Methods of Mathematical Physics §23 Advanced Topics on $Y_{\ell m}$'s

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https://github.com/zqhuang/SYSU_MMP



本讲内容

- ▶ 勒让德多项式的各种性质
- ▶ 球谐函数的微分表达式和连带勒让德函数
- ▶ 球谐函数的加法公式
- ▶ 物理问题举例

勒让德多项式的各种性质

学完后很快会忘, 所以有个印象就可以

Rodrigues' Formula

上一讲我们定义了勒让德多项式

$$P_{\ell}(x) := \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \frac{(\ell+k)!}{(k!)^2(\ell-k)!} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^k.$$

试证明罗巨格公式(Rodrigues' Formula):

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

$$\frac{1}{2^{\ell}\ell!} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dx^{\ell}} \left[(x^{2} - 1)^{\ell} \right] = \frac{1}{\ell!} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dt^{\ell}} \left[t^{\ell} (1 + \frac{t}{2})^{\ell} \right] \\
= \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \frac{1}{2^{k} k! (\ell - k)!} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dt^{\ell}} \left[t^{\ell+k} \right] \\
= \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \frac{(\ell + k)!}{(k!)^{2} (\ell - k)!} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{k} \\
= P_{\ell}(x)$$

例题2: 其他递推公式

上一讲我们借助母函数

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} P_{\ell}(x)t^{\ell},$$

证明了递推公式:

$$(2\ell+1)xP_{\ell}(x) = (\ell+1)P_{\ell+1}(x) + \ell P_{\ell}(x).$$

试证明其他两个递推公式:

$$P'_{\ell+1}(x) = xP'_{\ell}(x) + (\ell+1)P_{\ell}(x);$$

$$P'_{\ell-1}(x) = xP'_{\ell}(x) - \ell P_{\ell}(x).$$

当然,由这两个递推公式还能得到:

$$(2\ell+1)P_{\ell}(x) = P'_{\ell+1}(x) - P'_{\ell-1}(x).$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{\ell}\ell!} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dx^{\ell}} \left[(x^{2} - 1)^{\ell} \right] = \frac{1}{\ell!} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dt^{\ell}} \left[t^{\ell} (1 + \frac{t}{2})^{\ell} \right] \\
= \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \frac{1}{2^{k} k! (\ell - k)!} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dt^{\ell}} \left[t^{\ell+k} \right] \\
= \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \frac{(\ell + k)!}{(k!)^{2} (\ell - k)!} \left(\frac{t}{2} \right)^{k} \\
= P_{\ell}(x)$$

题外话, 高中知识: 乘积多重导数公式

设f,g为x的函数, 我们都知道

$$(fg)'=f'g+fg'.$$

这个公式可以推广到任意阶导数:

$$(fg)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} f^{(k)} g^{(n-k)},$$

其中 $f^{(k)}$ 表示f的k重导数。

(和二项式定理一样,这个公式最简明有效的证明方法是用数学归纳法,请自行完成。)

题外话, 高中知识: 推广的乘积多重导数公式

 ∂_{ρ} , f, g为x的函数,则

$$\left(\rho \frac{d}{dx}\right)^{n} (fg) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left[\left(\rho \frac{d}{dx}\right)^{k} f \right] \left[\left(\rho \frac{d}{dx}\right)^{n-k} g \right],$$

证明思路: $\Diamond y = \int \frac{dy}{dy} \dot{x}$ 并对变量y应用乘积的多重导数公式。

罗巨格公式应用例题1



利用罗巨格公式证明 $P_{\ell}(x)$ 满足

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

Homework

 $\ell = 0$ 情况显然,假设 $\ell > 1$,对恒等式:

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

两边同求导ℓ次得到

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

再次两边求导,并除以 $2^{\ell}\ell$!即完成证明。

罗巨格公式应用例题2



利用罗巨格公式证明 $P_{\ell}(x)$ 满足

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

$$\int_{-1}^{1} [P_{\ell}(x)]^{2} dx = \frac{1}{4^{\ell}(\ell!)^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \frac{d^{\ell}}{dx^{\ell}} \left[(x^{2} - 1)^{\ell} \right] \right\}^{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4^{\ell}(\ell!)^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d^{\ell-1}}{dx^{\ell-1}} \left[(x^{2} - 1)^{\ell} \right] \frac{d^{\ell+1}}{dx^{\ell+1}} \left[(x^{2} - 1)^{\ell} \right] dx$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{\ell}}{4^{\ell}(\ell!)^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2} - 1)^{\ell} \frac{d^{2\ell}}{dx^{2\ell}} \left[(x^{2} - 1)^{\ell} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{(2\ell)!}{(\ell!)^{2}} \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{1 - x^{2}}{4} \right)^{\ell} dx$$

$$= \frac{2(2\ell)!}{(\ell!)^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\ell} (1 - t)^{\ell} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{2\ell + 1}$$

上面我们做了变量替换: $t = \frac{x-1}{2}$ 并使用了 $B(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$

球谐函数的微分表示

$$Y_{\ell m}(\theta,\phi) = \frac{1}{2^{\ell}\ell!} \sqrt{\frac{(2\ell+1)}{4\pi} \frac{(\ell+m)!}{(\ell-m)!}} \left[\sin^m \theta \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \right)^{\ell+m} \sin^{2\ell} \theta \right] e^{im\phi}$$

Rodrigues' Formula

Homework

球谐函数的微分表达式

$$Y_{\ell m}(\theta,\phi) = \frac{1}{2^{\ell}\ell!} \sqrt{\frac{(2\ell+1)}{4\pi} \frac{(\ell+m)!}{(\ell-m)!}} \left[\sin^m \theta \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \right)^{\ell+m} \sin^{2\ell} \theta \right] e^{im\phi}$$

球谐函数的微分表达式

对 $Y_{\ell m}$, 我们要证明



课后作业(题号54-56)

54 证明对任意小于 ℓ 的非负整数n.

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^n P_\ell(x) dx = 0.$$

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