} - \rho_{2})} (L(\rho_{3}) - L(\rho_{1}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \rho_{3}} L(\rho_{1}, \rho_{2}) + \frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \rho_{2}} L(\rho_{1}, \rho_{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \rho_{3}} (L(\rho_{1}, \rho_{2}) - L(\rho_{1}, \rho_{3}))$$

$$= L(\rho_{1}, \rho_{2}, \rho_{3})$$
(18)

となる. 但し,

$$L(\rho, \sigma) := \frac{1}{\rho - \sigma} \left(L(\rho) - L(\sigma) \right) \tag{19}$$

$$L(\rho, \sigma, \tau) := \frac{1}{\sigma - \tau} \left(L(\rho, \sigma) - L(\rho, \tau) \right) \tag{20}$$

を導入した. 明らかに

$$L(\rho, \sigma) = L(\sigma, \rho), \quad L(\rho, \sigma, \tau) = L(\rho, \tau, \sigma)$$
 (21)

が成り立つ. 同様に

$$\frac{1}{(\rho_2 - \rho_1)(\rho_2 - \rho_3)} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2 - \rho_1} - \frac{1}{\rho_2 - \rho_3}\right) \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \rho_3} \tag{22}$$

を用いると,

$$\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^{3}}^{2} = \frac{1}{(\rho_{1} - \rho_{2})(\rho_{1} - \rho_{3})} (L(\rho_{1}) - L(\rho_{2})) + \frac{1}{(\rho_{3} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{3} - \rho_{2})} (L(\rho_{3}) - L(\rho_{2}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \rho_{3}} L(\rho_{2}, \rho_{1}) + \frac{1}{\rho_{3} - \rho_{1}} L(\rho_{2}, \rho_{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \rho_{3}} (L(\rho_{2}, \rho_{1}) - L(\rho_{2}, \rho_{3}))$$

$$= L(\rho_{2}, \rho_{1}, \rho_{3})$$
(23)

が成立し,

$$\frac{1}{(\rho_3 - \rho_1)(\rho_3 - \rho_2)} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho_3 - \rho_1} - \frac{1}{\rho_3 - \rho_2}\right) \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \rho_2} \tag{24}$$

を用いると,

$$\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^{3}}^{2} = \frac{1}{(\rho_{1} - \rho_{2})(\rho_{1} - \rho_{3})} (L(\rho_{1}) - L(\rho_{3})) + \frac{1}{(\rho_{2} - \rho_{1})(\rho_{2} - \rho_{3})} (L(\rho_{2}) - L(\rho_{3}))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \rho_{2}} L(\rho_{3}, \rho_{1}) + \frac{1}{\rho_{2} - \rho_{1}} L(\rho_{3}, \rho_{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho_{1} - \rho_{2}} (L(\rho_{3}, \rho_{1}) - L(\rho_{3}, \rho_{2}))$$

$$= L(\rho_{3}, \rho_{1}, \rho_{2})$$
(25)

が成立する. 以上より,

$$\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2 = L(\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3) = L(\rho_1, \rho_3, \rho_2) = L(\rho_2, \rho_1, \rho_3) = L(\rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_1) = L(\rho_3, \rho_1, \rho_2) = L(\rho_3, \rho_2, \rho_1)$$
(26)

のように Laplacian が表される.

2.2 Laplace 方程式の変数分離

Laplace 方程式

$$\nabla_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2 f = 0 \tag{27}$$

を考える.

まず, Laplace 方程式 (27) の解 f が

$$f(\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3) = V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3)$$
 (28)

変数分離できることを仮定する. すると Laplace 方程式 (27) は

$$L(\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3)V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3) = L(\rho_2, \rho_1, \rho_3)V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3) = L(\rho_3, \rho_1, \rho_2)V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3) = 0$$
(29)

となり、

$$L(\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3)V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3) = 0$$
(30)

より,

$$0 = \frac{1}{V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3)} \left(L(\rho_1, \rho_2) - L(\rho_1, \rho_3) \right) V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3)$$
(31)

$$= \frac{1}{V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)}L(\rho_1,\rho_2)\left[V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)\right] - \frac{1}{V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)}L(\rho_1,\rho_3)\left[V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)\right]$$
(32)

が導かれる. したがって,

$$\frac{1}{V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)}L(\rho_1,\rho_2)\left[V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)\right] = \frac{1}{V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)}L(\rho_1,\rho_3)\left[V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)\right]$$
(33)

であるが、上式は左辺が ρ_1, ρ_2 の関数で右辺が ρ_1, ρ_3 の関数であることから、

$$\frac{1}{V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)}L(\rho_1,\rho_2)\left[V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)\right] = \frac{1}{V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)}L(\rho_1,\rho_3)\left[V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)\right] = (\rho_1 \mathcal{O} 関数) \quad (34)$$

となる. 同様に

$$L(\rho_2, \rho_1, \rho_3)V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)Z(\rho_3) = 0$$
(35)

から.

$$\frac{1}{W(\rho_2)V(\rho_1)}L(\rho_2,\rho_1)\left[W(\rho_2)V(\rho_1)\right] = \frac{1}{Z(\rho_3)V(\rho_2)}L(\rho_2,\rho_3)\left[Z(\rho_3)W(\rho_2)\right] = (\rho_2 \mathcal{O}$$
関数) (36)

となる. したがって,

$$\frac{1}{V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)}L(\rho_1,\rho_2)\left[V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)\right] = \frac{1}{V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)}L(\rho_1,\rho_3)\left[V(\rho_1)Z(\rho_3)\right]
= \frac{1}{Z(\rho_3)V(\rho_2)}L(\rho_2,\rho_3)\left[Z(\rho_3)W(\rho_2)\right]
= \lambda$$
(37)

なる定数 λ が存在する.*1以上より,

$$\[\frac{1}{V(\rho_1)} L(\rho_1) V(\rho_1) - \frac{1}{W(\rho_2)} L(\rho_2) W(\rho_2) \] = (\rho_1 - \rho_2) \lambda \tag{38}$$

$$\[\frac{1}{V(\rho_1)} L(\rho_1) V(\rho_1) - \frac{1}{Z(\rho_3)} L(\rho_3) Z(\rho_3) \] = (\rho_1 - \rho_3) \lambda \tag{39}$$

となり,

$$\frac{1}{V(\rho_1)}L(\rho_1)V(\rho_1) - \lambda \rho_1 = \frac{1}{W(\rho_2)}L(\rho_2)W(\rho_2) - \lambda \rho_2
= \frac{1}{Z(\rho_3)}L(\rho_3)Z(\rho_3) - \lambda \rho_3$$
(40)

^{*1} 式 (34) の左辺と式 (36) の左辺が等しくなることから, $\frac{1}{V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)}L(\rho_1,\rho_2)\left[V(\rho_1)W(\rho_2)\right]$ が ρ_1 の関数にも ρ_2 の関数にもなることから,定数となる必要があることを用いた.

が導かれる. なる定数 μ が存在する. 式 (40) の左辺は ρ_1 の関数, 中辺は ρ_2 の関数, 右辺は ρ_3 の関数, であることからこれらは定数でなくてはならない. この定数を μ とすれば,

$$L(\rho_1)V(\rho_1) - (\lambda \rho_1 + \mu)V(\rho_1) = L(\rho_2)W(\rho_2) - (\lambda \rho_2 + \mu)W(\rho_2)$$
(41)

$$= L(\rho_3)Z(\rho_3) - (\lambda \rho_3 + \mu)Z(\rho_3) \tag{42}$$

$$=0 (43)$$

となるので,

$$\[\frac{d^2}{d\rho_1^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_1 - \gamma} \right\} \frac{d}{d\rho_1} - \frac{\lambda \rho_1 + \mu}{4(\rho_1 - \alpha)(\rho_1 - \beta)(\rho_1 - \gamma)} \] V(\rho_1) = 0 \quad (44)$$

$$\[\frac{d^2}{d\rho_2^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho_2 - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_2 - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_2 - \gamma} \right\} \frac{d}{d\rho_2} - \frac{\lambda \rho_2 + \mu}{4(\rho_2 - \alpha)(\rho_2 - \beta)(\rho_2 - \gamma)} \] W(\rho_2) = 0 \quad (45)$$

$$\[\frac{d^2}{d\rho_3^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho_3 - \alpha} + \frac{1}{\rho_3 - \beta} + \frac{1}{\rho_3 - \gamma} \right\} \frac{d}{d\rho_3} - \frac{\lambda \rho_3 + \mu}{4(\rho_3 - \alpha)(\rho_3 - \beta)(\rho_3 - \gamma)} \] Z(\rho_3) = 0 \quad (46)$$

となる.注目すべき点は ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3 に関する微分方程式が同一となる点である。ただし、 ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3 の動くの範囲は異なっている。これらの微分方程式は $\operatorname{Lam\'e}$ の微分方程式と呼ばれる。

参考文献

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