

第七章 埃尔米特(Hermite)多项式

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§ 7.1 Hermite多项式的定义

1. v阶Hermite方程的解

v阶Hermite方程 y'' - 2xy' + 2vy = 0 用幂级数法求解该方程,设方程的解为 $y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k$ 代入方程,整理,得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(k+2)(k+1)c_{k+2} - 2(k-v)c_k]x^k = 0$$

$$c_{k+2} = \frac{2(k-v)}{(k+2)(k+1)}c_k \qquad k = 0,1,2,\cdots$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{2v}{2!}c_0$$



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$$c_{k+2} = \frac{2(k-v)}{(k+2)(k+1)}c_{k} \qquad k = 0,1,2,\dots$$

$$-2(v-2) \qquad 2^{2}v(v-2)$$

$$c_4 = -\frac{-2(v-2)}{4 \cdot 3} c_2 = \frac{2^2 v(v-2)}{4!} c_0$$

$$c_6 = -\frac{2(v-4)}{6\cdot 5}c_4 = -\frac{2^3v(v-2)(v-4)}{6!}c_0$$

.

$$c_{2m} = (-1)^m \frac{2^m v(v-2)\cdots(v-2m+2)}{(2m)!} c_0$$

.



$$c_{k+2} = \frac{2(k-v)}{(k+2)(k+1)}c_k$$
 $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$

$$c_{3} = -\frac{2(v-1)}{3!}c_{1}$$

$$c_{5} = -\frac{2(v-3)}{5 \cdot 4}c_{3} = \frac{2^{2}(v-1)(v-3)}{5!}c_{1}$$

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$$c_{2m+1} = (-1)^m \frac{2^m (v-1)(v-3)\cdots(v-2m+1)}{(2m+1)!} c_1 \cdots$$

从而得方程的解为

$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_{2m} x^{2m} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_{2m+1} x^{2m+1}$$

$$= c_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{2^m v(v-2) \cdots (v-2m+2)}{(2m)!} x^{2m}$$

$$+ c_1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{2^m (v-1)(v-3) \cdots (v-2m+1)}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1}$$

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$$= y_1(x) + y_2(x)$$

其中 c_0 , c_1 是任意常数,又 $y_1(x)$, $y_2(x)$ 是方程的两个线性无关的解,故上式是方程的通解。

两个级数在实数域内收敛。





2. Hermite多项式

考察系数递推关系式
$$c_{k+2} = \frac{2(k-v)}{(k+2)(k+1)} c_k$$
 $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$

当v是正整数n (包括零) 时 $c_{n+2} = c_{n+4} = \cdots = 0$

进一步知,当n是偶数(包括零)时, $y_1(x)$ 变成了多项式, $y_2(x)$ 仍为无穷级数;当n是奇数时, $y_2(x)$ 变成了多项式, $y_1(x)$ 仍为无穷级数。

为了了解上述多项式的系数形式,改写递推关系式为

$$c_{k} = -\frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{2(n-k)}c_{k+2} \qquad k \le n-2$$

$$c_{n-2} = -\frac{n(n-1)}{2 \cdot 2} c_n$$



$$c_{k} = -\frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{2(n-k)}c_{k+2} \qquad k \le n-2$$

则

$$c_{n-2} = -\frac{n(n-1)}{2 \cdot 2} c_n$$

$$c_{n-4} = -\frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{2 \cdot 4} c_{n-2} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4} c_n$$

.

$$c_{n-2m} = (-1)^m \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-2m+1)}{2^m \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdots \cdot 2m} c_n$$

$$= (-1)^m \frac{n!}{2^{2m} m! (n-2m)!} c_n$$



取
$$c_n = 2^n$$
 则

$$c_{n-2m} = (-1)^m \frac{n!}{m!(n-2m)!} 2^{n-2m}$$

当n为偶数时,有系数 $c_n, c_{n-2}, \dots, c_2, c_0$, 对应多项式

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\frac{n}{2}} (-1)^m \frac{n!}{m!(n-2m)!} (2x)^{n-2m}$$
 为关于 x 的偶次方的

$$=(2x)^n-\frac{n!}{(n-2)!}(2x)^{n-2}+\cdots$$
 当 n 为奇数时,有系数 $c_n,c_{n-2},\cdots,c_3,c_1$,对应多项式

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (-1)^m \frac{n!}{m!(n-2m)!} (2x)^{n-2m}$$
 为关于 x 的奇次方的多项式

统一写法,有
$$H_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^m \frac{n!}{m!(n-2m)!} (2x)^{n-2m}$$

前几次Hermite多项式

$$H_0(x) = 1$$

$$H_1(x) = 2x$$

$$H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2$$

$$H_3(x) = 8x^3 - 12x$$

$$H_4(x) = 16x^4 - 48x^2 + 12$$

$$H_{5}(x) = 32x^{5} - 160x^{3} + 120x$$



§ 7.2 Hermite多项式的母函数与递推公式

令
$$w(x,t) = e^{2xt-t^2}$$
 将其展

$w(x,t) = e^{2xt-t^2}$ 将其展开成变量t的Taylor级数,则有

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{\partial^{n} w}{\partial t^{n}} \right) \Big|_{t=0} t^{n} \qquad |t| < \infty$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\Delta} \frac{1}{n!} H_{n}(x) t^{n}$$

则 $H_n(x)$ 是n次Hermite多项式。

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 2te^{2xt - t^2} = 2tw$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 2(x-t)e^{2xt-t^2} = 2(x-t)w$$



$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} H_n(x) t^n$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 2te^{2xt-t^2} = 2tw$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} H'_n(x) t^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n!} H_n(x) t^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n-1)!} H_{n-1}(x) t^n$$

比较同次幂系数有

$$H'_0(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n!}H'_n(x) = \frac{2}{(n-1)!}H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$H'_n(x) = 2nH_{n-1}(x), \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

$$w(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} H_n(x) t^n$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 2(x-t) e^{2xt-t^2} = 2(x-t) w$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} H_n(x) t^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{n!} H_n(x) t^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n!} H_n(x) t^{n+1}$$

比较同次幂系数有

$$H_1(x) = 2xH_0(x)$$

$$\frac{n+1}{(n+1)!}H_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2x}{n!}H_n(x) - \frac{2}{(n-1)!}H_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad H_{n+1}(x) - 2xH_n(x) + 2nH_{n-1}(x) = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$



$$H_{n+1}(x) - 2xH_n(x) + 2nH_{n-1}(x) = 0$$

$$H'_{n}(x) - 2xH_{n-1}(x) + 2(n-1)H_{n-2}(x) = 0$$

$$H'_{n}(x) = 2nH_{n-1}(x), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$H_n(x) - \frac{2x}{2n}H'_n(x) + \frac{2(n-1)}{2(n-1)2n}H''_n(x) = 0$$

$$H_n''(x) - 2xH_n'(x) + 2nH_n(x) = 0$$

 $H_n(x)$ 是Hermite方程的解,故是Hermite多项式。

定义: 称w(x,t)是Hermite多项式的母函数。

Hermite多项式的微分形式:

Hermite多项式的微分形式:

$$H_n(x) = \left(\frac{\partial^n w}{\partial t^n}\right)\Big|_{t=0} = e^{x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^n e^{-(x-t)^2}}{\partial t^n}\right)\Big|_{t=0}$$

$$= (-1)^n e^{x^2} \left(\frac{\partial^n e^{-u^2}}{\partial u^n} \right) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{\partial^n e^{-x^2}}{\partial x^n}$$

Hermite多项式的递推公式:

$$H_0'(x) = 0$$

$$H'_{n}(x) = 2nH_{n-1}(x), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$H_1(x) = 2xH_0(x)$$

$$H_{n+1}(x) - 2xH_n(x) + 2nH_{n-1}(x) = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

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§ 7.3 Hermite多项式的正交性及其应用

结论: Hermite多项式 $\{H_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上关于权函数

正交,即
$$f(x) = e^{-x^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} H_m(x) H_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

证明从略。

结论: 设f(x)为定义在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的函数,且满足

(1) f(x)在任何有限区间 (-a,a) 内都是分段光滑的函数;

(2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| e^{-x^2} f^2(x) dx < +\infty$$

则f(x)必能展成如下形式的级数:

在连续处有
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n H_n(x) \qquad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

在不连续处有
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n H_n(x) = \frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2}$$

其中
$$C_n = \frac{1}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} f(x) H_n(x) dx$$



例2: 将 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内展成Hermite多项式的级数形式

解: 设
$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n H_n(x)$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} e^x H_n(x) dx = \frac{-1}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x d(e^{-x^2} H_{n-1}(x))$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2^{n} n! \sqrt{\pi}} \left[e^{x} \cdot e^{-x^{2}} H_{n-1}(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} e^{-x^{2}} H_{n-1}(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} e^{-x^{2}} H_{n-1}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} e^{-x^{2}} H_{0}(x) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2^{n}n!\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{\pi}e^{\frac{1}{4}}=\frac{e^{4}}{2^{n}n!}$$

注:

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} e^{-x^{2}} H_{0}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} e^{-x^{2}} H_{0}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} e^{-x^{2}} H_{0}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n} n! \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{x} e^{-x^{2}} H_{0}(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 + x} dx = \sqrt{\pi} e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$



数
$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n} H_{n}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2^{n} n!} H_{n}(x)$$