

問 1 . ロドリゲスの公式から  $P_l(x)$  を求め次に示すルジャンドル陪関数を用いて  $l=0$  から 3 までの  $P_l^{(m)}(x)$  を求めよ。

$$P_l^{(m)}(x) = (1-x^2)^{|m|/2} \frac{d^{|m|}}{dx^{|m|}} P_l(x)$$

また次の循環式が成り立つことをチェックせよ。

$$(2l+1)x P_l^{(m)}(x) = (l-|m|+1) P_{l+1}^{(m)}(x) + (l+|m|) P_{l-1}^{(m)}(x)$$

$$l=0, m=0 \quad P_0(x) = \frac{1}{2^0 0!} \frac{d^0}{dx^0} (x^2-1)^0 = 1$$

$$l=1, m=0 \quad P_1(x) = \frac{1}{2^1 1!} \frac{d}{dx} (x^2-1) = x$$

$$m=1 \quad P_1^1(x) = (1-x^2)^{1/2} \frac{d}{dx} P_1(x) = (1-x^2)^{1/2}$$

$l=2$

$$m=0 \quad P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2^2 2!} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^2-1)^2 = \frac{1}{8} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} 4x(x^2-1) = \frac{1}{2} (3x^2-1)$$

$$m=1 \quad P_2^1(x) = (1-x^2)^{1/2} \frac{d}{dx} P_2(x) = 3x(1-x^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$l=3$

$$\begin{aligned} m=0 \quad P_3(x) &= \frac{1}{2^3 3!} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} (x^2-1)^3 = \frac{1}{48} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} 6x(x^2-1)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^5-2x^3+x) = \frac{1}{8} (20x^3-12x) = \frac{1}{2} (5x^3-3x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m=1 \quad P_3^1(x) &= (1-x^2)^{1/2} \frac{d}{dx} P_3(x) = (1-x^2)^{1/2} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2} (5x^3-3x) \\ &= (1-x^2)^{1/2} (5x^2-1) \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$m=2 \quad P_3^2(x) = (1-x^2) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (5x^2-1) \frac{3}{2} = (1-x^2) 15x$$

$$m=3 \quad P_3^3(x) = (1-x^2)^{3/2} \frac{d^3}{dx^3} 15x = 15(1-x^2)^{3/2}$$

循環式のチェック

$$m=0 \text{ の時 } P_{l+1}(x) = \frac{(2l+1)xP_l(x) - lP_{l-1}(x)}{l+1}$$

$$l=1 \quad P_2 = \frac{3xP_1 - P_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (3x^2-1)$$

$$l=2 \quad P_3 = \frac{5xP_2 - 2P_1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \{5x(3x^2 - 1) - 4x\} = \frac{5x^3 - 3x}{2}$$

$$m=1 \text{ の時 } P_{l+1}^1(x) = \frac{(2l+1)xP_l^1(x) - (l+1)P_{l-1}^1(x)}{l}$$

$$l=1 \quad P_2^1 = 3xP_1^1 - 2P_0^1 = 3x(1-x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$l=2 \quad P_3^1 = \frac{5xP_2^1 - 3P_1^1}{2} = \frac{(5x3x - 3)(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{2} = \frac{3(5x^2 - 1)(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{2}$$

$$m=2 \text{ の時 } P_{l+1}^2(x) = \frac{(2l+1)xP_l^2(x) - (l+2)P_{l-1}^2(x)}{l-1}$$

$$l=2 \quad P_3^2 = 5xP_2^2 - 4P_1^2 = 15x(1-x^2)$$

$$l=3 \quad P_4^2 = \frac{7xP_3^2 - 5P_2^2}{2} = \frac{15(7x^2 - 1)(1-x^2)}{2}$$

$$m=3 \text{ の時 } P_{l+1}^3(x) = \frac{(2l+1)xP_l^3(x) - (l+3)P_{l-1}^3(x)}{l-2}$$

$$l=3 \quad P_4^3 = 7xP_3^3 - 6P_2^3 = 105x(1-x^2)^{3/2}$$

問2 . ロドリゲスの公式から次の関係が成り立つことを示せ。

$$(2l+1)P_l(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (P_{l+1}(x) - P_{l-1}(x)) \quad \text{及び}$$

$$(l+1)P_l(x) = \frac{d}{dx} P_{l+1}(x) - x \frac{d}{dx} P_l(x)$$

規格化定数を  $N_l = \frac{1}{2^l l!}$  と取ると  $N_l = 2(l+1)N_{l+1}$  であることに注意して

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} P_{l+1}(x) &= N_{l+1} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d^{l+1}}{dx^{l+1}} (x^2 - 1)^{l+1} \\ &= N_{l+1} \frac{d^{l+1}}{dx^{l+1}} 2x(l+1)(x^2 - 1)^l \\ &= 2(l+1)N_{l+1} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} \{x(x^2 - 1)^l\} \quad \text{この行を削除して次行に置き換える} \\ &= 2(l+1)N_{l+1} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} \frac{d}{dx} \{x(x^2 - 1)^l\} \\ &= N_l \frac{d^l}{dx^l} \{ (x^2 - 1)^l + x2xl(x^2 - 1)^{l-1} \} \\ &= P_l(x) + N_l \frac{d^l}{dx^l} \{ 2l(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 1)^{l-1} + 2l(x^2 - 1)^{l-1} \} \\ &= P_l(x) + 2lP_l(x) + N_{l-1} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^{l-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2l+1) P_l(x) + \frac{d}{dx} P_{l-1}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} P_{l+1}(x) &= N_{l+1} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d^{l+1}}{dx^{l+1}} (x^2-1)^{l+1} \\ &= N_{l+1} \frac{d^{l+1}}{dx^{l+1}} 2x(l+1)(x^2-1)^l \\ &= 2(l+1) N_{l+1} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} \frac{d}{dx} \{x(x^2-1)^l\} \\ &= N_l \frac{d^l}{dx^l} \left\{ (x^2-1)^l + x \frac{d}{dx} (x^2-1)^l \right\} \\ &= P_l(x) + N_l \frac{d^l}{dx^l} \left\{ x \frac{d}{dx} (x^2-1)^l \right\} \\ &= P_l(x) + N_l \frac{d^{l-1}}{dx^{l-1}} \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} (x^2-1)^l + x \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^2-1)^l \right\} \\ &= 2 P_l(x) + N_l \frac{d^{l-2}}{dx^{l-2}} \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ x \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^2-1)^l \right\} \\ &\quad \text{もう } l-1 \text{ 回微分すると} \\ &= 2 P_l(x) + (l-1) P_l(x) + N_l \frac{d^0}{dx^0} \left\{ x \frac{d^{l+1}}{dx^{l+1}} (x^2-1)^l \right\} \\ &= (l+1) P_l(x) + x \frac{d}{dx} P_l(x) \end{aligned}$$

問3 . 次回