

10.6

解. 定解问题如下 (课本有误)

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

利用 d'Alembert 公式

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\phi(x+at) + \phi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

令 $a=1$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{\phi(x+t) + \phi(x-t)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

第十一章:

A 组习题:

11.2

解: 令 $u = X(x)T(t)$ 分离变量:

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

本征值为 $\lambda = k^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 本征函数为 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

$$T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0$$

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a t}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a t}{l}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a t}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a t}{l}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 3 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

$$A_1 = 3, \quad A_{n \neq 1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0$$

$$B_n = 0$$

$$u(x, t) = 3 \cos \frac{\pi a t}{l} \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

利用初始条件确定系数时可用比较法
确定待定系数:

B 组习题

11.1 (2)

解: 令 $u = X(x)T(t)$ 分离变量:

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

本征值 $\lambda = k^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 本征函数: $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ $T(t)$ 常微分方程为:

$$T''(t) + a^2 \lambda T(t) = 0$$

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a t}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a t}{l}$$

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a t}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a t}{l}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0$$

$$A_n = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x, 0)}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \frac{k \delta(x-c)}{\rho}$$

利用正交性质:

$$\begin{aligned} B_n &= \frac{2}{l} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{n\pi c}{l}} \times \int_0^l \frac{k \delta(x-c)}{\rho} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= \frac{k}{\rho} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi c}{l}}{\sin \frac{n\pi c}{l}} = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \end{aligned}$$

故有:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k}{n\pi a \rho} \sin \frac{n\pi c}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi a t}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$(0 < c < l)$$

11.4

解:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 & (0 < x < l) \\ u(x, 0) = 0 \\ u(0, t) = ct & u(l, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

设 $u(x, t) = w(x, t) + v(x, t)$

$$\begin{cases} w(0, t) = w(l, t) + v(0, t) = ct \\ u(l, t) = w(l, t) + v(l, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } v(0, t) = 0 \quad v(l, t) = 0$$

$$w(0, t) = ct \quad w(l, t) = 0$$

设 w 随 x 线性变化可得:

如 V 的定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 V_{xx} = -\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 W_{xx}\right] = -\frac{c(1-x)}{l} \\ V(x, 0) = 0 \\ V(0, t) = 0 \quad V(l, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令 $V = X(x)T(t)$ 求齐次方程本征值问题:

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

本征值为 $\lambda = k^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

本征函数为 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

$V = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$ 代入 V 非齐次方程:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n'(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \\ V(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(0) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中: } f_n(t) &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \left[-\frac{c(1-x)}{l}\right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= -\frac{2c}{n\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_n(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} T_n'(t) + a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

利用 Laplace 变换:

$$p \widetilde{T}_n(p) + a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \widetilde{T}_n(p) = \widetilde{f}_n(p)$$

$$\widetilde{T}_n(p) = \frac{\widetilde{f}_n(p)}{p + a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n(t) &= f_n(t) * \exp\left[-a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 t\right] \\ &= -\frac{2c}{n\pi} \int_0^t \exp\left[-a^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 (t-\tau)\right] d\tau \\ &= -\frac{2cl^2}{a^2 \pi^3} \frac{1}{n^3} \left(1 - \exp\left[-\frac{a^2 n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} t\right]\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例: } u(x, t) &= V(x, t) + W(x, t) \\ &= \frac{ct(1-x)}{l} - \frac{2cl^2}{a^2 \pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{a^2 n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} t\right)\right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \end{aligned}$$

注: 首先将非齐次边界化为齐次边界, 解决非齐次方程时先求解有关 X 齐次方程的本征值及本征函数, 然后代入泛定方程求解有关 $T_n(t)$ 常微分方程, 即将非齐次源项本征函数展开

求出 $f_n(t)$, $T_n(0)$

利用 Laplace 变换求解 $T_n(t)$ 常微分方程
时注意利用卷积定理 $[f_n(t) * T_n'(t)]$

11.5

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0 \quad (0 < x < l) \\ u(0, t) = 0 \quad u(l, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = x(1-x) \end{cases}$$

设 $u = X(x)T(t)$ 分离变量:

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

本征值为 $\lambda = k_n^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

本征函数 $X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$

代入 $T_n'(t) + a^2 k_n^2 T_n(t) = 0$ 中

$$T_n(t) = C_n \exp\left[-\left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 t\right]$$

$$\text{故 } u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \exp\left[-\frac{a^2 n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} t\right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$u(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = x(1-x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x(1-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= -\frac{4l^2}{n^3 \pi^3} [(1-1)^n - 1] \end{aligned}$$

当 n 为偶数时 $C_n = 0$

$$\text{故则 } u(x, t) = \frac{8l^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^3} e^{-\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 a^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{l}$$

11.6

解: 设 $u = X(x)T(t)$ 分离变量:

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X_x(0) = 0 \quad X_x(l) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值 $\lambda = k_n^2 = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$

本征函数为 $X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

将 $u = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t) X_n(x)$ 代入泛定方程:

$$\begin{aligned} n \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n''(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 a^2 T_n(t) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \\ = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{l} \sin \omega t \\ T_n(0) = 0 \quad T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

当 $n=1$

$$\begin{cases} T_1''(t) + \left(\frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2 a^2 T_1(t) = A \sin \omega t \\ T_1(0) = 0 \quad T_1'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = A \sin \omega t$$

利用 Laplace 变换:

$$p^2 \widetilde{T}_1(p) + \left(\frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2 a^2 \widetilde{T}_1(p) = \widetilde{f}(p)$$

$$\widetilde{T}_1(p) = \frac{\widetilde{f}(p)}{p^2 + \left(\frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2}$$

利用卷积公式:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(t) &= f(t) * \frac{l}{\pi a} \sin\left(\frac{\pi a}{l} t\right) \\ &= \int_0^t A \sin \omega \tau \frac{l}{\pi a} \sin\left[\frac{\pi a}{l}(t-\tau)\right] d\tau \\ &= \frac{Al}{\pi a} \frac{1}{\omega^2 - \left(\frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2} \left[\omega \sin \frac{\pi a t}{l} - \frac{\pi a}{l} \sin \omega t \right] \end{aligned}$$

当 $n > 1$ 时

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2 a^2 T_n(t) = 0 \\ T_n(0) = 0 \quad T_n'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T_n(t) = 0$$

当 $n=0$ 时:

$$\begin{cases} T_0''(t) = 0 \\ T_0(0) = 0 \quad T_0'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T_n(t) = 0$$

综合以上结果可知:

$$u(x,t) = \frac{Al}{\pi a} \frac{1}{\omega^2 - \left(\frac{\pi a}{l}\right)^2} \left[\omega \sin \frac{\pi a t}{l} - \frac{\pi a}{l} \sin \omega t \right] \cos \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

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解: 设 $u = v + w$.

$$\begin{cases} u(0,t) = v(0,t) + w(0,t) = v \\ u(l,t) = v(l,t) + w(l,t) = B \end{cases}$$

$$v(0,t) = 0 \quad v(l,t) = 0$$

$$w(0,t) = 0 \quad w(l,t) = B$$

$u = v + w$ 代入 u 的设定方程:

$$v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = A - [w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx}]$$

$$\text{令 } A - [w_{tt} - a^2 w_{xx}] = 0$$

对 w 与 t 无关假设.

$$\begin{cases} w_{xx} = -\frac{A}{a^2} \end{cases}$$

$$w(0,t) = 0 \quad w(l,t) = B$$

可求得:

$$w(x) = -\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 + \left(\frac{B}{l} + \frac{Al}{2a^2}\right)x$$

v 的定解问题为:

$$\begin{cases} v_{tt} - a^2 v_{xx} = 0 \\ v(0,t) = 0 \quad v(l,t) = 0 \\ v(x,0) = u(x,0) - w(x,0) = -w(x) \\ v_t(x,0) = u_t(x,0) - w_t(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a t}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi a t}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$v(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = w(x)$$

$$v_t(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi a}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = 0$$

$$B_n = 0$$

$$v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a t}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\text{故 } u = w + v = -\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 + \left(\frac{B}{l} + \frac{Al}{2a^2}\right)x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos \frac{n\pi a t}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\text{其中 } A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \left[\frac{A}{2a^2} x^2 - \left(\frac{B}{l} + \frac{Al}{2a^2}\right)x \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

注: 当非齐次边界和非齐次方程中源项都分均与时间 t 无关时在将非齐次边界齐次化时, 同时能够将非齐次方程齐次化. 当然如果 $f(x,t)$ 与 t 有关时则不一定要求在齐次化边界时, 亦将方程齐次化.

第十二章:

A 组习题:

12.1

$$\text{证明: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2rx+r^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x) r^n \quad (r < 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

令 $x =$

$$\therefore p_l(1) = 1$$

$$\text{令 } x = -1 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x+x^2}} = \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (-1)^l x^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} p_l(-1) x^l$$

$$\therefore p_l(-1) = (-1)^l$$

$$\text{令 } x = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} p_l(0) x^l$$

利用 Taylor 级数展开定义将 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 在 $x=0$ 处展开:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4}x^4 + \dots \\ &\dots + \frac{(-1)^n 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots (2n)} x^{2n} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} p_l(0) x^l \end{aligned}$$

比较两边系数可知:

$$p_{2l}(0) = \frac{(-1)^l (2l)!}{2^{2l} (l!)^2}$$

$$p_{2l}(0) = \frac{(-1)^l (2l)!}{2^{2l} (l!)^2}$$

12.2. ②

解: 利用递推关系式: $(l \neq 0)$

$$(l+1)p_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)x p_l(x) + l p_{l-1}(x) = 0$$

$$x p_l(x) = \frac{1}{2l+1} [(l+1)p_{l+1}(x) + l p_{l-1}(x)]$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x p_l(x) p_{l+1}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2l+1} \int_{-1}^1 [(l+1)p_{l+1}^2(x) + l p_{l-1}(x) p_{l+1}(x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{l+1}{2l+1} \int_{-1}^1 p_{l+1}^2(x) dx \quad (\text{利用 } p_l(x) \text{ 正交性})$$

$$= \frac{l+1}{2l+1} \cdot \frac{2}{2l+3} = \frac{2l+2}{(2l+1)(2l+3)}$$

若 $l=0$ $p_0(x)=1$ $p_1(x)=x$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 亦满足上面结论.}$$

故例:

$$\int_{-1}^1 x p_l(x) p_{l+1}(x) dx = \frac{2l+2}{(2l+1)(2l+3)}$$

注: 充分利用 $p_l(x)$ 正交性:

12.3.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \sqrt{1-2xt+t^2} \quad (0 < t < 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1-2xt+t^2}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = (1-2xt+t^2) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} p_l(x) t^l$$

$$= (1+t^2) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} p_l(x) t^l - 2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} x p_l(x) t^{l+1}$$

当 $l \neq 0$:

$$x p_l(x) = \frac{1}{2l+1} [(l+1)p_{l+1}(x) + l p_{l-1}(x)]$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} x p_l(x) t^{l+1}$$

$$= x p_0(x) t + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} x p_l(x) t^{l+1}$$

$$= x t + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{l+1}{2l+1} p_{l+1}(x) t^{l+1}$$

$$+ \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{l}{2l+1} p_{l-1}(x) t^{l+1}$$

$$= x t + \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \frac{l}{2l-1} p_l(x) t^{l+1}$$

$$+ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l+1}{2l+3} p_l(x) t^{l+2}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{l t^l}{2l-1} + \frac{(l+1) t^{l+2}}{2l+3} \right] p_l(x)$$

$$\text{故例 } f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{t^{l+2}}{2l+3} - \frac{t^l}{2l-1} \right] p_l(x)$$

注: 利用递推关系式化简时 $l \neq 0$. 在 $l=0$ 项应单独列求.

12.4.

解: 对边界球面函数分布有无关紧要分布. 球球下求 Laplace 方程:

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l p_l(\cos \theta) \quad (r < 1)$$

$$u(r, \theta)|_{r=1} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l p_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{4} (\cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 3 \cos \theta)$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta = \frac{2}{5} p_3(\cos \theta) + \frac{3}{5} p_1(\cos \theta)$$

$$\text{故例 } A_3 = \frac{2}{5} \quad A_1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

在球内 $r < 1$

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{2}{5} r^3 p_3(\cos \theta) + \frac{3}{5} r p_1(\cos \theta)$$

球坐标下的 Laplace 方程在对球面边界. 而轴对称问题则称为 Legendre 方程解为 Legendre 多项式. 特征值为 $l(l+1)$ 特征函数 (本征函数) 为 $P_l(\cos\theta)$ 此时有关 r 方程为欧拉方程. 解一般形式为 $A_n r^l + B_n r^{-(l+1)}$. 特别注意空间分为球内. 球外讨论. 以便对以上两根 r^l 及 $r^{-(l+1)}$ 进行取舍.

以上例题中求待定系数可用比较系数法求得:

B 内问题.

12.1. (4)

先证明 12.1 (1).

$$\text{因 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l$$

对上式两边对 x 求导

$$\frac{t}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P'_l(x) t^l$$

两边同乘 $(1-2xt+t^2)$ 并再一次用均微法展开.

$$t \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l = (1-2xt+t^2) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P'_l(x) t^l$$

比较等式两边 t^{l+1} 系数得:

$$P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - 2x P'_l(x) + P'_{l-1}(x) \quad (1)$$

然后对递推关系:

$$(l+1) P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)x P_l(x) + l P_{l-1}(x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

两边求导.

$$(l+1) P'_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1) P_l(x) - (2l+1)x P'_l(x) + l P'_{l-1}(x) = 0$$

将 (1) 中 $x P'_l(x)$ 代入 (2) 式中可得:

$$P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x) = (2l+1) P_l(x)$$

由: $P_l(x)$ 两个递推关系得:

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

$$P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x) = (2l+1) P_l(x)$$

求定积分时前者可用 $x P_l(x)$ 后者可

进一步将 $P_l(x)$ 化为 $P'_{l+1}(x)$ 最终化为积分得定值.

12.2.

$$\text{解 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_n P_l(x)$$

$$A_n = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_0^1 x P_l(x) dx$$

$$\text{利用 } x P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2l+1} [(l+1) P_{l+1}(x) + l P_{l-1}(x)]$$

$$\text{及 } P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x) = (2l+1) P_l(x)$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} (l+1) \int_0^1 P_{l+1}(x) dx + \frac{l}{2} \int_0^1 P_{l-1}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{(l+1)}{2(2l+3)} \int_0^1 [P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x)] dx$$

$$+ \frac{l}{2(2l+1)} \int_0^1 [P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x)] dx$$

$$= \frac{l+1}{2(2l+3)} [P_{l+2}(1) - P_{l+2}(0) - P_l(1) + P_l(0)]$$

$$+ \frac{l}{2(2l+1)} [P_l(1) - P_l(0) - P_{l-2}(1) + P_{l-2}(0)]$$

(1) $n=0$

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2) $n=1$

$$A_1 = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} P_1(x)$$

(3) $n \geq 2$ 时.

利用 A 附题 12.1 结论:

$$P_l(1) = 1, P_{l+2}(1) = P_l(1) = P_{l-2}(1) = 1$$

$$A_n = \frac{l+1}{2(2l+3)} [P_l(0) - P_{l+2}(0)]$$

$$+ \frac{l}{2(2l+1)} [P_{l-2}(0) - P_l(0)]$$

$$\text{当 } l=2n+1, P_{2n+1}(0) = 0, \text{ 故 } A_{2n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{当 } l=2n, P_{2n}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^{2n} \cdot (n!)^2}$$

$$A_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2n)!}{(2^n n!)^2} \cdot \frac{4n+1}{4(2n-1)(n+1)}$$

故例

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} P_1(x)$$

$$+ \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{l+1} \cdot (2l)! \cdot 4l+1$$