数学物理方法

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教材:

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CH6 特殊函数

1) BESSEL函数及其应用

2) LEGENDRE函数及其应用

1) Bessel函数及其应用

1.分离变量法求解鼓面振动问题 ⇒ Bessel方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = c^{2}(u_{xx} + u_{yy}), & x^{2} + y^{2} < a^{2}, t > 0, \\ u(x, y, t) = 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}, t \geq 0, \\ u(x, y, 0) = \varphi(x, y), u_{t}(x, y, 0) = \psi(x, y), x^{2} + y^{2} < a^{2}. \end{cases}$$

特征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \phi(x, y) + \lambda \phi(x, y) = 0, & in \ D: x^2 + y^2 < a^2, \\ \phi(x, y) = 0, & on \ \partial D. \end{cases}$$

证明: 特征值*λ* > 0.

采用极坐标,继续分离变量 $\phi(r,\theta) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)$, 子特征值问题1:

$$\begin{cases} \Theta''(\theta) + \gamma \ \Theta(\theta) = 0, \\ \Theta(\theta) = \Theta(\theta + 2\pi). \end{cases}$$

$$e.v.\gamma_n = n^2, e.f.\Theta_0 = 1, \Theta_n = A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta.$$

子特征值问题2:

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R'' + rR' + (\lambda r^2 - n^2)R = 0, 0 < r < a, \\ |R(0)| < \infty, \qquad R(a) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\diamondsuit \rho = \sqrt{\lambda} r, \mathbb{M}$$

 $\rho^2 R_{\rho\rho} + \rho R_{\rho} + (\rho^2 - n^2)R = 0$,n阶Bessel方程. 如果能解出Bessel方程的通解,结合边界条件就可解出子特征值问题2.

2.v阶Bessel方程的解-Bessel函数

$$x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - v^2)y = 0, \quad v \ge 0.$$

idea: 设
$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+\alpha}, a_0 \neq 0$$
,带入方程求出 α 和 a_k .

计算得
$$y'(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (k+\alpha) x^{k+\alpha-1}$$
,

$$y''(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (k+\alpha)(k+\alpha-1)x^{k+\alpha-2},$$

$$(\alpha^2 - v^2)a_0x^{\alpha} + [(\alpha + 1)^2 - v^2]a_1x^{\alpha+1}$$

$$+\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left([(k+\alpha)^2 - v^2] a_k + a_{k-2} \right) x^{k+\alpha} = 0.$$

所以

(1)
$$(\alpha^2 - \nu^2)a_0 = 0$$
, (2) $[(\alpha + 1)^2 - \nu^2]a_1 = 0$,

(3)
$$[(k+\alpha)^2 - v^2]a_k + a_{k-2} = 0, k = 2, 3, \cdots$$

由(1)知, $\alpha = \pm v$. 先考虑 $\alpha = v$ 的情况,代入(2)得 $a_1 = 0$.

由(3)得递推公式
$$a_k = -\frac{a_{k-2}}{(k+v)^2 - v^2}$$
,

所以当k是奇数时, $a_k = 0$. 当k = 2j是偶数时,

$$a_{2j} = -\frac{a_{2(j-1)}}{4j(j+v)} = \dots = \frac{(-1)^j a_0}{4^j j! (1+v) \cdots (j+v)},$$

为了方便,不妨取 $a_0 = \frac{1}{2^{\alpha}\Gamma(1+\nu)}$,

则
$$a_{2j} = \frac{(-1)^j}{2^{2j+\nu}j!\Gamma(j+\nu+1)}$$
.

这样得到方程的一个解

$$J_{\nu}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{j}}{j! \Gamma(j+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2j+\nu}, \quad \nu \ge 0.$$

我们将函数 $J_{\nu}(x)$ 称为第一类 ν 阶贝塞尔函数.

当 ν 不是整数时, $J_{\nu}(x)$ 与 $J_{-\nu}(x)$ 线性无关,这是因为

$$x \to 0$$
 $\exists t$, $J_{\nu}(x) \sim \frac{x^{\nu}}{2^{\nu} \Gamma(\nu+1)}$, $J_{-\nu}(x) \sim \frac{x^{-\nu}}{2^{-\nu} \Gamma(-\nu+1)}$.

当 $\nu = n$ 是整数时,可以证明 $J_n(x) = (-1)^n J_{-n}(x)$, 此时需要引入第二类Bessel 函数.

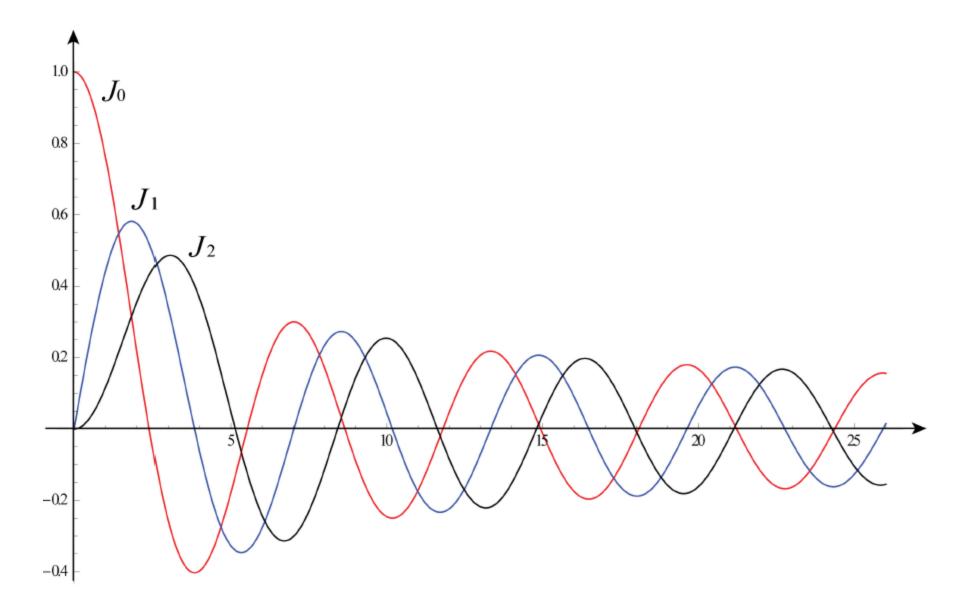
$$\Xi X: Y_{\nu}(x) = \frac{\cos \nu \pi J_{\nu}(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin \nu \pi}, \quad \nu \notin Z,$$

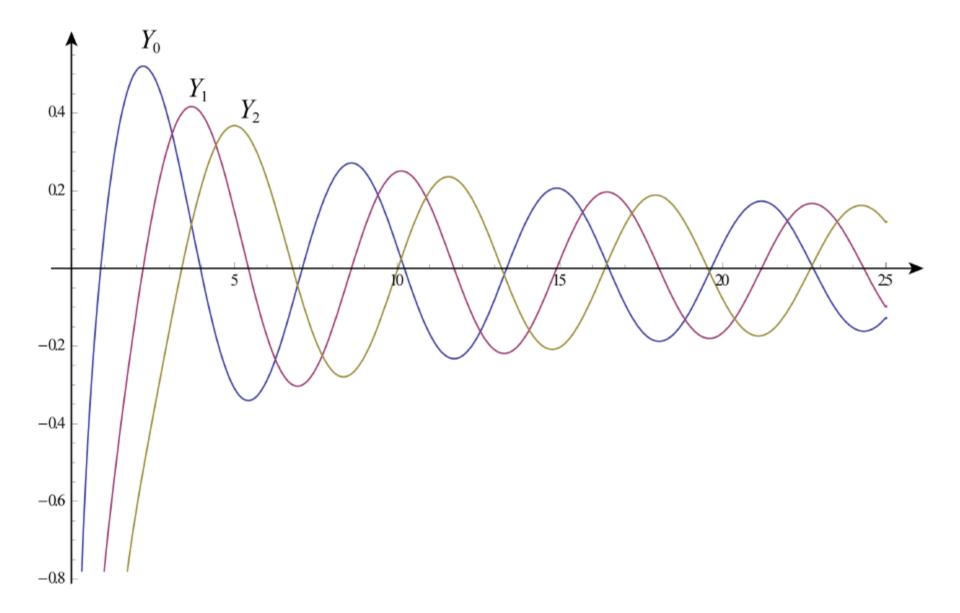
$$Y_{n}(x) = \lim_{\nu \to n} Y_{\nu}(x), \quad n \in Z.$$

 $Y_n(x)$ 的性质:

$$x \to 0$$
时, $Y_n(x) \sim \frac{(n-1)!}{\pi} (\frac{x}{2})^{-n}$, $n \in Z^+$, $Y_0(x) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{x}{2}$. 因为 $Y_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n Y_n(x) \implies \forall n \in Z, Y_n(0) = \infty$. 又因为 $J_0(0) = 1$, $J_n(0) = 0$, $n \in Z^+$, 所以 J_n 与 Y_n 线性无关.

考虑: $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - v^2)y = 0$, $v \ge 0$. 方程通解是: $y(x) = AJ_v(x) + BY_v(x)$, 其中 $J_v(x)$, $Y_v(x)$ 是第一类和第二类Bessel函数,它们线性无关($J_v(0)$ 有界, $Y_v(0) = \infty$).





3.第一类Bessel函数 $J_{\nu}(x)$ 的性质

(a)零点分布: $J_{\nu}(x)$ 有无穷多个单重正零点,记为 $0 < \mu_1^{(\nu)} < \mu_2^{(\nu)} < \dots < \mu_m^{(\nu)} < \dots$

(b)渐进性质(示意图)

$$x \to +\infty, J_{\nu}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x - \frac{\nu \pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) + O(\frac{1}{x^{3/2}})$$

$$x \to +\infty, Y_{\nu}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x - \frac{\nu \pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) + O(\frac{1}{x^{3/2}})$$

 $(c)J_{\nu}(x)$ 的递推公式

$$I.\begin{cases} (x^{\nu}J_{\nu})' = x^{\nu}J_{\nu-1} \\ (x^{-\nu}J_{\nu})' = -x^{-\nu}J_{\nu+1} \end{cases}$$

$$II.\begin{cases} xJ_{\nu-1} = \nu J_{\nu} + xJ_{\nu}' \\ xJ_{\nu+1} = \nu J_{\nu} - xJ_{\nu}' \end{cases}$$

$$II.\begin{cases} xJ_{\nu-1} = \nu J_{\nu} + xJ_{\nu} \\ xJ_{\nu+1} = \nu J_{\nu} - xJ_{\nu} \end{cases} III.\begin{cases} xJ_{\nu-1} + xJ_{\nu+1} = 2\nu J_{\nu} \\ J_{\nu-1} - J_{\nu+1} = 2J_{\nu} \end{cases}$$

例.

利用递推公式,用 $J_0(x)$ 和 $J_1(x)$ 将 $J_2(x)$, $J_3(x)$ 表示出来.

解 利用递推公式: $J_{n+1} = \frac{2n}{x} J_n - J_{n-1}$, 取n = 1得

$$J_2 = \frac{2}{x}J_1 - J_0,$$

 $\mathbf{R}n = 2$

$$J_3 = \frac{4}{x}J_2 - J_1 = \frac{4}{x}(\frac{2}{x}J_1 - J_0) - J_1 = (\frac{8}{x^2} - 1)J_1 - \frac{4}{x}J_0.$$

例.计算积分

$$\int x^3 J_{-2}(x) dx$$

$$\int x^3 J_0(x) dx$$

$$\int x^4 J_1(x) dx$$

$$\int xJ_2(x)dx$$

$$\int J_3(x)dx$$

根据m-n=正(负)奇数,总结规律 $\int x^m J_n(x) dx$.

例. 汉克尔函数(Hankel functions)定义如下

$$H_{\nu}^{\pm}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) \pm iY_{\nu}(x), \quad x > 0.$$

请推导

(1)
$$H_{1/2}^{\pm}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{\pm i(x - \pi/2)}$$
.

(2)
$$H_{\nu}^{\pm}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{\pm i(x - \frac{\pi \nu}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} + O(\frac{1}{x^{3/2}}).$$

(3) 三维发散波满足三维Sommerfield辐射条件

$$\lim_{r \to +\infty} r(\phi_r - ik\phi) = 0, \quad r = |x|, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

分析 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}H_{v}^{\pm}(kr)$ 中哪个是发散波?

(4) 可以证明 $Y_v(x)$ 也具有和 $J_v(x)$ 相同的递推公式. 请由此结论推导

$$\frac{dH_0^+}{dx}(x) = -H_1^+(x), \quad \int xH_0^+(x) \, dx = xH_1^+(x) + C.$$

(5) 利用习题五第3题的方法求解二维

Helmholtz方程的基本解,即求解

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \phi + k^2 \phi = -\delta(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^2, \ k > 0, \\ \lim_{r \to +\infty} \sqrt{r} (\phi_r - ik\phi) = 0, & r = |x|, \end{cases}$$

其中r=+∞处满足的条件称为二维

Sommerfield辐射条件,表示波向外传播.

P (1)
$$J_{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$$
, $Y_{1/2} = -J_{-1/2} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$,

$$H_{1/2}^{\pm}(x) = J_{1/2} \pm iY_{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}}(\sin x \mp i\cos x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}}e^{\pm i(x - \pi/2)}.$$

(2) 利用J_v和Y_v在∞处的渐进表达式

$$J_{v}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x - \frac{\pi v}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) + O(\frac{1}{x^{3/2}}),$$

$$Y_{v}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x - \frac{\pi v}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) + O(\frac{1}{x^{3/2}}),$$

$$H_{\nu}^{\pm}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) \pm i Y_{\nu}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{\pm i(x - \frac{\pi \nu}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4})} + O(\frac{1}{x^{3/2}}).$$

(3) 对r求导数得

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}H_{v}^{+}(kr)\right)' = -\frac{1}{2r^{3/2}}H_{v}^{+}(kr) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}kH_{v}^{+'}(kr),$$

$$\lim_{r \to +\infty} r \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} H_{\nu}^{+}(kr) \right)' - ik \sqrt{r} H_{\nu}^{+}(kr)$$

$$= \lim_{r \to +\infty} -\frac{1}{2r^{1/2}} H_{\nu}^{+}(kr) + k\sqrt{r} \Big(H_{\nu}^{+\prime}(kr) - iH_{\nu}^{+\prime}(kr) \Big)$$

$$= \lim_{r \to +\infty} k \sqrt{r} \Big(H_{\nu}^{+\prime}(kr) - i H_{\nu}^{+}(kr) \Big)$$

$$= \lim_{r \to +\infty} k \sqrt{r} \left(\frac{1}{2} (H_{\nu-1}^+(kr) - H_{\nu+1}^+(kr)) - iH_{\nu}^+(kr) \right) = 0.$$

(4) 因为 $Y_v(x)$ 具有和 $J_v(x)$ 相同的递推公式,

所以 $H_v^{\pm}(x)$ 也具有同样的递推公式.

$$(x^{\nu}H_{\nu}^{+})' = x^{\nu}H_{\nu-1}^{+},$$

$$H_0^{+\prime}(x) = H_{-1}^+(x) = -H_1^+(x),$$

$$(xH_1^+(x))' = xH_0^+(x) \implies \int xH_0^+(x) dx = xH_1^+(x) + C.$$

(5) 基本解具有球对称性,记基本解为 $\phi(r)$,将方程化为

$$\phi'' + \frac{1}{r}\phi' + k^2\phi = 0, \quad r > 0.$$

解得 $\phi(r) = AH_0^+(kr) + BH_0^-(kr),$

由r = +∞处的辐射条件知B = 0. 下面利用通量法求系数A.

$$-1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Delta \phi + k^2 \phi \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{|x| < \varepsilon} \Delta \phi + k^2 \phi \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{|x| = \varepsilon} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \, \mathrm{d}S + k^2 \int_{|x| < \varepsilon} \phi \, \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= Ak \int_{|x| = \varepsilon} (H_0^+)'(k\varepsilon) \, \mathrm{d}S + 2\pi Ak^2 \int_0^\varepsilon r H_0^+(kr) \, \mathrm{d}r = -2\pi Ai \lim_{r \to 0+} kr Y_1(kr).$$

利用 $Y_1(x)$ 的渐近性质 $x \to 0$, $Y_1(x) \sim -\frac{2}{\pi x}$ 得

$$-1 = 4Ai \implies A = \frac{i}{4},$$

从而二维Helmholtz方程的基本解是

$$\phi(x) = \frac{i}{4}H_0^+(k|x|).$$

例. 求解Helmholtz方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u + k^2 u = 0, & x^2 + y^2 < a^2, \\ u(x, y) = 1, & x^2 + y^2 = a^2. \end{cases}$$

解 分析知u只与极坐标中的变量r有关,记为u(r) $r^2u'' + ru' + k^2r^2u = 0$,

解得通解为 $u(r) = AJ_0(kr) + BY_0(kr)$,

加上自然边界条件 $|u(0)| < \infty$ 得 B = 0,

又因为 u(a) = 1, 所以 $AJ_0(ka) = 1 \Rightarrow u(r) = \frac{J_0(kr)}{J_0(ka)}$.

例. 求解Helmholtz方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u + k^2 u = 0, & x^2 + y^2 > a^2, \\ u(x, y) = 1, & x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \\ \lim_{r \to \infty} \sqrt{r} (u_r - iku) = 0, & r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}. \end{cases}$$

解 分析知u只与极坐标中的变量r有关,记为u(r)

$$r^2u'' + ru' + k^2r^2u = 0,$$

解得通解为 $u(r) = AH_0^+(kr) + BH_0^-(kr)$,

代入 $r = +\infty$ 处的辐射条件得 B = 0,

又因为 u(a) = 1, 所以 $AH_0^+(ka) = 1$, 从而

$$A = \frac{1}{H_0^+(ka)}, \quad \text{figure} \ u(r) = \frac{H_0^+(kr)}{H_0^+(ka)}.$$