

Legendre 式

$$(f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x) dx, \quad \|f\| = \sqrt{(f, f)} = \left\{ \int_{-1}^1 f(x)^2 dx \right\}^{1/2}$$

($f(x), g(x)$ 実数(複素)数)

Legendre 式

$$P_m(x) = \frac{1}{2^m m!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^m (x^2 - 1)^m \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$P_0(x) = 1, \quad P_1(x) = x, \quad P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1), \quad P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x), \dots$$

直交性: $(P_m, P_n) = \int_{-1}^1 P_m(x)P_n(x) dx = \frac{2}{2m+1} \delta_{mn}$

$\therefore m < n$ と仮定

$$(P_m, P_n) = \frac{1}{2^{m+n} m! n!} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^m (x^2 - 1)^m \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n (x^2 - 1)^n dx$$

① $\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n (x^2 - 1)^n$ を $(x^2 - 1)^{n-1}$ と見做す

$$\textcircled{1} = \left[\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^m (x^2 - 1)^m \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{n-1} (x^2 - 1)^n \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{m+1} (x^2 - 1)^m \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{n-1} (x^2 - 1)^n dx$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{m+1} (x^2 - 1)^m \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{n-2} (x^2 - 1)^n \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$+ \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{m+2} (x^2 - 1)^m \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{n-2} (x^2 - 1)^n dx$$

= ...

$$= (-1)^{m+1} \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{2m+1} (x^2 - 1)^m \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{n-m-1} (x^2 - 1)^n dx$$

= 0

$m = n$ の場合, $\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n (x^2 - 1)^n$ を $(x^2 - 1)^{n-1}$ と見做す

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^m (x^2 - 1)^m \right\}^2 dx = (-1)^m \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^{2m} (x^2 - 1)^m \cdot (x^2 - 1)^m dx$$

② n 次多項式 $P_n(x)$ のノルム:

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^{2m} (x^2-1)^m = \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^{2n} x^{2m} = (2m)!$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1)^m dx \text{ に対して } \xi = \frac{x+1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x=2\xi-1 \text{ と変数変換すると,}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (x^2-1)^m dx = (-1)^m \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2\xi}{2}\right)^m \{2(1-\xi)\}^m \cdot 2 d\xi$$

$$= 2^{2n+1} (-1)^m \int_0^1 \xi^m (1-\xi)^m d\xi = 2^{2n+1} (-1)^m \frac{(m!)^2}{(2m+1)!}$$

上式より

$$\|P_m\|^2 = \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2n} (m!)^2} \cdot (2m)! \cdot 2^{2n+1} (-1)^m \frac{(m!)^2}{(2m+1)!} = \frac{2}{2n+1} \quad \square$$

$$\text{cf. } \int_0^1 \xi^m (1-\xi)^m d\xi = \frac{m! m!}{(2m+1)!} \quad (m, m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

三項漸化式

$$P_0(x) = 1,$$

$$P_{m+1}(x) = \frac{2m+1}{m+1} x P_m(x) - \frac{m}{m+1} P_{m-1}(x) \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

\therefore 一般の直交多項式の三項漸化式

$$R_{m+1}(x) = (\gamma_m x - \alpha_m) R_m(x) - \beta_m R_{m-1}(x),$$

$$\gamma_m = \frac{k_{m+1}}{k_m} \quad (k_m: R_m(x) \text{ の } \frac{10}{2} \text{ 次係数}),$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{(x R_m, R_m)}{\|R_m\|^2}, \quad \beta_m = \frac{\gamma_m \|R_m\|^2}{\gamma_{m-1} \|R_{m-1}\|^2}$$

したがって

$$P_m(x) = \frac{1}{2^m m!} \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^m (x^{2m} + \dots) \quad \gamma_m = \frac{(2m)!}{2^m (m!)^2},$$

$$\gamma_m = \frac{(2m+2)!}{2^{m+1} (m+1)!^2} \cdot \frac{2^m (m!)^2}{(2m)!} = \frac{(2m+2)(2m+1)}{2(m+1)^2} = \frac{2m+1}{m+1}.$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{(x P_m, P_m)}{\|P_m\|^2} = \frac{1}{\|P_m\|^2} \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{x P_m(x)^2}_{\substack{\text{奇関数} \\ \text{偶関数}}} dx = 0$$

$$\beta_m = \frac{2m+1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{2}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-1}{2} = \frac{m}{m+1} \quad \square$$

Legendre の微分方程式

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_m(x)}{dx} \right\} + m(m+1) P_m(x) = 0$$

\therefore 左辺は m 次多項式 x^m である。

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_m(x)}{dx} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^m c_k P_k(x)$$

c_k の求め方 (両辺を P_k で積る)

$$c_k \|P_k\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 P_k(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_m(x)}{dx} \right\} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\left[P_k(x) (1-x^2) \frac{dP_m(x)}{dx} \right]_{-1}^1}_{0} - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dP_k(x)}{dx} (1-x^2) \frac{dP_m(x)}{dx} dx$$

$$= - \underbrace{\left[(1-x^2) \frac{dP_k(x)}{dx} P_m(x) \right]_{-1}^1}_{0} + \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_k(x)}{dx} \right\}}_{\text{高々 } k \text{ 次多項式}} P_m(x) dx$$

\therefore $k < m$ ならば $c_k = 0$.

c_m は m 次多項式 x^m の最高次係数 k_m を用いて表すことができる。

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{dP_m(x)}{dx} \right\} = c_m P_m(x)$$

$$k_m x^m = k_m c_m x^m + \dots$$

$$k_m x^m = \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{d}{dx} (k_m x^m + \dots) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left\{ (1-x^2) (m k_m x^{m-1} + \dots) \right\} = -k_m m(m+1) x^m + \dots$$

$$\therefore c_m = -m(m+1) \quad \square$$

Legendre 多項式の母関数

$$F(x, t) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n P_n(x),$$

導出の後述. 2項2項の和, 13の項の和が導出される.

<漸化式>

$$\begin{aligned} (1-x^2) \frac{dP_n(x)}{dx} &= (n+1) \{x P_n(x) - P_{n+1}(x)\} \\ &= -n \{x P_n(x) - P_{n-1}(x)\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(1-x^2) P_n'(x) - (n+1) \{x P_n(x) - P_{n+1}(x)\}] t^n$$

$$= \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} t + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right\} F(x, t) \stackrel{\text{①}}{=} 0,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(1-x^2) P_n'(x) + n \{x P_n(x) - P_{n-1}(x)\}] t^n$$

$$= \left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + xt \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} t \right\} F(x, t) \stackrel{\text{②}}{=} 0$$

よって ①, ②の検証.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, t) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2t}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{t}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} F(x, t) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x+2t}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x-t}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} t F(x, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2xt+t^2}} - \frac{t(-2x+2t)}{2(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{(1-2xt+t^2) + t(x-t)}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1-xt}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$\left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} t + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right\} F(x, t) = \frac{(1-x^2)t - x(1-xt) + (x-t)}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = 0.$$

よって ②の検証.

$$\left\{ (1-x^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + xt \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} t \right\} F(x, t) = \frac{(1-x^2)t + xt(x-t) - t(1-xt)}{(1-2xt+t^2)^{3/2}} = 0.$$



④ 関数の導出

$$P_m(x) = \frac{1}{2^{m+1} m!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^m (x^2 - 1)^m = \frac{1}{2^{m+1} \pi i} \oint_C \frac{(z^2 - 1)^m}{(z - x)^{m+1}} dz$$

(C: $z = x$ を囲む複素閉積分路)
(Goursat の定理)

z(1) の

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n P_n(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z-x} \left\{ \frac{t(z^2-1)}{2(z-x)} \right\}^n dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z-x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{t(z^2-1)}{2(z-x)} \right\}^n dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{1}{z-x} \left(1 - \frac{t(z^2-1)}{2(z-x)} \right)^{-1} dz \end{aligned}$$

($|t| < 1$ のとき $|z-x| < 2$ のとき、無限和の絶対値が 1 より小さいので、積分の順序交換可能。)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\pi i} \oint_C \frac{dz}{2(z-x) - t(z^2-1)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\pi i} \oint_C \frac{dz}{t z^2 - 2z + 2x - t} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\pi i} \frac{1}{t} \oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 - \frac{2}{t}z + \frac{2x-t}{t}} \end{aligned}$$

複素積分関数の分母 z の 2 次式を根 z_+ と z_- とする

$$\begin{aligned} z &= z_{\pm} = \frac{1}{t} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + 1 - \frac{2x}{t}} = \frac{1}{t} (1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{t} (1 + \sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}), \frac{2x-t}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$t \rightarrow 0$ のとき、 $z_+ \rightarrow \infty$, $z_- \rightarrow 2x$ となる。 ($|t| < 1$ のとき $|z-x| < 2$ のとき)

z_- は C の内部にある、 z_+ は C の外側にある。よって、留数定理より

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n P_n(x) = \frac{-2/t}{z_- - z_+} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2xt + t^2}} \quad \square$$