## Polimios de Legendre

$$(1-X^{2}) y'' - 2xy' + n(n-1)y = 0$$

$$(1-X^{2}) P_{n}^{"}(x) - 2x P_{n}'(x) + n(n+1) P_{n}(x) = 0$$

$$(1-X^{2}) P_{n}^{m}(x) - 2x P_{n}^{m'}(x) + \left[ n(n+1) - \frac{m^{2}}{1-X^{2}} \right] P_{n}^{m}(x) = 0$$

$$(1-X^{2}) P_{n}^{m}(x) - 2x P_{n}^{m'}(x) + \left[ n(n+1) - \frac{m^{2}}{1-X^{2}} \right] P_{n}^{m}(x) = 0$$

$$P_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} \text{Gram-Schmidt} \\ \text{Relación de recurrencia} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} \text{Función genera dora} & g(x,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{n}(x)t^{n} \\ \text{Fórmula de Rodrigues} & P_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n}n!} \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} (x^{2}-1)^{n} \end{cases}$$

Tomando la n-ésima derivada de la Ec. de Legendre es

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left[ \underbrace{(1-x^2)}_{g} \underbrace{P_n''(x)}_{f} - \underbrace{2x}_{g} \underbrace{P_n'(x)}_{f} + n(n+1) P_n(x) \right] = 0$$

La fórmula de Leibniz nos dice que  $\frac{d^m}{dx^m}fg = \sum_{j=0}^m {m \choose j} \frac{d^{m-j}}{dx^{m-j}} f \frac{d^j}{dx^j}g$ . En cuyo caso,

$$\frac{d^{m}}{dx^{m}}(1-x^{2})P_{n}^{"} = \sum_{j=0}^{m} {m \choose j} \frac{d^{m}j}{dx^{m}j} \frac{d^{2}P_{n}}{dx^{2}} \frac{d^{j}}{dx^{j}} (1-x^{2})$$
Por lo tanto,
$$(1-x^{2})u'' - 2\times mu' - \frac{2m(m-1)}{2}u + \\
-2\times u' - 2mu + n(n-1)u = 0$$

$$j=0 \to (1-x^{2}); {m \choose 0}$$

$$j=1 \to -2x; {m \choose 1}$$

$$j=2 \to -2; {m \choose 2}$$

$$j>2 \to 0;$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^{2})u'' + \left[-2xm - 2x\right]u' + \left[m(m-1) - 2m + n(n-1)\right]u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^{2})u'' + \left[-2xm - 2x\right]u' + \left[(n-m)(n+m+1)\right]u = 0$$

Sea  $u(x) = (1-x^2)^{-m/2} V(x) \Leftrightarrow V(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} u(x)$ , por lo cual

(\*) 
$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{m}{2} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} (-2x) V(x) + (1-x^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x) = x m (1-x^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} V(x) + (1-x^2)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x)$$

$$(*) \frac{d^{2}u}{dx^{2}} = xm \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^{2})^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} V(x) \right] + m (1-x^{2})^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} V(x) + \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (1-x^{2})^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x) \right]$$

$$= xm \left[ -\frac{m}{2} - 1 \left( 1 - x^{2} \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}-2} (-2x) V(x) + (1-x^{2})^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} V'(x) \right]$$

$$+ m (1-x^{2})^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} V(x) - \frac{m}{2} (1-x^{2})^{-\frac{m}{2}-1} (-2x) V'(x) + (1-x^{2})^{-\frac{m}{2}} V''(x)$$

$$= 2x^{2} m \left(\frac{m}{2}+1\right) \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-2} v(x) + x m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v'(x) + m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v(x)$$

$$+ x m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v'(x) + \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} v''(x)$$

$$= 2x^{2} m \left(\frac{m}{2}+1\right) \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-2} v(x) + m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v(x)$$

$$+ x m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v'(x) + x m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v'(x) + \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} v''(x)$$

$$= 2x^{2} m \left(\frac{m}{2}+1\right) \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-2} v(x) + m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-1} v(x)$$

$$+ x m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v'(x) + x m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}-1} v'(x) + \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} v''(x)$$

$$= \left[2x^{2} m \left(\frac{m}{2}+1\right) \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-2} + m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-1} \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} v'(x) + \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} v''(x)\right)$$

$$+ 2 x m \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-1} \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} v'(x) + \left(1-x^{2}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} v''(x)$$

Consecuentemente,

$$(*) \left[ -2xm - 2x \right] u' = \left( -2xm - 2x \right) \left[ x m \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2} - 1} V(x) + \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x) \right]$$

$$= -2x \left( m + 1 \right) x m \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2} - 1} V(x) - 2x \left( m + 1 \right) \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x)$$

$$(*) \left( 1 - x^2 \right) u'' = \left( 1 - x^2 \right) \left[ 2x^2 m \left( \frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-2} + m \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-1} \right] \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V(x)$$

$$+ \left( 1 - x^2 \right) 2xm \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-1} \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x) + \left( 1 - x^2 \right) \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V''(x)$$

$$= \left[ 2x^2 m \left( \frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-1} + m \right] \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x)$$

$$+ 2xm \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V'(x) + \left( 1 - x^2 \right) \left( 1 - x^2 \right)^{-\frac{m}{2}} V''(x)$$

Finalmente, sustituyendo en la ecuación

$$(1-x^{2})u'' + \left[-2xm - 2x\right]u' + \left[(n-m)(n+m+1)\right]u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[2x^{2}m\left(\frac{m}{2}+1\right)\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-1} + m\right]\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}}v'(x) + 2xm\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}}v'(x)$$

$$+ \left(1-x^{2}\right)\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}}v''(x) - 2x^{2}\left(m+1\right)\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}-1}v(x) - 2x\left(m+1\right)\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}}v'(x)$$

$$+ \left[(n-m)(n+m+1)\right]\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-\frac{m}{2}}v'(x) \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v(x)\left[2x^{2}m\left(\frac{m}{2}+1\right)\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-1} + m - 2x^{2}\left(m+1\right)\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{-1} + \left(n-m\right)(n+m+1)\right]$$

$$+ v'(x)\left[2xm - 2x\left(m+1\right)\right] + \left(1-x^{2}\right)v''(x) \approx 0$$

$$(1-x^{2})v''(x) - 2xv'(x) + \left[\frac{2x^{2}m\left(\frac{m}{2}+1\right)}{\left(1-x^{2}\right)} + m - \frac{2x^{2}(m+1)}{\left(1-x^{2}\right)} + \left(n-m\right)(n+m+1)\right]v(x) = 0$$

:. 
$$(1-X^2) \vee ''(x) - 2 \times \vee '(x) + \left[ n(n+1) - \frac{m^2}{(1-X^2)} \right] \vee (x) = 0$$

Ecuación asociada de Legendre

Con lo cual, se ve entonces que

$$(1-X^2)\frac{d^2}{dx^2}P_n^m(x)-2x\frac{d}{dx}P_n^m(x)+\left[n(n+1)-\frac{m^2}{(1-X^2)}\right]P_n^m(x)=0$$

Considerando la asignación n -> l,

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

donde  $\Phi(\varphi) = e^{\pm im\varphi} = e^{\pm im(\varphi+2\pi)}$ , mEZ. Siendo las soluciones

$$\Phi_{m}(\varphi) = C_{1} e^{\pm i m \varphi}$$

En cuyo caso se tiene

$$C_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \Phi_{m}^{*}(\Psi) \Phi_{m}(\Psi) d\Psi = C_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-im\Psi} e^{im\Psi} d\Psi = C_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{i\Psi(m-m')} d\Psi$$

$$= \frac{C_{1}^{2}}{i(m-m')} e^{i\Psi(m-m')} \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = \begin{cases} 2\pi C_{1}^{2} & \text{si } m=n \\ 0 & \text{si } m\neq n \end{cases}$$

Por la fórmula de Rodrigues

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

$$P_{\ell}^{m}(x) = (-1)^{m} \frac{(1-x^{2})^{m/2}}{2^{\ell} \ell!} \frac{d^{m}}{dx^{m}} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dx^{\ell}} (x^{2}-1)^{\ell} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ell+m \geq 0 \\ \ell+m \leq 2\ell \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\ell \leq m \leq \ell$$

Considere el siguiente resultado sin demostrar  $P_{\ell}^{-m}(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(\ell-m)!}{(\ell+m)!} P_{\ell}^{m}(x)$ 

Además, note que se tiere

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{\ell}^{m}(x) P_{\ell'}^{m}(x) dx = \frac{2}{2\ell+1} \frac{(\ell+m)!}{(\ell-m)!} \delta_{\ell \ell'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\ell+1}} \frac{(\ell+m)!}{(\ell-m)!} P_{\ell}^{m}(x) \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\ell+1}} \frac{(\ell'+m)!}{(\ell'-m)!} P_{\ell'}^{m}(x) = S_{\ell\ell'}$$

Definimos entonces a las soluciones normalizada de la parte angular de la ecuación  $\nabla^2 \Psi + k^2 \Psi = 0$  como los armónicos esféricos,

$$\bigvee_{\ell}^{m}(\theta, \varphi) = \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi} \frac{(\ell-m)!}{(\ell+m)!}} P_{\ell}^{m}(\cos\theta) e^{\pm im\varphi}$$