

数学物理方法

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1 线性空间及线性算子

1.1 \mathbf{R}^3 空间向量分析

1.1.1 向量的概念

- 标积: $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{B}| \cos \theta$
- 矢积: $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = e|\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{B}| \sin \theta$

1.1.2 \mathbf{R}^3 空间向量代数

1. 运算规则符号:

(1) Einstein 求和约定: $\mathbf{A} = A_i \mathbf{e}_i$

(2) Kronecher δ 符号: $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$

(3) Levi-Civita 符号: $\varepsilon_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1 & i, j, k \text{ 偶排列} \\ -1 & i, j, k \text{ 奇排列} \\ 0 & i, j, k \text{ 有相同者} \end{cases}$

(4) 单位全反对称张量乘积公式: $\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{imn} = \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km}$

Proof. 注意到, Levi-Civita 符号可由单位向量混合积得到:

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} = [\mathbf{e}_i \quad \mathbf{e}_j \quad \mathbf{e}_k] = \begin{vmatrix} e_{i1} & e_{i2} & e_{i3} \\ e_{j1} & e_{j2} & e_{j3} \\ e_{k1} & e_{k2} & e_{k3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{i1} & \delta_{i2} & \delta_{i3} \\ \delta_{j1} & \delta_{j2} & \delta_{j3} \\ \delta_{k1} & \delta_{k2} & \delta_{k3} \end{vmatrix}$$

下面考虑一般形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{lmn} &= \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{i1} & \delta_{i2} & \delta_{i3} \\ \delta_{j1} & \delta_{j2} & \delta_{j3} \\ \delta_{k1} & \delta_{k2} & \delta_{k3} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{l1} & \delta_{l2} & \delta_{l3} \\ \delta_{m1} & \delta_{m2} & \delta_{m3} \\ \delta_{n1} & \delta_{n2} & \delta_{n3} \end{vmatrix}^T = \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{il} & \delta_{im} & \delta_{in} \\ \delta_{jl} & \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{kl} & \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{i\text{替换}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \delta_{im} & \delta_{in} \\ \delta_{ji} & \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{ki} & \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{jm} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{km} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix} - \delta_{im} \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{ji} & \delta_{jn} \\ \delta_{ki} & \delta_{kn} \end{vmatrix} + \delta_{in} \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{ji} & \delta_{jm} \\ \delta_{ki} & \delta_{km} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 3(\delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km}) - \delta_{im}(\delta_{ji}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{ki}) + \delta_{in}(\delta_{ji}\delta_{km} - \delta_{jm}\delta_{ki}) \\ &= \delta_{jm}\delta_{kn} - \delta_{jn}\delta_{km} \end{aligned}$$

□

2. \mathbf{R}^3 空间向量运算:

- (1) 加法: $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = (A_1 + B_1)\mathbf{e}_1 + (A_2 + B_2)\mathbf{e}_2 + (A_3 + B_3)\mathbf{e}_3 = (A_i + B_i)\mathbf{e}_i$
- (2) 数乘: $\alpha\mathbf{A} = \alpha A_1\mathbf{e}_1 + \alpha A_2\mathbf{e}_2 + \alpha A_3\mathbf{e}_3 = \alpha A_i\mathbf{e}_i$
- (3) 标积: $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_1B_1 + A_2B_2 + A_3B_3 = A_iB_i$
- (4) 矢积: $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \varepsilon_{ijk}\mathbf{e}_i A_j B_k$

1 线性空间及线性算子

1.1.3 \mathbb{R}^3 空间向量分析

Definition 1.1 (nabla 算子)

$$\nabla = \partial_i \mathbf{e}_i \quad (1.1)$$

Definition 1.2 (Laplace 算符)

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = (\mathbf{e}_i \partial_i) \cdot (\mathbf{e}_j \partial_j) = \delta_{ij} \partial_i \partial_j = \partial_i \partial_i \quad (1.2)$$

Definition 1.3 (标量场的梯度)

$$\text{grad } \varphi = \nabla \varphi = \mathbf{e}_i \partial_i \varphi \quad (1.3)$$

Definition 1.4 (向量场的散度)

$$\text{div } \mathbf{A} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \partial_i A_i \quad (1.4)$$

Definition 1.5 (向量场的旋度)

$$\text{Curl } \mathbf{A} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{e}_i \partial_j A_k \quad (1.5)$$

Theorem 1.1 (Gauss 公式)

$$\int_{\partial V} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} dV \quad (1.6)$$

Lemma 1.1 (Green 公式)

$$\int_{\partial V} \psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} d\sigma = \int_V (\psi \nabla^2 \varphi + \nabla \psi \cdot \nabla \varphi) dV \quad (1.7)$$

$$\int_{\partial V} (\psi \nabla \varphi - \varphi \nabla \psi) \cdot d\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \int_V (\psi \nabla^2 \varphi - \varphi \nabla^2 \psi) dV \quad (1.8)$$

Theorem 1.2 (Stokes 公式)

$$\oint_{\partial S} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\boldsymbol{\sigma} \quad (1.9)$$

调和函数的两个基本性质:

$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} d\Omega = 0 \quad (1.10)$$

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \int_{S_R} u d\sigma \quad (1.11)$$

1.1.4 \mathbb{R}^3 空间向量分析的重要公式

$$1. \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = 3 \quad (1.12)$$

$$2. \nabla \times \mathbf{r} = 0 \quad (1.13)$$

$$3. \nabla(\varphi + \psi) = \nabla \varphi + \nabla \psi \quad (1.14)$$

$$4. \nabla(\varphi \psi) = \varphi \nabla \psi + \psi \nabla \varphi \quad (1.15)$$

$$5. \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} \quad (1.16)$$

$$6. \nabla \times (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \quad (1.17)$$

$$7. \nabla \cdot (\varphi \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \varphi) + \varphi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} \quad (1.18)$$

$$8. \nabla \times (\varphi \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \varphi) + \varphi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} \quad (1.19)$$

$$9. \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \quad (1.20)$$

$$10. \nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) \quad (1.21)$$

$$11. \nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B} \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \times \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \quad (1.22)$$

$$12. \nabla \times \nabla \varphi = 0 \quad (1.23)$$

$$13. \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0 \quad (1.24)$$

$$14. \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} \quad (1.25)$$

1.2 \mathbf{R}^3 空间曲线系向量分析

1.2.1 \mathbf{R}^3 空间中的曲线系

Definition 1.6 (\mathbf{R}^3 空间中的曲线系) 在 Cartesian 坐标系中, 空间一点坐标可由三个独立坐标参数 (u_1, u_2, u_3) 描述, 且与 Cartesian 坐标参数 (x_1, x_2, x_3) 存在单值的函数变换关系, 则坐标参数 (u_1, u_2, u_3) 构成 \mathbf{R}^3 空间中的**曲线系**。如果此曲线系下每一点都有过此点的三条坐标曲线切向量相互正交, 则称为**正交曲线系**。令其过渡矩阵等于一常向量, 就得到用 (x_1, x_2, x_3) 表示的三个坐标曲面:

$$\begin{aligned} u^1(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= c_1 \\ u^2(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= c_2 \\ u^3(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= c_3 \end{aligned} \quad (1.26)$$

其中, 每两个坐标曲面相交而成**坐标曲线**。

1.2.2 曲线系中的度量

Definition 1.7 (度量系数)

$$g_{ij} = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial u_j} \quad (1.27)$$

对正交曲线系有:

$$g_{ij} = \begin{cases} g_{ii} & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (1.28)$$

Definition 1.8 (度量分量) 正交曲线系的度量分量是度量系数的根:

$$h_i = \sqrt{g_{ii}} \quad (1.29)$$

1. 一般正交曲线系:

(1) 线元:

$$ds^2 = g_{ij} du_i du_j = g_{11}(du_1)^2 + g_{22}(du_2)^2 + g_{33}(du_3)^2 \quad (1.30)$$

(2) 面元:

$$d\sigma_{ij} = ds_i ds_j = h_i h_j du_i du_j \quad (1.31)$$

(3) 体元:

$$dV = ds_1 ds_2 ds_3 = h_1 h_2 h_3 du_1 du_2 du_3 \quad (1.32)$$

2. 柱坐标 (ρ, φ, z) :

(1) 度量:

$$g_{\rho\rho} = 1, \quad g_{\varphi\varphi} = \rho^2, \quad g_{zz} = 1 \quad (1.33)$$

$$h_\rho = 1, \quad h_\varphi = \rho, \quad h_z = 1 \quad (1.34)$$

(2) 线元:

$$ds^2 = d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\varphi^2 + dz^2 \quad (1.35)$$

(3) 面元:

$$d\sigma_{\rho\varphi} = \rho d\rho d\varphi, \quad d\sigma_{\rho z} = \rho dz, \quad d\sigma_{\varphi z} = \rho d\varphi dz \quad (1.36)$$

(4) 体元:

$$dV = \rho d\rho d\varphi dz \quad (1.37)$$

1 线性空间及线性算子

3. 球坐标 (r, θ, φ) :

(1) 度量:

$$g_{rr} = 1, g_{\theta\theta} = r^2, g_{\varphi\varphi} = r^2 \sin^2 \theta \quad (1.38)$$

$$h_r = 1, h_\theta = r, h_\varphi = r \sin \theta \quad (1.39)$$

(2) 线元:

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2 \quad (1.40)$$

(3) 面元:

$$d\sigma_{r\theta} = r dr d\theta, d\sigma_{r\varphi} = r \sin \theta dr d\varphi, d\sigma_{\theta\varphi} = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \quad (1.41)$$

(4) 体元:

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \quad (1.42)$$

1.2.3 曲线系中的向量分析

1. 一般正交曲线系:

(1) 梯度:

$$\nabla = \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \mathbf{e}_2 + \frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \mathbf{e}_3 \quad (1.43)$$

(2) 散度:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} (A_1 h_2 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} (A_2 h_3 h_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} (A_3 h_1 h_2) \right] \quad (1.44)$$

(3) 旋度:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = & \frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} (A_3 h_3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} (A_2 h_2) \right] \mathbf{e}_1 + \\ & \frac{1}{h_3 h_1} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} (A_1 h_1) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} (A_3 h_3) \right] \mathbf{e}_2 + \\ & \frac{1}{h_1 h_2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} (A_2 h_2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} (A_1 h_1) \right] \mathbf{e}_3 \end{aligned} \quad (1.45)$$

(4) Laplace 算符:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \left(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \right) \right] \quad (1.46)$$

2. 柱坐标 (ρ, φ, z) :

(1) 梯度:

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{e}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathbf{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_z \quad (1.47)$$

(2) 散度:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (A_\rho \rho) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} A_\varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_z \rho) \right] \quad (1.48)$$

(3) 旋度:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} A_z - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho A_\varphi) \right] \mathbf{e}_\rho + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} A_\rho - \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} A_z \right] \mathbf{e}_\varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho A_\varphi) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} A_\rho \right] \mathbf{e}_z \quad (1.49)$$

(4) Laplace 算符:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \right] \quad (1.50)$$

1 线性空间及线性算子

3. 球坐标 (r, θ, φ) :

(1) 梯度:

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathbf{e}_\varphi \quad (1.51)$$

(2) 散度:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (A_r r^2 \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (A_\varphi r) \right] \quad (1.52)$$

(3) 旋度:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = & \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r \sin \theta A_\varphi) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (r A_\theta) \right] \mathbf{e}_r + \\ & \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} A_r - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \sin \theta A_\varphi) \right] \mathbf{e}_\theta + \\ & \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\theta) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} A_r \right] \mathbf{e}_\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (1.53)$$

(4) Laplace 算符:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] \quad (1.54)$$

1.3 线性空间

1.3.1 线性空间

Definition 1.9 (线性空间) 线性空间是 \mathbf{R}^3 空间的推广, 又称向量空间或线性流形 (linear manifold)。其满足如下八条规则:

1. 零元: $\varphi + 0 = \varphi$
2. 负元: $\varphi + (-\varphi) = 0$
3. 单位元: $1\varphi = \varphi$
4. 加法交换律: $\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = \varphi_2 + \varphi_1$
5. 加法结合律: $(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + \varphi_3 = \varphi_1 + (\varphi_2 + \varphi_3)$
6. 加法分配律: $k(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) = k\varphi_1 + k\varphi_2$
7. 数乘结合律: $(kl)\varphi = k(l\varphi)$
8. 数乘分配律: $(k+l)\varphi = k\varphi + l\varphi$

Definition 1.10 (线性空间的维数) 线性空间 L 中最大无关组的数目 n , 记为 $\dim L = n$ 。

Definition 1.11 (线性空间的内积) 对于数域 K 和线性空间 L , 内积为一个映射。其满足如下三条规则:

1. 共轭对称: $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle = \langle \psi, \varphi \rangle^*$
2. 对第二个元素线性: $\langle \varphi, k\psi \rangle = k\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle, \langle k\varphi, \psi \rangle = k^*\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle$
3. 非负性: $\langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle \geq 0$

Definition 1.12 (向量的正交)

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle = 0 \quad (1.55)$$

Definition 1.13 (向量的模)

$$|\varphi| = \langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\xi_i^* \xi_i)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\xi_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1.56)$$

Definition 1.14 (向量的归一化)

$$\tilde{\varphi} = \frac{\varphi}{|\varphi|} \quad (1.57)$$

Theorem 1.3 (Gram-Schmidt 正交化规则) n 维线性空间 L 任意 n 个线性无关的向量 $\{\varphi_i\}$, 可用此规则构造出 n 个正交归一的向量 $\{\tilde{\varphi}_i\}$:

$$\tilde{\varphi}_i = \frac{\varphi_i - \langle \tilde{\varphi}_1, \varphi_i \rangle \tilde{\varphi}_1 - \cdots - \langle \tilde{\varphi}_{i-1}, \varphi_i \rangle \tilde{\varphi}_{i-1}}{|\varphi_i - \langle \tilde{\varphi}_1, \varphi_i \rangle \tilde{\varphi}_1 - \cdots - \langle \tilde{\varphi}_{i-1}, \varphi_i \rangle \tilde{\varphi}_{i-1}|} \quad (1.58)$$

1 线性空间及线性算子

1.3.2 Hilbert 空间

Definition 1.15 (Hilbert 空间) 完备的内积空间称为 **Hilbert 空间**，记为 \mathcal{H} 。

Definition 1.16 (Hilbert 空间的内积)

$$\langle \varphi, \chi \rangle = \int_{\Omega} \varphi^*(x)\chi(x)dx \quad (1.59)$$

Definition 1.17 (Hilbert 空间的模) Hilbert 空间是平方可积的空间，则 $\varphi(x)$ 的模为有限值。

$$|\varphi| = \langle \varphi, \varphi \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\int_{\Omega} \varphi^* \varphi dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \infty \quad (1.60)$$

1.3.3 线性算符

1. 坐标变换 A :

$$\chi = A\varphi \quad (1.61)$$

2. 微分算符 D, ∇, ∇^2 :

$$D_x \varphi(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \varphi(x) \quad (1.62)$$

3. 对称算符和反对称算符:

$$S = \frac{1}{2}(B + \tilde{B}) \quad (1.63)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(B - \tilde{B}) \quad (1.64)$$

$$B = S + A \quad (1.65)$$

4. 伴随算符 A^\dagger :

$$\langle A\varphi, \chi \rangle = \langle \varphi, A^\dagger \chi \rangle \quad (1.66)$$

5. 厄米算符: 自伴算符

$$A^\dagger = A \quad (1.67)$$

6. 幺正算符:

$$U^\dagger U = I \quad (1.68)$$

1.3.4 线性算符的特征值和特征向量

1. 特征方程:

$$A\varphi = \lambda\varphi \quad (1.69)$$

2. 可以化为:

$$(\lambda I - A)\varphi = 0 \quad (1.70)$$

3. 这个齐次线性方程组有非零解的条件为:

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0 \quad (1.71)$$

Proposition 1.1 厄米算符的特征值是实数。

Proposition 1.2 厄米算符的不同特征值的特征向量正交。

2 复变函数

2.1 复变函数的概念

2.1.1 复数与复数运算

1. 欧拉公式:

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad (2.1)$$

2. 复数的三种表示方式:

(1) 代数表示:

$$z = x + iy \quad (2.2)$$

(2) 几何表示:

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = r(\cos(\theta + 2k\pi) + i \sin(\theta + 2k\pi)) \quad (2.3)$$

(3) 指数表示:

$$z = re^{i\theta} = re^{i(\theta + 2k\pi)} \quad (2.4)$$

3. 复数运算:

(1) 加法:

$$z_1 + z_2 = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2) \quad (2.5)$$

(2) 乘法:

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) + i(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1) \quad (2.6)$$

(3) 除法:

$$\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2} = \frac{x_1x_2 + y_1y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} + i \frac{x_2y_1 - x_1y_2}{x_2^2 + y_2^2} \quad (2.7)$$

4. 复数的辐角:

$$\text{Arg}z = \arg z + 2k\pi = \theta + 2k\pi, \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \quad (2.8)$$

5. 复数运算公式:

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \quad (2.9)$$

$$z^n = r^n e^{in\theta} \quad (2.10)$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2| \quad (2.11)$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg z_1 - \arg z_2 \quad (2.13)$$

6. 复数球面:

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z + z^*}{1 + zz^*}, \quad \eta = \frac{1}{2i} \frac{z - z^*}{1 + zz^*}, \quad \zeta = \frac{zz^*}{1 + zz^*} \quad (2.14)$$

$$x = \frac{\xi}{1 - \zeta}, \quad y = \frac{\eta}{1 - \zeta} \quad (2.15)$$

2.1.2 复变函数

Definition 2.1 (复变函数) $f: \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, 其一般形式为

$$f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) \quad (2.16)$$

2.2 复变函数的解析性

2.2.1 复变函数的导数

Definition 2.2 (导数)

$$f'(z_0) = \left. \frac{df(z)}{dz} \right|_{z=z_0} = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z} \quad (2.17)$$

Theorem 2.1 (C-R 条件) 可导的必要条件:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (2.18)$$

2.2.2 复变函数积分

Definition 2.3 (积分)

$$\int_l f(z) dz = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \Delta z_k \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta z_k = \int_l (u dx - v dy) + i \int_l (u dy + v dx) \quad (2.19)$$

计算时常用参数变换法:

$$\int_l f(z) dz = \int_\alpha^\beta f[z(t)] z'(t) dt \quad (2.20)$$

2.2.3 Cauchy 定理

Theorem 2.2 (Cauchy 定理) 闭区域 D 中的解析函数 $f(z)$ 沿任意闭合曲线 C 的积分为 0。

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0 \quad (2.21)$$

Theorem 2.3 (Cauchy 积分公式) $f(z)$ 在闭区域 D 中解析, 对于 D 内任意一点 z ,

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} d\xi \quad (2.22)$$

解析函数高阶导数的 Cauchy 公式:

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi \quad (2.23)$$

Lemma 2.1 (莫列拉定理) 闭区域 D 中连续函数 $f(z)$ 沿任意闭合曲线积分为 0 $\Rightarrow f(z)$ 在 D 内解析。

Lemma 2.2 (最大模定理) $\max |f(x)|$ 只能在其解析区域的边界上达到。

Lemma 2.3 (刘维尔定理) $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $|f(z)|$ 有界 $\Rightarrow f(z)$ 为一常数。

Lemma 2.4 (Cauchy 不等式)

$$|f^{(n)}(z)| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi} \frac{M}{d^{n+1}} \quad (2.24)$$

2.3 复变函数的幂级数展开

2.3.1 复变函数项级数

Definition 2.4 (复变函数项级数) 形如 $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} f_k(z)$, 前 n 项部分和为 $S_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k(z)$ 。

Definition 2.5 (幂级数) 形如 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k (z - z_0)^k$ 的级数称为以 z_0 为中心的幂级数。

Theorem 2.4 (Abel 定理) 幂级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k (z - z_0)^k$ 在点 z_1 处收敛, 则在 $|z_1 - z_0|$ 圆域内绝对收敛; 在点 z_1 处发散, 则在 $|z_1 - z_0|$ 圆域外发散。

2 复变函数

幂级数收敛半径的求法:

1. d'Alembert 检比法:

$$R = 1 / \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| \quad (2.25)$$

2. Cauchy 检根法:

$$R = 1 / \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} \quad (2.26)$$

2.3.2 Taylor 展开

Theorem 2.5 (Taylor 定理) $f(z)$ 在 z_0 的邻域 $U(z_0, R)$ 中解析, 则可展开为泰勒级数

$$f(z) = \sum_0^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n, \quad |z - z_0| < \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \quad (2.27)$$

$$a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi \quad (2.28)$$

常用 Taylor 级数:

$$1. e^z = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^n, \quad z \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad (2.29)$$

$$2. \sin z = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1}, \quad z \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad (2.30)$$

$$3. \cos z = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n}, \quad z \in (-\infty, +\infty) \quad (2.31)$$

$$4. \ln(1+z) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} z^{n+1}, \quad z \in (-1, 1) \quad (2.32)$$

$$5. \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_0^{\infty} z^n, \quad z \in (-1, 1) \quad (2.33)$$

$$6. \frac{1}{1+z} = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n, \quad z \in (-1, 1) \quad (2.34)$$

$$7. (1+z)^\alpha = \sum_0^{\infty} C_\alpha^n z^n e^{2\alpha k\pi i} \quad (2.35)$$

2.3.3 Laurent 展开

Theorem 2.6 (Laurent 定理) $f(z)$ 在 z_0 为中心的圆环域 $R_1 < |z - z_0| < R_2$ 中解析, 则

$$f(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n \quad (2.36)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z_0)^{n+1}} d\xi \quad (2.37)$$

孤立奇点的类型:

1. **可去奇点:** $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的 Laurent 级数没有负幂项。
2. **m 阶极点:** $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的 Laurent 级数有 m 阶负幂项。
3. **本性奇点:** $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的 Laurent 级数有无穷阶负幂项。

2.4 留数及其应用

2.4.1 留数定理

Definition 2.6 (留数) $f(z)$ 在 z_0 处的 Laurent 级数的负一次项系数, 记作

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z_0) = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz \quad (2.38)$$

Theorem 2.7 (留数定理)

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} f(z_k) \quad (2.39)$$

Theorem 2.8 (留数之和定理) $f(z)$ 在复平面上存在有限个孤立奇点 \Rightarrow 复平面内留数之和为 0。

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} f(z_k) + \operatorname{Res} f(\infty) = 0 \quad (2.40)$$

Theorem 2.9 (Cauchy 幅角原理) $f(z)$ 零点阶数为 M_i , 极点阶数为 N_j

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{i=1}^m M_i + \sum_{j=1}^n N_j \quad (2.41)$$

1. 留数 $\operatorname{Res} f(z_0)$ 的求法:

- (1) 当 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的可去奇点时, $\operatorname{Res} f(z_0) = 0$
- (2) 当 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的 m 阶极点时,

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z_0) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} [(z-z_0)^m f(z)] \quad (2.42)$$

- (3) 当 z_0 是 $f(z)$ 的本性奇点时, 展开为 Laurent 级数并取其 a_{-1} 。
- (4) 当 z_0 是 $f(z) = \frac{h(z)}{g(z)}$ 的一阶极点时,

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z_0) = \frac{h(z_0)}{g'(z_0)} \quad (2.43)$$

- (5) 对数留数: $f(z) = \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)}$

a. 当 z_0 是 $g(z)$ 的 n 阶零点时,

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z_0) = n \quad (2.44)$$

b. z_0 是 $g(z)$ 的 n 阶极点时,

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z_0) = -n \quad (2.45)$$

2. 无穷远点留数 $\operatorname{Res} f(\infty)$ 的求法:

- (1) 先求留数 $\operatorname{Res} f(z_0)$, 再利用留数之和定理。
- (2) 当 $f(\infty) = 0$ 时,

$$\operatorname{Res} f(\infty) = - \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) \quad (2.46)$$

- (3) 当 $f(\infty) \neq 0$ 时,

$$\operatorname{Res} f(\infty) = -\operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{1}{t^2} f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \right]_{t=0} \quad (2.47)$$

2.4.2 运用留数计算实变积分

Definition 2.7 (Cauchy 主值) $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ 奇异, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 的 Cauchy 主值为

$$P \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_a^{x_0-\varepsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{x_0+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx \right) \quad (2.48)$$

2 复变函数

Lemma 2.5 (Jordan 引理) $f(z)$ 在上半复平面除有限个孤立奇点和实轴上有限个一阶极点外解析, 且 $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} f(z) \leq M(R) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$

$$J = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} f(z) e^{imz} dz = 0, \quad m > 0 \quad (2.49)$$

1. 计算无限制的实变积分:

- (1) $f(z)$ 在上半复平面有有限个孤立奇点 z_k 。
- (2) $f(z)$ 在实轴上有有限个一阶极点 x_i 。
- (3) 当 $0 \leq \arg z \leq \pi$ 时, $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} z f(z) = 0$ 。

$$I = P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum_{\text{上}} \operatorname{Res} f(z_k) + \pi i \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Res} f(x_i) \quad (2.50)$$

2. 计算带有三角函数的实变积分:

- (1) $f(z)$ 在上半复平面有有限个孤立奇点 z_k 。
- (2) $f(z)$ 在实轴上有有限个一阶极点 x_i 。
- (3) 当 $0 \leq \arg z \leq \pi$ 时, $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} f(z) \leq M(R) \rightarrow 0$ 。

$$I = P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{imx} dx = 2\pi i \sum_{\text{上}} \operatorname{Res} [f(z_k) e^{imz_k}] + \pi i \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Res} [f(x_i) e^{imx_i}] \quad (2.51)$$

$$I = P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \cos mx dx = -2\pi \sum_{\text{上}} \operatorname{Im} (\operatorname{Res} [f(z_k) e^{imz_k}]) - \pi \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Im} (\operatorname{Res} [f(x_i) e^{imx_i}]) \quad (2.52)$$

$$I = P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin mx dx = 2\pi \sum_{\text{上}} \operatorname{Re} (\operatorname{Res} [f(z_k) e^{imz_k}]) + \pi \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{Re} (\operatorname{Res} [f(x_i) e^{imx_i}]) \quad (2.53)$$

3. 计算有理三角函数式的实变积分:

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) d\theta = \oint_C f\left(\frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}, \frac{z-z^{-1}}{2i}\right) \frac{dz}{iz} = 2\pi i \sum_{|z|<1} \operatorname{Res} f(z_k) \quad (2.54)$$

4. 计算存在支点和割线的实变积分:

(1) Mellin 变换型积分:

- a. $f(z)$ 为有理函数, 在复平面上有有限个孤立奇点 z_k 。
- b. $f(z)$ 在正实轴上无奇点, 在 $z=0$ 处至多为一阶极点。
- c. $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} |z|^2 |f(z)| \leq M$ 。

$$I = P \int_0^{+\infty} x^a f(x) dx = \frac{2\pi i}{1 - e^{i2\pi a}} \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} [z_k^a f(z_k)], \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad (2.55)$$

(2) 含有 $\ln x$ 的积分:

- a. $f(x)$ 为实轴上无奇点的有理函数、偶函数。
- b. $f(z)$ 在上半复平面有有限个孤立奇点 z_k 。
- c. $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} |z|^2 |f(z)| \leq M$ 。

$$I = P \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \ln x dx = i\pi \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} [f(z_k) \ln z_k] - i\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad (2.56)$$

2.4.3 Hilbert 变换

$$\operatorname{Re} f(z_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Im} f(z)}{z - z_0} dz \quad (2.57)$$

$$\operatorname{Im} f(z_0) = -\frac{1}{\pi} P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Re} f(z)}{z - z_0} dz \quad (2.58)$$

2.5 保角变换

1. 解析函数变换的保角性质:

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{z - z_0} \neq 0 \quad (2.59)$$

$$\alpha = \arg f'(z_0) = \arg \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_0} (\omega - \omega_0) - \arg \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) \quad (2.60)$$

2. 常用保角变换:

(1) 分式线性变换:

$$\omega = \frac{az - b}{cz - d} \quad \left(\frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{b}{d} \right) \quad (2.61)$$

(2) 幂函数变换:

$$\omega = z^n \quad (n > 0) \quad (2.62)$$

(3) 对数变换:

$$\omega = \ln z = \ln |z| + i \arg z \quad (2.63)$$

(4) 茹科夫斯基变换:

$$z = \frac{a}{2} \left(\omega + \frac{1}{\omega} \right) \quad (a > 0, |\omega| \geq 1) \quad (2.64)$$

3. Laplace 算子的保角变换:

$$\nabla^2 = |f'(z)|^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \quad (2.65)$$

3 积分变换与特殊函数

3.1 Fourier 变换

3.1.1 Fourier 级数

1. $f(x)$ 以 2π 为周期:

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx), \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi] \quad (3.1)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx \quad (3.2)$$

2. $f(x)$ 以 $2l$ 为周期:

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(a_k \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} + b_k \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \right), \quad x \in [-l, l] \quad (3.3)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} dx \quad (3.4)$$

3. $f(x)$ 以 2π 为周期, 复数形式:

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_k e^{ikx}, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi] \quad (3.5)$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \quad (3.6)$$

4. $f(x)$ 以 $2l$ 为周期, 复数形式:

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_k e^{i \frac{k\pi x}{l}} \quad (3.7)$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-i \frac{k\pi x}{l}} dx, \quad x \in [-l, l] \quad (3.8)$$

3.1.2 Fourier 变换

Definition 3.1 (Fourier 变换)

$$\mathcal{F}(f(x)) = C(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-ikx} dx \quad (3.9)$$

Definition 3.2 (Fourier 逆变换)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C(k)e^{ikx} dk \quad (3.10)$$

Definition 3.3 (三维空间中的 Fourier 变换)

$$\mathcal{F}(f(\mathbf{r})) = C(\mathbf{k}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\mathbf{r})e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} \quad (3.11)$$

Definition 3.4 (三维空间中的 Fourier 逆变换)

$$f(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C(\mathbf{k})e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{k} \quad (3.12)$$

1. Fourier 变换的条件: Dirichlet 条件, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)|dx$ 收敛。
2. Fourier 变换的性质:

(1) 线性定理:

$$\mathcal{F}(\alpha f_1(x) + \beta f_2(x)) = \alpha \mathcal{F}(f_1(x)) + \beta \mathcal{F}(f_2(x)) \quad (3.13)$$

(2) 延迟定理:

$$\mathcal{F}(f(x + x_0)) = \mathcal{F}(f(x))e^{ikx_0} \quad (3.14)$$

(3) 位移定理:

$$\mathcal{F}(e^{ik_0x} f(x)) = C(k - k_0) \quad (3.15)$$

(4) 标度变换定理:

$$\mathcal{F}(f(ax)) = \frac{1}{|a|} C\left(\frac{k}{a}\right) \quad (3.16)$$

(5) 对称定理:

$$\mathcal{F}(C(x)) = 2\pi f(-k) \quad (3.17)$$

(6) 微分定理: $f^{(n-1)}(\infty) \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathcal{F}(f^{(n)}(x)) = (ik)^n \mathcal{F}(f(x)) \quad (3.18)$$

(7) 积分定理:

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\int_{-\infty}^x f(\xi)d\xi\right) = \frac{1}{ik} \mathcal{F}(f(x)) \quad (3.19)$$

(8) 卷积定理:

$$\mathcal{F}(f_1(x) * f_2(x)) = \mathcal{F}(f_1(x))\mathcal{F}(f_2(x)) \quad (3.20)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(f_1(x)f_2(x)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}(f_1(x)) * \mathcal{F}(f_2(x)) \quad (3.21)$$

$$f_1(x) * f_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(x - \xi)f_2(\xi)d\xi \quad (3.22)$$

(9) Parseval 定理:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)g^*(x)dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(k)G^*(k)dk \quad (3.23)$$

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-ikx} dx, \quad G(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x)e^{-ikx} dx \quad (3.24)$$

3.2 Laplace 变换

3.2.1 Laplace 变换

Definition 3.5 (Laplace 变换)

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt, \quad p = s + i\sigma, \quad s \geq 0 \quad (3.25)$$

1. Laplace 变换的条件: 当 $s \geq s_0$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} |f(t)e^{-st}| dt$ 收敛。

2. Laplace 变换的性质:

(1) 线性定理:

$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha f_1(t) + \beta f_2(t)) = \alpha \mathcal{L}(f_1(p)) + \beta \mathcal{L}(f_2(p)) \quad (3.26)$$

(2) 延迟定理:

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t - \tau)) = \mathcal{L}(f(t))e^{-p\tau}, \quad \tau > 0 \quad (3.27)$$

(3) 位移定理:

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)e^{-\lambda t}) = F(p + \lambda), \quad \operatorname{Re}(p) > \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) \quad (3.28)$$

(4) 标度变换定理:

$$\mathcal{L}(f(at)) = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right), \quad a > 0 \quad (3.29)$$

(5) 微分定理:

$$\mathcal{L}(f^{(n)}(t)) = p^n F(p) - p^{n-1}f(0) - \dots - pf^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0) \quad (3.30)$$

(6) 卷积定理:

$$\mathcal{L}(f_1(t) * f_2(t)) = F_1(p)F_2(p) \quad (3.31)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t f_1(\tau)f_2(t - \tau)d\tau \quad (3.32)$$

(7) 周期变换定理:

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-pT}} \int_0^T f(\tau)e^{-p\tau} d\tau \quad (3.33)$$

3. 常用 Laplace 变换:

$$(1) \mathcal{L}(1) = \frac{1}{p} \quad (3.34)$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}(t) = \frac{1}{p^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}(t^n) = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{p^{n+1}} \quad (3.35)$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}(t^\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}} \quad (3.36)$$

$$(4) \mathcal{L}(e^{\lambda t}) = \frac{1}{p - \lambda} \quad (3.37)$$

$$(5) \mathcal{L}(\sin \omega t) = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \quad (3.38)$$

$$(6) \mathcal{L}(\cos \omega t) = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \quad (3.39)$$

$$(7) \mathcal{L}(\operatorname{sh} \lambda t) = \frac{\lambda}{p^2 - \lambda^2} \quad (3.40)$$

$$(8) \mathcal{L}(\operatorname{ch} \lambda t) = \frac{p}{p^2 - \lambda^2} \quad (3.41)$$

$$(9) \mathcal{L}(t^\alpha e^{-\beta t}) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{(p + \beta)^{\alpha+1}} \quad (3.42)$$

3.2.2 Laplace 变换反演

Theorem 3.1 (Riemann-Mellin 公式)

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} F(p)e^{pt} dp, \quad t > 0, s > s_0 \quad (3.43)$$

Theorem 3.2 (反演积分展开定理)

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} F(p)e^{pt} dp = \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res} [F(p_k)e^{p_k t}] \quad (3.44)$$

1. Laplace 变换反演的条件: 当 $s > s_0$ 时,

- (1) $F(p)$ 解析。
- (2) $\lim_{|p| \rightarrow \infty} F(p) = 0$ 。
- (3) $\int_{s-i\infty}^{s+i\infty} |F(p)| d\sigma$ 收敛。

2. Laplace 变换反演的方法:

- (1) 利用 Riemann-Mellin 公式。
- (2) 利用常用 Laplace 变换。
- (3) 像函数的求导公式:

$$F^{(n)}(p) = \mathcal{L}((-1)^n t^n f(t)) \quad (3.45)$$

(4) 像函数的积分公式:

$$\int_p^{+\infty} F(p) dp = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right) \quad (3.46)$$

3.3 Γ 函数Definition 3.6 (Γ 函数)

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt, \quad \text{Re}(z) > 0 \quad (3.47)$$

1. Γ 函数的解析性: $z = 0, -1, \dots, -n, \dots$ 是一阶极点2. Γ 函数在各一阶极点处的留数:

$$\text{Res}\Gamma(-n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -n} (z+n)\Gamma(z) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.48)$$

3. Γ 函数的性质:

$$(1) \Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z) \quad (3.49)$$

$$(2) \Gamma(n+1) = n!\Gamma(1) = n! \quad (3.50)$$

$$(3) \Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \quad (3.51)$$

$$(4) \Gamma(z)\Gamma(-z) = -\frac{\pi}{z \sin \pi z} \quad (3.52)$$

$$(5) \Gamma(2z) = \frac{2^{2z-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(z)\Gamma\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (3.53)$$

$$(6) \Gamma(z_1)\Gamma(z_2) = \Gamma(z_1+z_2)B(z_1, z_2) \quad (3.54)$$

4. 常用 Γ 函数:

$$(1) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (3.55)$$

$$(2) \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi} \quad (3.56)$$

3.4 δ 函数Definition 3.7 (δ 函数)

$$1. \delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x - x_0 = 0 \\ 0, & x - x_0 \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.57)$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - x_0) dx = 1 \quad (3.58)$$

1. δ 函数的三维形式:

(1) 直角坐标:

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)\delta(z - z_0) \quad (3.59)$$

(2) 柱坐标 (ρ, θ, z) :

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho_0)\delta(\theta - \theta_0)\delta(z - z_0) \quad (3.60)$$

(3) 球坐标 (r, θ, φ) :

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \delta(r - r_0)\delta(\theta - \theta_0)\delta(\varphi - \varphi_0) \quad (3.61)$$

(4) Poisson 形式:

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|} \quad (3.62)$$

2. δ 函数的其他形式:

$$(1) \delta(x) = H'(x) \quad (3.63)$$

$$(2) \delta(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta_\varepsilon \quad (3.64)$$

$$(3) \delta(x) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \delta(x, \alpha) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos kx e^{-\alpha k} dk = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + x^2} \quad (3.65)$$

$$(4) \delta(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{\pi}} e^{-nx^2} \quad (3.66)$$

$$(5) \delta(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^n \cos kx dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\pi x} \quad (3.67)$$

3. δ 函数的性质:

$$(1) \delta(-x) = \delta(x) \quad (3.68)$$

$$(2) f(x)\delta(x - x_0) = f(x_0)\delta(x - x_0) \quad (3.69)$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\delta(x - x_0) dx = f(x_0) \quad (3.70)$$

$$(4) \delta(\varphi(x)) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{|\varphi'(x_i)|} \delta(x - x_i) \quad (3.71)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x), \quad \delta(x^2 - a^2) = \frac{1}{2|a|} (\delta(x + a) + \delta(x - a)) \quad (3.72)$$

4. δ 函数导数的性质:

$$(1) \delta^{(n)}(-x) = (-1)^n \delta^{(n)}(x) \quad (3.73)$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)\delta^{(n)}(x - x_0) dx = (-1)^n f^{(n)}(x_0) \quad (3.74)$$

5. δ 函数的 Fourier 变换:

$$\mathcal{F}(\delta(x - x_0)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - x_0) e^{-ikx} dx = e^{-ikx_0} \quad (3.75)$$

$$\delta(x - x_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ik(x-x_0)} dk \quad (3.76)$$

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6. δ 函数的 Fourier 展开:

$$\delta(x - x') = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_i^*(x') \varphi(x) \quad (3.77)$$

(1) 在 $\{\cos \frac{k\pi x}{l}\}$ 上展开:

$$\delta(x - x') = \frac{1}{l} + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{k\pi x'}{l} \quad (3.78)$$

(2) 在 $\{\sin \frac{k\pi x}{l}\}$ 上展开:

$$\delta(x - x') = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{k\pi x'}{l} \quad (3.79)$$

(3) 在 $\{e^{i \frac{k\pi x}{l}}\}$ 上展开:

$$\delta(x - x') = \frac{1}{2l} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{k\pi}{l}(x-x')} \quad (3.80)$$

4 数学物理方程

4.1 数学物理方程及其定解问题

1. 边界条件:

(1) Dirichlet 条件: 边界处的函数值确定。

$$u|_{\partial\Omega} = g(\partial\Omega, t) \quad (4.1)$$

(2) Neumann 条件: 边界处沿外法向导数值确定。

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_{\partial\Omega} = g(\partial\Omega, t) \quad (4.2)$$

(3) 混合条件:

$$\left[\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = g(\partial\Omega, t) \quad (\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0) \quad (4.3)$$

(4) 统一写法:

$$\left[\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = g(\partial\Omega, t) \quad (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0) \quad (4.4)$$

2. 三类方程的定解问题:

(1) 波动方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 \nabla^2 u = f(\Omega, t) \\ u(\Omega, 0) = \varphi(\Omega) \\ u_t(\Omega, 0) = \psi(\Omega) \\ \left[\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = g(\partial\Omega, t) \end{cases} \quad (4.5)$$

(2) 输运方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a^2 \nabla^2 u = f(\Omega, t) \\ u(\Omega, 0) = \varphi(\Omega) \\ \left[\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = g(\partial\Omega, t) \end{cases} \quad (4.6)$$

(3) Poisson 方程:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u = f(\Omega) \\ \left[\alpha u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = g(\partial\Omega) \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

4.2 S-L 本征值问题

Definition 4.1 (S-L 方程)

$$\frac{d}{dx}[k(x)y'(x)] - q(x)y(x) + \lambda\rho(x)y(x) = 0, \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad (4.8)$$

Definition 4.2 (S-L 算符)

$$L = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[k(x) \frac{d}{dx} \right] + q(x) \quad (4.9)$$

Proposition 4.1 S-L 本征值问题有无穷多非负的实本征值，它们单调递增且以无穷远点为凝聚点。

Proposition 4.2 S-L 本征值问题的本征函数构成完备的正交函数系。

Definition 4.3 (本征函数系上的广义 Fourier 展开)

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_n y_n(x), \quad C_n = \frac{1}{\int_a^b |y_n(x)|^2 \rho(x) dx} \int_a^b f(x) \rho(x) y_n^*(x) dx \quad (4.10)$$

4.3 分离变量法

4.3.1 齐次方程齐次边界条件下的分离变量法

求解两端固定弦自由振动的定解问题：

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq l \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \nu(x) \end{cases} \quad (4.11)$$

分离变量：

$$u(x, t) = X(x)T(t) \quad (4.12)$$

原方程化为：

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = \frac{T''(t)}{a^2 T(t)} = -\lambda \quad (4.13)$$

下面求解关于 $X(x)$ 的本征值问题：

$$\begin{cases} X''(x) + \lambda X(x) = 0 \\ X(0) = X(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.14)$$

1. $\lambda < 0$ ，通解为 $X(x) = C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$ ，代入边界条件得 $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} = 0 \end{cases}$

其系数行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} & e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}l} - e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}l} \neq 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) \equiv 0$

2. $\lambda = 0$ ，通解为 $X(x) = C_1 x + C_2$ ，代入边界条件得 $C_1 = C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) \equiv 0$

3. $\lambda > 0$ ，通解为 $X(x) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$ ，代入边界条件得 $\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda}l + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}l = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \sin \sqrt{\lambda}l = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}l = n\pi \Rightarrow \lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2$

1. 本征值：

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.15)$$

2. 本征函数 $X_n(x)$ ：

$$X_n(x) = C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.16)$$

3. 本征函数 $T_n(t)$ ：

$$T_n(t) = A_n \cos \frac{n\pi at}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.17)$$

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4. 本征解:

$$u_n(x, t) = (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.18)$$

5. 通解:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (A_n \cos \omega_n t + B_n \sin \omega_n t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (4.19)$$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \quad B_n = \frac{2}{n\pi a} \int_0^l \nu(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.20)$$

6. 几类常见边界条件对应的本征值和本征函数:

(1) $u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0$:

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (4.21)$$

(2) $u_x(0, t) = u_x(l, t) = 0$:

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (4.22)$$

(3) $u(0, t) = u_x(l, t) = 0$:

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \sin \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (4.23)$$

(4) $u_x(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0$:

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi}{l}\right)^2, \quad X_n(x) = \cos \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi x}{l}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (4.24)$$

4.3.2 非齐次方程齐次边界条件下的 Fourier 级数展开法

求解两端固定弦受迫振动的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & 0 \leq x \leq l \\ u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases} \quad (4.25)$$

它的齐次通解可表示为

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (4.26)$$

把 $f(x, t), \varphi(x), \nu(x)$ 展开为相同形式的 Fourier 级数:

$$f(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad f_n(t) = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x, t) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (4.27)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \varphi_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad \varphi_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (4.28)$$

$$\nu(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \nu_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad \nu_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \psi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (4.29)$$

代入非齐次方程和初始条件, 可得 $T_n(t)$ 的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} T_n''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 T_n(t) = f_n(t) \\ T_n(0) = \varphi_n, \quad T_n'(0) = \nu_n \end{cases}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.30)$$

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若初始条件 $\varphi(x) = \psi(x) = 0$, 对方程两边进行 \mathcal{L} 变换:

$$p^2 \mathcal{L}(T_n(t)) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l}\right)^2 \mathcal{L}(T_n(t)) = \mathcal{L}(f_n(t)) \quad (4.31)$$

解得:

$$\mathcal{L}(T_n(t)) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(f_n(t))}{p^2 + (n\pi a/l)^2} \quad (4.32)$$

逆变换后:

$$T_n(t) = \int_0^t f_n(\tau) \frac{l}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau \quad (4.33)$$

原非齐次方程的解为:

$$u(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[\int_0^t f_n(\tau) \frac{l}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi a(t-\tau)}{l} d\tau \right] \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (4.34)$$

4.3.3 非齐次边界条件下的分离变量法

求解非齐次边界条件下弦受迫振动的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & 0 \leq x \leq l \\ u(0, t) = g_1(t), \quad u(l, t) = g_2(t) \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \nu(x) \end{cases} \quad (4.35)$$

假设试解由两部分线性叠加:

$$u(x, t) = k(x, t) + \omega(x, t) \quad (4.36)$$

前一部分用来抵消非齐次边界条件:

$$k(0, t) = g_1(t), \quad k(l, t) = g_2(t), \quad \omega(0, t) = \omega(l, t) = 0 \quad (4.37)$$

假设 $k(x, t)$ 是 x 的线性函数:

$$k(x, t) = A(t)x + B(t) \quad (4.38)$$

代入非齐次边界条件, 可得:

$$A(t) = \frac{1}{l}[g_2(t) - g_1(t)], \quad B(t) = g_2(t) \quad (4.39)$$

$$k(x, t) = \frac{x}{l}g_2(t) + \frac{l-x}{l}g_1(t) \quad (4.40)$$

只要求 $\omega(x, t)$ 的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{tt} - a^2 \omega_{xx} = F(x, t) \\ \omega(0, t) = \omega(l, t) = 0 \\ \omega(x, 0) = \Phi(x), \quad \omega_t(x) = V(x) \end{cases} \quad (4.41)$$

其中,

$$F(x, t) = f(x, t) - k_{tt} + a^2 k_{xx} = f(x, t) - \frac{x}{l}g_2''(t) - \frac{l-x}{l}g_1''(t) \quad (4.42)$$

$$\Phi(x) = \varphi(x) - k(x, 0) = \varphi(x) - \frac{x}{l}g_2(0) - \frac{l-x}{l}g_1(0) \quad (4.43)$$

$$V(x) = \psi(x) - k_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) - \frac{x}{l}g_2'(0) - \frac{l-x}{l}g_1'(0) \quad (4.44)$$

4.4 曲线系下的分离变量法

4.4.1 球坐标下的分离变量法

Laplace 方程:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \quad (4.45)$$

分离变量:

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r)Y(r, \theta) \quad (4.46)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) = -\frac{1}{Y \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{Y \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \varphi^2} = l(l+1) \quad (4.47)$$

径向方程: Euler 型方程

$$r^2 R'' + 2rR' - l(l+1)R = 0 \quad (4.48)$$

$$R_l(r) = C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}, \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.49)$$

角向方程: 球函数方程

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \varphi^2} + l(l+1)Y = 0 \quad (4.50)$$

分离变量:

$$Y(\theta, \varphi) = \Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi) \quad (4.51)$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + l(l+1) \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = \lambda \quad (4.52)$$

周期性边界条件:

$$\Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) \Rightarrow \lambda_m = m^2 \quad (4.53)$$

 $\Phi(\varphi)$ 方程:

$$\Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.54)$$

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = C_m e^{im\varphi}, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.55)$$

 $\Theta(\theta)$ 方程:

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right] \Theta = 0 \quad (4.56)$$

令 $x = \cos \theta$, $y(x) = \Theta(\theta)$, 得到连带 Legendre 方程:

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \quad (4.57)$$

1. 当轴对称时, $m = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(\varphi) = 1$

$$\Theta_l(\theta) = P_l(\cos \theta) \quad (4.58)$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} (C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}) P_l(\cos \theta) \quad (4.59)$$

2. 当非轴对称时,

$$\Theta_l(\theta) = P_l^m(\cos \theta), \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l \quad (4.60)$$

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}) P_l^m(\cos \theta) C_m e^{im\varphi} \quad (4.61)$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (C_l r^l + D_l r^{-(l+1)}) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \quad (4.62)$$

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Helmholtz 方程:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + k^2 u = 0 \quad (4.63)$$

分离变量:

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \varphi) \quad (4.64)$$

$$\frac{r^2}{R} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + k^2 R \right] = -\frac{1}{Y \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{Y \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \varphi^2} = l(l+1) \quad (4.65)$$

径向方程: 球 Bessel 方程

$$R'' + \frac{2}{r} R' + \left[k^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] R = 0 \quad (4.66)$$

$$R_n^{(l)} = C_n^{(l)} j_l(k_n^{(l)} r) + D_n^{(l)} n_l(k_n^{(l)} r), \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.67)$$

角向方程: 球函数方程

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \varphi^2} + l(l+1)Y = 0 \quad (4.68)$$

$\Phi(\varphi)$ 方程:

$$\Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.69)$$

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = C_m e^{im\varphi}, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.70)$$

$\Theta(\theta)$ 方程:

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right] y = 0 \quad (4.71)$$

1. 当轴对称时, $m = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(\varphi) = 1$

$$\Theta_l(\theta) = P_l(\cos \theta) \quad (4.72)$$

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [C_n^{(l)} j_l(k_n^{(l)} r) + D_n^{(l)} n_l(k_n^{(l)} r)] P_l(\cos \theta) \quad (4.73)$$

2. 当非轴对称时,

$$\Theta_l(\theta) = P_l^m(\cos \theta), \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l \quad (4.74)$$

$$u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [C_n^{(l)} j_l(k_n^{(l)} r) + D_n^{(l)} n_l(k_n^{(l)} r)] P_l^m(\cos \theta) C_m e^{im\varphi} \quad (4.75)$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [C_n^{(l)} j_l(k_n^{(l)} r) + D_n^{(l)} n_l(k_n^{(l)} r)] Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \quad (4.76)$$

4.4.2 柱坐标下的分离变量法

Laplace 方程:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (4.77)$$

分离变量:

$$u(\rho, \varphi, z) = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)Z(z) \quad (4.78)$$

周期性边界条件:

$$\frac{\rho}{R} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) + \frac{\rho^2}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = m^2 \quad (4.79)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2} = -\frac{1}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} = -\lambda \quad (4.80)$$

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$\Phi(\varphi)$ 方程:

$$\Phi'' + m^2\Phi = 0, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.81)$$

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = C_m e^{im\varphi}, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.82)$$

$Z(z)$ 方程:

$$Z'' - \lambda Z = 0 \quad (4.83)$$

$R(\rho)$ 方程:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2} \right) R = 0 \quad (4.84)$$

1. 当 $\lambda > 0$ 时, 令 $x = \sqrt{\lambda}\rho$, $y(x) = R(\rho)$, 得到 m 阶 Bessel 方程:

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + \left(1 - \frac{m^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad (4.85)$$

(1) 当轴对称时, $m = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(\varphi) = 1$

$$R_n^{(0)}(\rho) = C_n J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}\rho\right) \quad (4.86)$$

$$Z_n^{(0)}(z) = A_n e^{\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}z} + B_n e^{-\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}z} \quad (4.87)$$

$$u(\rho, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[A_n e^{\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}z} + B_n e^{-\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}z} \right] J_0\left(\frac{x_n^{(0)}}{b}\rho\right) \quad (4.88)$$

(2) 当非轴对称时,

$$R_n^{(m)}(\rho) = C_n^{(m)} J_m\left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}\rho\right) \quad (4.89)$$

$$Z_n^{(m)}(z) = A_n^{(m)} e^{\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}z} + B_n^{(m)} e^{-\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}z} \quad (4.90)$$

$$u(\rho, z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left[A_n^{(m)} e^{\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}z} + B_n^{(m)} e^{-\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}z} \right] J_m\left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}\rho\right) \quad (4.91)$$

2. 当 $\lambda < 0$ 时, 令 $x = i\sqrt{-\lambda}\rho$, $y(x) = R(\rho)$, 得到 m 阶虚宗量 Bessel 方程:

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + \left(1 - \frac{m^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad (4.92)$$

3. 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, 得到 Euler 型方程:

$$\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - m^2 R = 0 \quad (4.93)$$

$$R_m(\rho) = \begin{cases} A + B \ln \rho, & m = 0 \\ A\rho^m + B\rho^{-m}, & m \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.94)$$

在球内自然边界条件下:

$$R_m(\rho) = A\rho^m \quad (4.95)$$

$$Z(z) = Cz + D \quad (4.96)$$

$$u(\rho, \varphi, z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_m \rho^m e^{im\varphi} (C + Dz) \quad (4.97)$$

Helmholtz 方程:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + k^2 u = 0 \quad (4.98)$$

分离变量:

$$u(\rho, \varphi, z) = R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)Z(z) \quad (4.99)$$

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周期性边界条件:

$$\frac{\rho}{R} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) + \frac{\rho^2}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} + k^2 \rho^2 = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = m^2 \quad (4.100)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) + k^2 - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2} = -\frac{1}{Z} \frac{d^2 Z}{dz^2} = -\lambda \quad (4.101)$$

$\Phi(\varphi)$ 方程:

$$\Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.102)$$

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = C_m e^{im\varphi}, \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad (4.103)$$

$Z(z)$ 方程:

$$Z'' - \lambda Z = 0 \quad (4.104)$$

$R(\rho)$ 方程: 令 $x = \sqrt{k^2 + \lambda} \rho$, $y(x) = R(\rho)$, 得到 m 阶 Bessel 方程:

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x} y' + \left(1 - \frac{m^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad (4.105)$$

Remark. 通过选取合适的 k 总可以使 $k^2 + \lambda \geq 0$, 因此不会出现虚宗量。

4.5 二阶线性变系数常微分方程的级数解法

1. 二阶线性变系数常微分方程的一般形式:

$$u''(z) + p(z)u'(z) + q(z)u(z) = 0 \quad (4.106)$$

2. 方程的解析性:

- (1) **常点:** $p(z)$ 和 $q(z)$ 在 z_0 及其邻域内解析。
- (2) **奇点:** z_0 是 $p(z)$ 或 $q(z)$ 的极点或本性奇点。
 - a. **正则奇点:** z_0 至多是 $p(z)$ 的一阶极点, $q(z)$ 的二阶极点。
 - b. **非正则奇点:** z_0 不是正则奇点。

3. 当 z_0 是方程的常点时:

$$u_1(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k (z - z_0)^k, \quad u_2(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k (z - z_0)^k \quad (4.107)$$

4. 当 z_0 是方程的正则奇点时:

(1) 当 $\rho_1 - \rho_2 \neq 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 时,

$$u_1(z) = (z - z_0)^{\rho_1} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k (z - z_0)^k, \quad u_2(z) = (z - z_0)^{\rho_2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k (z - z_0)^k \quad (4.108)$$

(2) 当 $\rho_1 - \rho_2 = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ 时,

$$u_1(z) = (z - z_0)^{\rho_1} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k (z - z_0)^k, \quad u_2(z) = A u_1(z) \ln(z - z_0) + (z - z_0)^{\rho_2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k (z - z_0)^k \quad (4.109)$$

5. 当 z_0 是方程的非正则奇点时: 可能无解

$$u_1(z) = (z - z_0)^{\rho_1} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k (z - z_0)^k, \quad u_2(z) = A u_1(z) \ln(z - z_0) + (z - z_0)^{\rho_2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k (z - z_0)^k \quad (4.110)$$

4.6 球函数

4.6.1 Legendre 多项式

1. 求解 Legendre 方程的 S-L 本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + l(l+1)y = 0 \\ |y(x)| < +\infty, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (4.111)$$

在常点 $x=0$ 处展开:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k(k-1)c_k x^{k-2} - \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} [k(k+1) - l(l+1)]c_k x^k = 0 \quad (4.112)$$

递推公式:

$$c_k = -\frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{(l-k)(l+k+1)}c_{k+2}, \quad c_l = \frac{(2l)!}{2^l(l!)^2} \quad (4.113)$$

2. l 阶 Legendre 多项式:

$$P_l(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{[l/2]} \frac{(-1)^n (2l-2n)!}{2^l n! (l-n)! (l-2n)!} x^{l-2n} \quad (4.114)$$

3. 前 5 阶 Legendre 多项式:

$$P_0(x) = 1 \quad (4.115)$$

$$P_1(x) = x \quad (4.116)$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \quad (4.117)$$

$$P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x) \quad (4.118)$$

$$P_4(x) = \frac{1}{8}(35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3) \quad (4.119)$$

4. 常见 l 阶 Legendre 多项式表达式:

(1) 微分表达式 (Rodrigues 公式):

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l \quad (4.120)$$

(2) 积分表达式 (Schlaflf 公式):

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{2^l} \oint_C \frac{(z^2 - 1)^l}{(z - x)^{l+1}} dz \quad (4.121)$$

(3) 定积分表达式 (Laplace 公式):

$$P_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^l d\varphi \quad (4.122)$$

5. Legendre 多项式的母函数:

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xr+r^2}} = \begin{cases} \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} P_l(x)r^l, & r \leq 1 \\ \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} P_l(x)\frac{1}{r^{l+1}}, & r > 1 \end{cases} \quad (4.123)$$

6. Legendre 多项式的性质:

(1) Legendre 多项式的递推公式:

a. 基本递推公式:

$$x(2l+1)P_l(x) - (l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - lP_{l-1}(x) = 0 \quad (4.124)$$

$$P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) + P'_{l-1}(x) - 2xP'_l(x) \quad (4.125)$$

b. 常用递推公式:

$$(2l+1)P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - P'_{l-1}(x) \quad (4.126)$$

$$(l+1)P_l(x) = P'_{l+1}(x) - xP'_l(x) \quad (4.127)$$

$$lP_l(x) = xP'_l(x) - P'_{l-1}(x) \quad (4.128)$$

$$(x^2-1)P'_l(x) = x l P_l(x) - l P_{l-1}(x) \quad (4.129)$$

(2) 正交完备性:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x)P_k(x)dx = \frac{2}{2l+1}\delta_{lk} \quad (4.130)$$

(3) Legendre 多项式系 Fourier 级数展开:

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} f_l P_l(x), \quad f_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(x)P_l(x)dx \quad (4.131)$$

4.6.2 连带 Legendre 函数

1. 求解连带 Legendre 方程的 S-L 本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{(1-x^2)}\right]y = 0 \\ |y(x)| < +\infty, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (4.132)$$

Legendre 方程两边对 x 求 m 次导:

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^{m+2}}{dx^{m+2}}P_l(x) - 2(m+1)x\frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}}P_l(x) + [l(l+1) - m(m+1)]\frac{d^m}{dx^m}P_l(x) = 0 \quad (4.133)$$

设试解:

$$y(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_l(x), \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l \quad (4.134)$$

代入式(4.133)恰好得连带 Legendre 方程。

2. m 阶 l 次连带 Legendre 函数:

$$P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_l(x), \quad m > 0 \quad (4.135)$$

3. m 阶 l 次连带 Legendre 函数的微分表达式 (Rodrigues 公式):

$$P_l^m(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^{m/2}}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l+m}}{dx^{l+m}} (x^2-1)^l, \quad m > 0 \quad (4.136)$$

4. $-m$ 阶 l 次连带 Legendre 函数的微分表达式 (Rodrigues 公式):

$$P_l^{-m}(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^{-m/2}}{2^l l!} \frac{d^{l-m}}{dx^{l-m}} (x^2-1)^l, \quad m > 0 \quad (4.137)$$

5. 关系:

$$P_l^{-m}(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(x), \quad m > 0 \quad (4.138)$$

6. 连带 Legendre 函数的性质:

(1) 连带 Legendre 函数的递推公式:

$$(2l+1)xP_l^m(x) = (l+m)P_{l-1}^m(x) + (l-m+1)P_{l+1}^m(x) \quad (4.139)$$

(2) 正交完备性:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x)P_l^m(x)dx = \frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{ll}, \quad m > 0 \quad (4.140)$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(x)P_l^{m'}(x) \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{m} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{mm'}, \quad m > 0 \quad (4.141)$$

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(3) 连带 Legendre 函数系 Fourier 级数展开:

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} f_l P_l^m(x), \quad f_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \int_{-1}^1 f(x) P_l^m(x) dx \quad (4.142)$$

4.6.3 球函数

1. 求解球函数方程的 S-L 本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \varphi^2} + l(l+1)Y = 0 \\ Y(\theta, \varphi) = Y(\theta, \varphi + 2\pi), \quad |Y(\theta, \varphi)| < +\infty, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases} \quad (4.143)$$

通解:

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = C_{lm} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}, \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \quad m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l \quad (4.144)$$

2. l 阶球函数:

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi} \quad (4.145)$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-|m|)!}{(l+|m|)!}} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi} \quad (4.146)$$

3. 前 3 阶球函数:

$$Y_{00}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \quad (4.147)$$

$$Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta, \quad Y_{1,\pm 1}(\theta, \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\varphi} \quad (4.148)$$

$$Y_{20} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1), \quad Y_{2,\pm 1}(\theta, \varphi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{\pm i\varphi} \quad (4.149)$$

4. 球函数的性质:

(1) 正交完备性:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \varphi) Y_{l'm'}(\theta, \varphi) \sin \theta d\theta = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'} \quad (4.150)$$

(2) 球函数系 Fourier 级数展开:

$$f(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l f_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi), \quad f_{lm} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi f(\theta, \varphi) Y_{lm}^*(\theta, \varphi) \sin \theta d\theta \quad (4.151)$$

(3) 球函数的加法公式:

$$P_l(\cos \gamma) = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_{lm}^*(\theta', \varphi') Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \quad (4.152)$$

4.7 柱函数

4.7.1 Bessel 函数

1. 求解 ν 阶 Bessel 方程:

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x} y' + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad (4.153)$$

在正则奇点 $x = 0$ 处展开:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k [(k+s)^2 - \nu^2] x^k + \sum_{k=0} a_k x^{k+2} = 0 \quad (4.154)$$

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x_0 系数的指标方程:

$$s^2 - \nu^2 = 0 \quad (4.155)$$

递推公式:

$$a_k = -\frac{1}{k(k+2s)}a_{k-2}, \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{2^\nu \Gamma(\nu+1)} \quad (4.156)$$

常用通解式:

$$y(x) = CJ_\nu(x) + DJ_{-\nu}(x), \quad \nu \text{非整数} \quad (4.157)$$

$$y(x) = CJ_\nu(x) + DN_\nu(x) \quad (4.158)$$

$$y(x) = CH_\nu^{(1)}(x) + DH_\nu^{(2)}(x) \quad (4.159)$$

2. ν 阶 Bessel 函数:

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu} \quad (4.160)$$

3. ν 阶 Neumann 函数:

$$N_\nu = \frac{\cos \nu\pi J_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin \nu\pi} \quad (4.161)$$

4. ν 阶 Hankel 函数:

$$H_\nu^{(1)}(x) = J_\nu(x) + iN_\nu(x), \quad H_\nu^{(2)}(x) = J_\nu(x) - iN_\nu(x) \quad (4.162)$$

5. m 阶 Bessel 函数:

$$J_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(m+k)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+m} \quad (4.163)$$

6. m 阶 Neumann 函数:

$$N_m(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} J_m(x) \ln \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{(m-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-m} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \frac{1}{k!(m+k)!} [\Phi(m+k+1) + \Phi(k+1)] \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+m} \quad (4.164)$$

7. m 阶 Bessel 函数的递推公式:

$$J_{-m}(x) = (-1)^m J_m(x), \quad N_{-m}(x) = (-1)^m N_m(x) \quad (4.165)$$

8. ν 阶 Bessel 函数的递推公式:

(1) 基本微商公式:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^\nu J_\nu(x)) = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x) = \nu x^{\nu-1} J_\nu(x) + x^\nu J'_\nu(x) \quad (4.166)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x)) = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x) = -\nu x^{-\nu-1} J_\nu(x) + x^{-\nu} J'_\nu(x) \quad (4.167)$$

(2) 基本递推公式:

$$J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{x} J_\nu(x), \quad J_{\nu-1}(x) - J_{\nu+1}(x) = 2J'_\nu(x) \quad (4.168)$$

$$N_{\nu-1}(x) + N_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{x} N_\nu(x), \quad N_{\nu-1}(x) - N_{\nu+1}(x) = 2N'_\nu(x) \quad (4.169)$$

(3) 常用递推公式:

$$J'_0(x) = -J_1(x), \quad [xJ_1(x)]' = xJ_0(x) \quad (4.170)$$

9. $n + \frac{1}{2}$ 阶 Bessel 函数:

$$J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x) = (-1)^n \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} x^{n+1} \left(\frac{d}{xdx}\right)^n \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad (4.171)$$

$$J_{-n-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} x^{n+1} \left(\frac{d}{xdx}\right)^n \frac{\cos x}{x} \quad (4.172)$$

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x, \quad J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x \quad (4.173)$$

4.7.2 柱函数

1. ν 阶柱函数:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^\nu y_\nu) = x^\nu y_{\nu-1}, \quad \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-\nu} y_\nu) = -x^{-\nu} y_{\nu+1} \quad (4.174)$$

$$y_{\nu-1} + y_{\nu+1} = \frac{2\nu}{x} y_\nu, \quad y_{\nu-1} - y_{\nu+1} = 2y'_\nu \quad (4.175)$$

Remark. ν 阶柱函数必是 ν 阶 Bessel 方程的解。

2. $J_m(x)$ 的母函数:

$$G(x, z) = e^{\frac{x}{2}(z - \frac{1}{z})} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m(x) z^m \quad (4.176)$$

3. $J_m(x)$ 的积分表达式:

$$J_m(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}(z - \frac{1}{z})}}{z^{m+1}} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta - m\theta) d\theta \quad (4.177)$$

4. $J_m(x)$ 的加法公式:

$$J_m(x_1 + x_2) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_k(x_1) J_{m-k}(x_2) \quad (4.178)$$

5. 柱函数的性质:

(1) 奇异性:

$$J_0(0) = 1, \quad J_m(0) = 0 \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.179)$$

$$N_0(0) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{x=0}, \quad N_m(0) \sim -\frac{(m-1)!}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-m} \Big|_{x=0} \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.180)$$

$$H_0^{(1)} \sim i \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{x}{2}, \quad H_0^{(2)} \sim -i \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{x}{2} \quad (4.181)$$

$$H_m^{(0)} \sim -i \frac{(m-1)!}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-m}, \quad H_m^{(1)} \sim i \frac{(m-1)!}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-m} \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (4.182)$$

(2) 零点:

a. $J_m(x)$ 的零点关于原点对称。b. $J_m(x)$ 与 $J_{m+1}(x)$ 的零点两两相间。c. $J_{\pm\nu}(x)$ 和 $N_\nu(x)$ 有无穷多正实数零点, $H_\nu^{(1)}(x)$ 和 $H_\nu^{(2)}(x)$ 无实数零点。(3) 渐近行为: $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$

$$J_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + o(x^{-3/2}) \quad (4.183)$$

$$N_\nu(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + o(x^{-3/2}) \quad (4.184)$$

$$H_\nu^{(1)}(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{i(x - \pi/2 - \pi/4)} + o(x^{-3/2}) \quad (4.185)$$

$$H_\nu^{(2)}(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} e^{-i(x - \pi/2 - \pi/4)} + o(x^{-3/2}) \quad (4.186)$$

(4) $J_m\left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}\rho\right)$ 的正交完备性:

$$\int_0^b J_m\left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}\rho\right) J_m\left(\frac{x_l^{(m)}}{b}\rho\right) \rho d\rho = [N_n^{(m)}]^2 \delta_{nl} \quad (4.187)$$

(5) m 阶 Bessel 函数系 Fourier 级数展开:

$$f(\rho) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n J_m\left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}\rho\right), \quad f_n = \frac{1}{[N_n^{(m)}]^2} \int_0^b f(\rho) J_m\left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b}\rho\right) \rho d\rho \quad (4.188)$$

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(6) 归一化常数:

$$[N_n^{(m)}]^2 = \int_0^b J_m^2 \left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b} \rho \right) \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b}{x_n^{(m)}} \right)^2 [x^2 J_m^2 - m^2 J_m^2 + x J_m']_0^{x_n^{(m)}} \quad (4.189)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{b^2}{2} [J_{m+1}(x_n^{(m)})]^2, & J_m(x_n^{(m)}) = 0 \\ \frac{b^2}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{m}{x_n^{(m)}} \right)^2 \right] [J_m(x_n^{(m)})]^2, & J_m'(x_n^{(m)}) = 0 \\ \frac{b^2}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{m}{x_n^{(m)}} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \left(\frac{b}{x_n^{(m)}} \right)^2 [J_m(x_n^{(m)})]^2, & J_m'(x_n^{(m)}) = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} J_m(x_n^{(m)}) \end{cases} \quad (4.190)$$

6. 求解 Bessel 方程的 S-L 本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right) + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2} \right) R = 0 \\ \left[\alpha R + \beta \frac{dR}{d\rho} \right]_{\rho=0} = 0 \\ |R(\rho)|_{\rho=0} < +\infty \end{cases} \quad (4.191)$$

$$R_m(\rho) = C_m J_m(\sqrt{\lambda} \rho) + D_m N_m(\sqrt{\lambda} \rho) \quad (4.192)$$

在球内自然边界条件下:

$$R_m(\rho) = C_m J_m(\sqrt{\lambda} \rho) \quad (4.193)$$

(1) 第一类边界条件:

$$J_m(\sqrt{\lambda_n} b) = J_m(x_n^{(m)}) = 0 \quad (4.194)$$

(2) 第二类边界条件:

$$J_m'(\sqrt{\lambda_n} b) = \frac{1}{2} (J_{m-1}(x_n^{(m)}) - J_{m+1}(x_n^{(m)})) = 0 \quad (4.195)$$

(3) 第三类边界条件: 数值解

$$\lambda_n^{(m)} = \left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b} \right)^2, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.196)$$

$$R_n^{(m)}(\rho) = C_n^{(m)} J_m \left(\frac{x_n^{(m)}}{b} \rho \right), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.197)$$

4.7.3 虚宗量 Bessel 函数

1. 求解 ν 阶虚宗量 Bessel 方程:

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x} y' + \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2} \right) y = 0 \quad (4.198)$$

通解:

$$y(x) = CI_\nu(x) + DK_\nu(x) \quad (4.199)$$

2. ν 阶虚宗量 Bessel 函数:

$$I_\nu(x) = i^{-\nu} J_\nu(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(m+k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{2k+\nu} \quad (4.200)$$

3. ν 阶 Modified 函数:

$$K_\nu(x) = \frac{\pi I_{-\nu}(x) - I_\nu(x)}{2 \sin \pi \nu} \quad (4.201)$$

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4. m 阶 Modified Bessel 函数:

$$K_m(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (-1)^k \frac{(m-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-m} + (-1)^{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!(m+k)!} \left[\ln \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \Phi(m+k+1) - \frac{1}{2} \Phi(k+1) \right] \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+m} \quad (4.202)$$

5. m 阶虚宗量 Bessel 函数的关系:

$$I_m(x) = I_{-m}(x) \quad (4.203)$$

$$K_\nu(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} i^{\nu+1} H_\nu^{(1)}(ix) \quad (4.204)$$

4.7.4 球 Bessel 函数

1. 求解 l 阶球 Bessel 方程:

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x} y' + \left(1 - \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2}\right) y = 0 \quad (4.205)$$

常用通解式:

$$y(x) = C j_l(x) + D n_l(x) \quad (4.206)$$

$$y(x) = C h_l^{(1)}(x) + D h_l^{(2)}(x) \quad (4.207)$$

2. l 阶球 Bessel 函数:

$$j_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(kr) \quad (4.208)$$

3. l 阶球 Neumann 函数:

$$n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} N_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x) \quad (4.209)$$

4. l 阶球 Hankel 函数:

$$h_l^{(1)}(x) = j_l(x) + i n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(x) \quad (4.210)$$

$$h_l^{(2)}(x) = j_l(x) - i n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(x) \quad (4.211)$$

5. l 阶球 Bessel 函数的递推公式:

$$\frac{1}{x^l} j_l = \left(-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^l j_0(x), \quad \frac{1}{x^l} n_l = \left(-\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\right)^l n_0(x) \quad (4.212)$$

$$j_0(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, \quad j_1(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} (\sin x - x \cos x) \quad (4.213)$$

$$n_0(x) = -\frac{\cos x}{x}, \quad n_1(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} (\cos x + x \sin x) \quad (4.214)$$

6. 平面波按球面波展开公式:

$$e^{ikr \cos \theta} = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} (2l+1) i^l j_l(kr) P_l(\cos \theta) \quad (4.215)$$

7. 球 Bessel 函数的性质:

(1) $j_l(k_n^{(l)} r)$ 的正交完备性:

$$\int_0^a j_l(k_n^{(l)} r) j_l(k_m^{(l)} r) r^2 dr = [N_n^{(l)}]^2 \delta_{nm} \quad (4.216)$$

(2) l 阶球 Bessel 函数系 Fourier 级数展开:

$$f(r) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n j_l(k_n^{(l)} r), \quad f_n = \frac{1}{[N_n^{(l)}]^2} \int_0^a f(r) j_l(k_n^{(l)} r) r^2 dr \quad (4.217)$$

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(3) 归一化常数:

$$[N_n^{(l)}]^2 = \int_0^a j_l^2(k_n^{(l)}r)r^2 dr = \frac{\pi}{2k_n^{(l)}} \int_0^a J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^2(k_n^{(l)}r)r dr \quad (4.218)$$

8. 求解球 Bessel 方程的 S-L 本征值问题:

$$\begin{cases} R''(r) + \frac{2}{r}R'(r) - \left[k^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2}\right]R(r) = 0 \\ [\alpha R(r) + \beta R'(r)]_{r=a} = 0 \\ |R(r)|_{r=0} < +\infty \end{cases} \quad (4.219)$$

$$R_l(r) = C_l j_l(kr) + D_l n_l(kr) \quad (4.220)$$

在球内自然边界条件下:

$$R_l(r) = C_l j_l(kr) \quad (4.221)$$

代入齐次边界条件:

$$k_n^{(l)}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.222)$$

$$R_n^{(l)}(r) = C_n^{(l)} j_l(k_n^{(l)}r), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.223)$$

4.8 Green 函数法

4.8.1 Green 函数

1. 二阶常系数偏微分方程:

$$Lu(x) = f(x), \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1}, \quad n \leq 3 \quad (4.224)$$

$$L = a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + c, \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad (4.225)$$

2. 自由 Green 函数 (基本解):

$$LG_0(x; x') = \delta(x - x'), \quad x, x' \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1}, \quad n \leq 3 \quad (4.226)$$

3. 非齐次方程解的一般形式:

$$u(x) = u_0(x) + \int G_0(x; x') f(x') dx' \quad (4.227)$$

4. Green 函数:

$$\begin{cases} LG(x; x') = \delta(x - x') \\ \text{B.C.} \end{cases} \quad (4.228)$$

4.8.2 Laplace 算符的 Green 函数

1. Laplace 算符的基本解:

(1) 一维 Laplace 算符的基本解:

$$G_0(x; x') = \frac{1}{2}|x - x'| \quad (4.229)$$

(2) 二维 Laplace 算符的基本解:

$$G_0(x, x'; y, y') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2} \quad (4.230)$$

(3) 三维 Laplace 算符的基本解:

$$G_0(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \quad (4.231)$$

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(4) n 维 Laplace 算符的基本解:

$$G_0(x; x') = \frac{1}{(n-2)S_n} \frac{1}{|x-x'|^{n-2}}, \quad S_n = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}, \quad x, x' \in \mathbf{R}^n \quad (4.232)$$

2. Laplace 算符的 Green 函数:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 g(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = 0 \\ \left[g + \beta \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = \left[G_0 + \beta \frac{\partial G_0}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} \end{cases} \quad (4.233)$$

$$G(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = G_0(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') - g(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') \quad (4.234)$$

(1) 第一类非齐次边界条件 Poisson 方程的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}) = f(\mathbf{r}), & \mathbf{r} \in \Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^3 \\ u(\mathbf{r})|_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi(\mathbf{r}_0), & \mathbf{r}_0 \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (4.235)$$

$$u(\mathbf{r}) = - \int_{\Omega} G(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') f(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' - \int_{\partial\Omega} \varphi(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\partial G(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}')}{\partial n} d\sigma' \quad (4.236)$$

(2) 第三类非齐次边界条件 Poisson 方程的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(\mathbf{r}) = f(\mathbf{r}), & \mathbf{r} \in \Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^3 \\ \left[u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right]_{\partial\Omega} = \varphi(\mathbf{r}_0), & \mathbf{r}_0 \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \quad (4.237)$$

$$u(\mathbf{r}) = - \int_{\Omega} G(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') f(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' + \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\partial\Omega} \varphi(\mathbf{r}') G(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') d\sigma' \quad (4.238)$$

3. 二维圆上 Poisson 方程的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 u(\rho, \theta) = f(\rho, \theta), & \rho < a \\ u(\theta)|_{r=a} = \varphi(\theta) \end{cases} \quad (4.239)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(\rho, \theta) = & \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^a d\rho' \int_0^{2\pi} \ln \frac{\rho^2 \rho'^2 + a^4 - 2\rho\rho'a^2 \cos(\theta - \theta')}{a^2[\rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho' \cos(\theta - \theta')]} f(\rho, \theta) d\theta' + \\ & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - \rho^2)\varphi(\theta')}{a^2 + \rho^2 - 2\rho a \cos(\theta - \theta')} d\theta' \end{aligned} \quad (4.240)$$

当 $f(\rho, \theta) = 0$ 时, 得到圆上 Poisson 公式:

$$u(\rho, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a^2 - \rho^2)\varphi(\theta')}{a^2 + \rho^2 - 2\rho a \cos(\theta - \theta')} d\theta' \quad (4.241)$$

4.8.3 Helmholtz 算符的 Green 函数

1. 三维 Helmholtz 算符的基本解满足的方程:

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2)G_0(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \quad (4.242)$$

2. Helmholtz 算符的基本解:

(1) 向外发散的球面波模式:

$$G_0^+(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = - \frac{e^{ik|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}}{4\pi|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} \quad (4.243)$$

(2) 向内汇聚的球面波模式:

$$G_0^-(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = - \frac{e^{-ik|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}}{4\pi|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} \quad (4.244)$$

(3) 叠加的球面波模式:

$$G_0(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{r}') = - \frac{\cos(k|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|)}{4\pi|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} \quad (4.245)$$

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4.8.4 输运算符的 Green 函数

1. 输运算符的基本解满足的方程:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - a^2 \nabla^2 \right) G_0(x, t; x', t') = \delta(x - x') \delta(t - t') \\ G_0(x, 0; x', t') = 0 \end{cases}, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^n, n \leq 3, t > 0 \quad (4.246)$$

2. 输运算符的基本解:

(1) 一维输运算符的基本解:

$$G_0(x, t; x', t') = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-t')}} e^{-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4a^2(t-t')}} H(t-t') \quad (4.247)$$

(2) 二维输运算符的基本解:

$$G_0(x, y, t; x', y', t') = \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-t')}} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2}{4a^2(t-t')}} H(t-t') \quad (4.248)$$

(3) 三维输运算符的基本解:

$$G_0(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \left(\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi(t-t')}} \right)^3 e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')^2}{4a^2(t-t')}} H(t-t') \quad (4.249)$$

4.8.5 波动算符的 Green 函数

1. 三维波动算符的基本解满足的方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \nabla^2 \right) G_0(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \delta(t - t') \quad (4.250)$$

2. 三维波动算符的基本解:

(1) 超前 Green 函数:

$$G_0^+(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{1}{4\pi|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \delta\left(t - t' + \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{a}\right) \quad (4.251)$$

(2) 推迟 Green 函数:

$$G_0^-(\mathbf{r}, t; \mathbf{r}', t') = \frac{1}{4\pi|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \delta\left(t - t' - \frac{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}{a}\right) \quad (4.252)$$

4.9 其他求解方法

4.9.1 积分变换法

求解一维无界空间弦自由振动的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & -\infty < x < +\infty \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \nu(x) \end{cases} \quad (4.253)$$

方程两边同时对 x 作 \mathcal{F} 变换:

$$\begin{cases} U_{tt}(\omega, t) + a^2 \omega^2 U(\omega, t) = 0 \\ U(\omega, 0) = \Phi(\omega), \quad U_t(\omega, 0) = V(\omega) \end{cases} \quad (4.254)$$

通解:

$$U(\omega, t) = Ae^{i\omega t} + Be^{-i\omega t} \quad (4.255)$$

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代入初始条件:

$$U(\omega, 0) = A + B = \Phi(\omega) \quad (4.256)$$

$$U_t(\omega, 0) = ia\omega(a - b) = V(\omega) \quad (4.257)$$

解得:

$$U(\omega, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Phi(\omega) + \frac{1}{ia\omega} V(\omega) \right] e^{ia\omega t} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\Phi(\omega) - \frac{1}{ia\omega} V(\omega) \right] \quad (4.258)$$

反演得 D'Alembert 公式:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x - at) + \varphi(x + at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \nu(\xi) d\xi \quad (4.259)$$

4.9.2 行波法

求解一维无界空间弦自由振动的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & -\infty < x < +\infty \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = \nu(x) \end{cases} \quad (4.260)$$

分解算子并重写波动方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u = 0 \quad (4.261)$$

作变量代换:

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x + at \\ \eta = x - at \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(\xi + \eta) \\ t = \frac{1}{2a}(\xi - \eta) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \end{cases} \quad (4.262)$$

波动方程化为:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} u = 0 \quad (4.263)$$

解得:

$$u = \int_0^\xi f(\xi) d\xi + f_2(\eta) = f_1(\xi) + f_2(\eta) = f_1(x + at) + f_2(x - at) \quad (4.264)$$

代入初始条件:

$$f_1(x) + f_2(x) = \varphi(x) \quad (4.265)$$

$$af_1'(x) - af_2'(x) = \nu(x) \quad (4.266)$$

式(4.266)两边积分:

$$f_1(x) - f_2(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{x_0}^x \nu(\xi) d\xi + C \quad (4.267)$$

解得 D'Alembert 公式:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x - at) + \varphi(x + at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \nu(\xi) d\xi \quad (4.268)$$

4.9.3 冲量定理法

求解一维无限空间弦受迫振动的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = f(x, t), & -\infty < x < +\infty \\ u(x, 0) = u_t(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.269)$$

参考文献

将连续作用的策动力看作一系列相继出现的瞬时力:

$$f(x, t) = \int_0^t f(x, \tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau \quad (4.270)$$

当 $t > \tau$ 时, 脉冲波满足自由振动的定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt}^{(\tau)} - a^2 u_{xx}^{(\tau)} = 0, & -\infty < x < +\infty \\ u^{(\tau)}(x, \tau) = 0, & u_t^{(\tau)}(x, \tau) = f(x, \tau) \end{cases} \quad (4.271)$$

作时间平移变换并使用 D'Alembert 公式:

$$u^{(\tau)}(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \quad (4.272)$$

原定解问题的解为:

$$u(x, t) = \int_0^t \left[\frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right] d\tau \quad (4.273)$$

参考文献

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