

Legendreovy polynomy

Polynomy $P_l(\zeta)$ stupně $l \in \mathbb{N}_0$ definované na intervalu $\zeta \in \langle -1, 1 \rangle$.

Explicitní vyjádření:

$$P_l(\zeta) = \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \\ n \leq l}} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \frac{(2l-n)!}{n!(l-n)!(l-2n)!} \zeta^{l-2n}$$

Rodriguesova formule:

$$P_l(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{d\zeta^l} (\zeta^2 - 1)^l$$

Legendreova rovnice:

$$(1 - \zeta^2) \frac{d^2 P_l}{d\zeta^2}(\zeta) - 2\zeta \frac{dP_l}{d\zeta}(\zeta) + l(l+1)P_l(\zeta) = 0$$

Legendreovy polynomy jako vlastní funkce operátoru:

$$-\frac{d}{d\zeta} \left[(1 - \zeta^2) \frac{d}{d\zeta} \right] P_l(\zeta) = l(l+1)P_l(\zeta)$$

Rekurentní vztah:

$$P_l(\zeta) = \frac{2l-1}{l} \zeta P_{l-1}(\zeta) - \frac{l-1}{l} P_{l-2}(\zeta) \quad P_0(\zeta) = 1 \quad P_1(\zeta) = \zeta$$

Generující funkce:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2\zeta t + t^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\zeta) t^l$$

Krajní hodnoty:

$$P_l(\pm 1) = (\pm 1)^l$$

Relace ortogonalit:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l(\zeta) P_{l'}(\zeta) d\zeta = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{ll'} \quad \int_0^\pi P_l(\cos \vartheta) P_{l'}(\cos \vartheta) \sin \vartheta d\vartheta = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{ll'}$$

Relace úplnosti:

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(\zeta) P_l(\zeta') = \delta(\zeta - \zeta') \quad \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(\cos \vartheta) P_l(\cos \vartheta') = \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \delta(\vartheta - \vartheta')$$

Separace úhlů:

$$\int P_l(\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e}_1) P_l(\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e}_2) d\Omega = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} P_l(\vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_2)$$

Legendreovy polynomy pro $l \leq 4$:

$$P_0(\zeta) = 1$$

$$P_1(\zeta) = \zeta$$

$$P_2(\zeta) = \frac{3}{2}\zeta^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_3(\zeta) = \frac{5}{2}\zeta^3 - \frac{3}{2}\zeta$$

$$P_4(\zeta) = \frac{35}{8}\zeta^4 - \frac{15}{4}\zeta^2 + \frac{3}{8}$$

Přidružené Legendreovy polynomy

Obecná Legendreova rovnice pro přidružené Legendreovy funkce:

$$\frac{d}{d\zeta} \left((1 - \zeta^2) \frac{dP_l^m}{d\zeta}(\zeta) \right) + \left(l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1 - \zeta^2} \right) P_l^m(\zeta) = 0$$

Přidružené Legendreovy “polynomy” – celočíselné parametry $l = 0, 1, \dots$, $m = -l, \dots, l$:

$$P_l^m(\zeta) = \frac{(-1)^m}{2^l l!} (1 - \zeta^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^{l+m}}{d\zeta^{l+m}} (\zeta^2 - 1)^l$$

Vztah k Legendreovým polynomům:

$$P_l^m(\zeta) = (-1)^m (1 - \zeta^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{d\zeta^m} P_l(\zeta) \quad m \geq 0 \quad P_l^0(\zeta) = P_l(\zeta)$$

Vztah pro opačné m :

$$P_l^{-m}(\zeta) = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(\zeta)$$

Relace ortogonality:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(\zeta) P_{l'}^m(\zeta) d\zeta = \frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{ll'} \quad \int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(\zeta) P_{l'}^{m'}(\zeta) \frac{d\zeta}{1-\zeta^2} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{mm'}$$

Kulové funkce (sférické harmoniky)

Parametrizace jednotkového vektoru \vec{e} pomocí sférických úhlů:

$$\vec{e} = \cos \vartheta \vec{e}_z + \sin \vartheta (\cos \varphi \vec{e}_x + \sin \varphi \vec{e}_y)$$

Integrační element na jednotkové sféře:

$$d\Omega \equiv d\vec{e} = \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi = d\zeta d\varphi \quad \zeta = \cos \vartheta$$

2D δ -funkce na jednotkové sféře:

$$\delta^{(2)}(\vec{e}|\vec{e}') = \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \delta(\vartheta - \vartheta') \delta(\varphi - \varphi') = \delta(\zeta - \zeta') \delta(\varphi - \varphi')$$

$$f(\vec{e}) = \int \delta^{(2)}(\vec{e}|\vec{e}') f(\vec{e}') d\Omega' = \int \delta(\vartheta - \vartheta') \delta(\varphi - \varphi') f(\vartheta', \varphi') d\vartheta' d\varphi'$$

Kulové funkce – komplexní funkce na jednotkové sféře ($l = 0, 1, \dots$, $m = -l, \dots, l$):

$$Y_l^m(\vec{e}) \equiv Y_l^m(\vartheta, \varphi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \vartheta) \exp(im\varphi)$$

Komplexně sdružené funkce:

$$Y_l^m(\vec{e})^* = (-1)^m Y_l^{-m}(\vec{e})$$

Kulové funkce jako vlastní funkce operátorů:

$$-\left[\frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left[\sin \vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \right] + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] Y_l^m(\vartheta, \varphi) = l(l+1) Y_l^m \quad -i \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} Y_l^m = m Y_l^m$$

Relace ortogonality a úplnosti:

$$\int Y_l^m(\vec{e}) Y_{l'}^{m'}(\vec{e})^* d\Omega = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'} \quad \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l Y_l^m(\vec{e}) Y_l^m(\vec{e}')^* = \delta^{(2)}(\vec{e}|\vec{e}')$$

Rozklad Legendreova polynomu:

$$\sum_{m=-l}^l Y_l^m(\vec{e}) Y_l^m(\vec{e}')^* = \frac{2l+1}{4\pi} P_l(\vec{e} \cdot \vec{e}')$$

Přidružené Legendreovy polynomy pro $l \leq 4$

$$P_0^0(\zeta) = 1$$

$$P_1^{-1}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

$$P_1^0(\zeta) = \zeta$$

$$P_1^1(\zeta) = -\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

$$P_2^{-2}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{8}(1-\zeta^2)$$

$$P_2^{-1}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}\zeta$$

$$P_2^0(\zeta) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-3\zeta^2)$$

$$P_2^1(\zeta) = -3\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}\zeta$$

$$P_2^2(\zeta) = 3(1-\zeta^2)$$

$$P_3^{-3}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{48}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(1-\zeta^2)$$

$$P_3^{-2}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{8}(1-\zeta^2)\zeta$$

$$P_3^{-1}(\zeta) = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(1-5\zeta^2)$$

$$P_3^0(\zeta) = -\frac{1}{2}(3\zeta-5\zeta^3)$$

$$P_3^1(\zeta) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(1-5\zeta^2)$$

$$P_3^2(\zeta) = 15(1-\zeta^2)\zeta$$

$$P_3^3(\zeta) = -15\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(1-\zeta^2)$$

$$P_4^{-4}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{384}(1-\zeta^2)^2$$

$$P_4^{-3}(\zeta) = \frac{1}{48}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(1-\zeta^2)\zeta$$

$$P_4^{-2}(\zeta) = -\frac{1}{48}(1-\zeta^2)(1-7\zeta^2)$$

$$P_4^{-1}(\zeta) = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(3\zeta-7\zeta^3)$$

$$P_4^0(\zeta) = \frac{1}{8}(3-30\zeta^2+35\zeta^4)$$

$$P_4^1(\zeta) = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(3\zeta-7\zeta^3)$$

$$P_4^2(\zeta) = -\frac{15}{2}(1-\zeta^2)(1-7\zeta^2)$$

$$P_4^3(\zeta) = -105\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}(1-\zeta^2)\zeta$$

$$P_4^4(\zeta) = 105(1-\zeta^2)^2$$

Kulové funkce pro $l \leq 4$

$$x = \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \quad y = \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \quad z = \cos \vartheta \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$Y_0^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \vartheta = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} z$$

$$Y_1^1 = -Y_1^{-1*} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \vartheta \exp(i\varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (x + iy)$$

$$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (-1 + 3 \cos^2 \vartheta) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (-x^2 - y^2 + 2z^2)$$

$$Y_2^1 = -Y_2^{-1*} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta \exp(i\varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} z (x + iy)$$

$$Y_2^2 = Y_2^{-2*} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \vartheta \exp(2i\varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} (x + iy)^2$$

$$Y_3^0 = \sqrt{\frac{7}{16\pi}} (-3 \cos \vartheta + 5 \cos^3 \vartheta) = \sqrt{\frac{7}{16\pi}} (-3x^2 - 3y^2 + 2z^2)z$$

$$Y_3^1 = -Y_3^{-1*} = \sqrt{\frac{21}{64\pi}} (-1 + 5 \cos^2 \vartheta) \sin \vartheta \exp(i\varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{21}{64\pi}} (x^2 + y^2 - 4z^2)(x + iy)$$

$$Y_3^2 = Y_3^{-2*} = \sqrt{\frac{105}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \vartheta \cos^2 \vartheta \exp(2i\varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{105}{32\pi}} z (x + iy)^2$$

$$Y_3^3 = -Y_3^{-3*} = \sqrt{\frac{35}{64\pi}} \sin^3 \vartheta \exp(3i\varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{35}{64\pi}} (x + iy)^3$$

$$Y_4^0 = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} (3 - 30 \cos^2 \vartheta + 35 \cos^4 \vartheta) = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} (3(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 24(x^2 + y^2)z^2 + 8z^4)$$

$$Y_4^1 = -Y_4^{-1*} = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}} (-3 \cos \vartheta + 7 \cos^3 \vartheta) \sin \vartheta \exp(i\varphi) = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}} (3x^2 + 3y^2 - 4z^2) z (x + iy)$$

$$Y_4^2 = Y_4^{-2*} = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \vartheta (-1 + 7 \cos^2 \vartheta) \exp(2i\varphi) = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2\pi}} (x^2 + y^2 - 6z^2)(x + iy)^2$$

$$Y_4^3 = -Y_4^{-3*} = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{35}{\pi}} \sin^3 \vartheta \cos \vartheta \exp(3i\varphi) = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{35}{\pi}} z (x + iy)^3$$

$$Y_4^4 = Y_4^{-4*} = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{35}{4\pi}} \sin^4 \vartheta \exp(4i\varphi) = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{35}{4\pi}} (x + iy)^4$$