

## 4. 计算下列积分

1.

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx$$
$$\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^m P_n(x) dx + \int_{-1}^0 x^m P_n(x) dx$$
$$= (1 + (-1)^{m+n}) \int_0^1 x^m P_n(x) dx$$

利用

$$\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \frac{m}{m+n+1} \int_0^1 x^{m-1} P_{n-1}(x) dx$$

$m < n$ 时

$$\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \frac{m!(n-m+1)!!}{(m+n+1)!!} \int_0^1 P_{n-m}(x) dx$$

利用

$$\int_0^1 P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k \\ \frac{(-1)^k (2k-1)!!}{(2k+2)!!}, & n = 2k+1 \end{cases}$$

若  $n-m$  为偶数,  $\int_0^1 P_n(x) dx = 0$ ; 若为奇数,  $(1 + (-1)^{m+n}) = 0$ , 则得到

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0$$

$m \geq n$ 时

$$\int_0^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \frac{m!}{(m-n)!} \frac{(m-n+1)!!}{(m+n+1)!!} \int_0^1 x^{m-n} dx$$
$$= \frac{m!}{(m-n+1)!} \frac{(m-n+1)!!}{(m+n+1)!!}$$
$$= \frac{m!}{(m-n+1)!!(m-n)!!} \frac{(m-n+1)!!}{(m+n+1)!!}$$
$$= \frac{m!}{(m-n)!!(m+n+1)!!}$$

得到结果

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = \frac{m![1 + (-1)^{m+n}]}{(m-n)!!(m+n+1)!!}$$

2.

$$\int_{-1}^1 x P_m(x) P_n(x) dx$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 x P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) \left[ \frac{m+1}{2m+1} P_{m+1}(x) + \frac{m}{2m+1} P_{m-1}(x) \right] dx$$

若  $n = m + 1$

$$I = \frac{m+1}{2m+1} \int_{-1}^1 P_{m+1}^2(x) dx = \frac{m+1}{2m+1} \frac{2}{2m+3}$$

若  $m = n - 1$

$$I = \frac{m}{2m+1} \int_{-1}^1 P_{m-1}^2(x) dx = \frac{m}{2m+1} \frac{2}{2m-1}$$

若  $m - n \neq \pm 1$

$$I = 0$$

3.

$$\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)[P_n'(x)] dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)[P_n'(x)] dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) P_n'(x) dP_n(x) \\ &= (1-x^2) P_n'(x) P_n(x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) [(1-x^2) P_n'(x)]' dx \end{aligned}$$

注意到  $P_n(x)$  本身满足 Legendre 方程

$$[(1-x^2) P_n'(x)]' = -n(n+1) P_n(x)$$

得到

$$I = n(n+1) \int_{-1}^1 P_n^2(x) dx = \frac{2n(n+1)}{2n+1}$$

## 5. 把下列函数按 Legendre 函数系展开

1.

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

$$C_n = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_0^1 x P_n(x) dx$$

$n = 0$  时

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$n > 0$  时

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

利用

$$\int_0^1 P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & n=1 \\ 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{(-1)^k(2k-1)!!}{(2k+2)!!} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

得到

$$C_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & n=1 \\ \frac{5}{16} & n=2 \\ 0 & n=2k+1 \\ \frac{4k+1}{4k+4} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(2k-3)!!}{(2k)!!} & n=2k, k=1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

得到结果

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}P_0(x) + \frac{1}{2}P_1(x) + \frac{5}{16}P_2(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2n-3)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \frac{4n+1}{2} P_{2n}(x)$$

2.

$$f(x) = x^3, -1 < x < 1$$

$$C_n = \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^3 P_n(x) dx$$

利用第一题结果, 得到

$$C_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n=0, 2 \text{ 或 } n > 3 \\ \frac{3}{5} & n=1 \\ \frac{2}{5} & n=3 \end{cases}$$

3.

$$f(x) = |x|, -1 < x < 1$$

$$C_n = \int_{-1}^1 |x| P_n(x) dx = \frac{(2n+1)(1+(-1)^n)}{2} \int_0^1 x P_n(x) dx$$

同1, 得到结果

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}P_0(x) + \frac{5}{8}P_2(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2n-3)!!}{(2n+2)!!} (4n+1) P_{2n}(x)$$

其中

$$\frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n+2)!!} (4n+1) = \frac{(4n+1)(2n-2)!}{(2n+2)!!(2n-2)!!} = \frac{(4n+1)(2n-2)!}{2^{2n}(n-1)!(n+1)!}$$

得到答案结果.

## 6. 解下列定解问题

1.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0 & r < a \\ u|_{r=a} = \cos^2 \theta \end{cases}$$

球内通解为

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

带入边界条件

$$\cos^2 \theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n a^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

尝试将系数组合出来, 已知

$$P_0(\cos \theta) = 1 \quad P_2(\cos \theta) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

得到

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{3}P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{2}{3}P_2(\cos \theta)$$

比对得到系数

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{3} \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{a^2}$$

得到结果

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 P_2(\cos \theta)$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & r > 1 \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos^2 \theta, \\ u|_{r=+\infty} = 0. \end{cases}$$

球外通解为

$$u(r, \theta) = C_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D_n r^{-n-1} P_n(\cos \theta)$$

由 $u|_{r=\infty} = 0$ 可以得到

$$C_0 = 0$$

带入边界条件

$$\cos^2 \theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D_n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

同样对比系数得到

$$D_0 = \frac{1}{3} \quad D_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

得到解

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{3r} P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{2}{3r^3} P_2(\cos \theta)$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & 1 < r < 2 \\ u|_{r=1} = \cos \theta, \\ u|_{r=2} = 1 + \cos^2 \theta \end{cases}$$

通解

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n-1}) P_n(\cos \theta)$$

首先尝试组合得到边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = P_1(\cos \theta) \\ 1 + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{3} P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos \theta) \end{cases}$$

带入边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (C_n + D_n) P_n(\cos \theta) = \cos \theta = P_1(\cos \theta) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (C_n 2^n + D_n 2^{-n-1}) P_n(\cos \theta) = 1 + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{3} P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{2}{3} P_2(\cos \theta) \end{cases}$$

得到系数

$$\begin{cases} C_0 + D_0 = 0 \\ C_0 + \frac{1}{2} D_0 = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 + D_1 = 1 \\ 2C_1 + \frac{1}{4} D_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} C_2 + D_2 = 0 \\ 4C_2 + \frac{1}{8} D_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

其余为0. 解得

$$\begin{cases} C_0 = \frac{8}{3} \\ D_0 = -\frac{8}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = -\frac{1}{7} \\ D_1 = \frac{8}{7} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} C_2 = \frac{16}{93} \\ D_2 = -\frac{16}{93} \end{cases}$$

得到结果

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{3r} - \left( \frac{r}{7} - \frac{8}{7r^2} \right) P_1(\cos \theta) + \left( \frac{16}{93} r^2 - \frac{16}{93r^3} \right) P_2(\cos \theta)$$

## 7.

半径为a的金属球壳, 用绝缘材料分成上下两个半球壳仍组成一个金属球壳, 经充电后, 上下半球壳的电位分别为 $u_1$ 和 $u_2$ , 计算球壳内部电位分布

列出方程

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & r < a \\ u(a, \theta) = \begin{cases} u_1 & 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ u_2 & \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

球内通解

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

带入边界条件

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n a^n P_n(\cos \theta) = \begin{cases} u_1 & 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ u_2 & \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi \end{cases}$$

求系数

$$\begin{aligned}
C_n &= \frac{2n+1}{2a^n} \left( -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} u_1 P_n(\cos \theta) d \cos \theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} u_2 P_n(\cos \theta) d \cos \theta \right) \\
&= \frac{2n+1}{2a^n} \left( \int_0^1 u_1 P_n(x) dx + \int_{-1}^0 u_2 P_n(x) dx \right) \\
&= \frac{(2n+1)(u_1 + (-1)^n u_2)}{2a^n} \int_0^1 P_n(x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

利用

$$\int_0^1 P_n(x) dx = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & n=1 \\ 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{(-1)^k (2k-1)!!}{(2k+2)!!} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

得到

$$C_n = \begin{cases} \frac{u_1+u_2}{2} & n=0 \\ \frac{3(u_1-u_2)}{4a} & n=1 \\ 0 & n=2k \\ \frac{(u_1-u_2)(4k+3)}{2a^{2k+1}} \frac{(-1)^k (2k-1)!!}{(2k+2)!!} & n=2k+1 \end{cases}$$

得到结果

$$\begin{aligned}
u(r, \theta) &= \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2} + \frac{3}{4}(u_1 - u_2) \left(\frac{r}{a}\right) P_1(\cos \theta) \\
&+ \frac{u_1 - u_2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (4n+3)(2n-1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{2n+1} P_{2n+1}(\cos \theta)
\end{aligned}$$

## 8.

半径为a, 表面黑色的均质球体, 在温度为0的空气中受阳光照射, 阳光的热流强度为q, 求此球体内的稳定温度分布

列出方程

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & r < a \\ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + Hu\right)|_{r=a} = f(\theta) = \begin{cases} q \cos \theta & 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \pi \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

球内通解

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

带入边界条件

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n a^{n-1} (n + Ha) P_n(\cos \theta) = f(\theta)$$

将 $f(\theta)$ 展开, 利用5(1)的结果

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{4} P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{1}{2} P_1(\cos \theta) + \frac{5}{16} P_2(\cos \theta) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-3)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \frac{4n+1}{2} P_{2n}(\cos \theta)$$

比对系数, 即可得到结果. 不详写了.

## 9.

一个半径为  $R$ , 厚度为  $\frac{R}{2}$  的半空心球, 外球面和内球面上的温度始终保持为

$$f(\theta) = A \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

底面温度保持为  $\frac{A}{2}$ , 求半空心球内部个点的定常温度.

列出方程

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_3 u = 0, & \frac{R}{2} \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ u|_{r=\frac{R}{2}} = u|_{r=R} = A \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \\ u|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{A}{2} \end{cases}$$

通解为

$$u(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n-1}) P_n(\cos \theta)$$

将边界条件展开

$$A \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{A}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{A}{2} P_0(\cos \theta) - \frac{A}{2} P_1(\cos \theta)$$

带入边界条件, 得到

$$\begin{cases} C_0 + \frac{2}{R} D_0 = C_0 + \frac{1}{R} D_0 = \frac{A}{2} \\ \frac{R}{2} C_1 + \frac{4}{R^2} D_1 = R C_1 + \frac{1}{R^2} D_1 = -\frac{A}{2} \\ C_0 + D_0 \frac{1}{r} = \frac{A}{2} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} C_0 = \frac{A}{2} & D_0 = 0 \\ C_1 = -\frac{3A}{7R} & D_1 = -\frac{AR^2}{14} \end{cases}$$

得到结果

$$u(r, \theta) = \frac{A}{2} - \left( \frac{3r}{7R} + \frac{R^2}{14r^2} \right) A \cos \theta$$