


Laplace's eqn in spherical coords

$$\nabla^2 V(r, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} = 0$$

Multiply thru by $r^2 \sin^2 \theta$

Assume $V(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r) \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\phi)$



$$\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{f(r, \theta)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{5em}}_{f(\varphi)}$$

$$m^2$$

$$-m^2 = 0$$



Separation const

$$m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = -m^2 \Phi$$

$$\Phi = A e^{\pm im\varphi}$$

ψ is same for $\varphi \pm \varphi + 2\pi$

$$\psi \propto e^{im\varphi + i \sin m\varphi}$$

$$\Phi(\varphi) = A e^{\pm im\varphi} = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = A e^{\pm im(\varphi + 2\pi)} = A e^{\pm im\varphi} e^{\pm im 2\pi}$$

For the case of azimuthal symmetry (no ϕ dependence)

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\phi^2} = 0 \quad \Phi \text{ is a const} \quad m = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0 \quad (r^2 \text{ factored out})$$

Separation of variables

$$V(r, \theta) = R(r) \Theta(\theta) \quad \frac{1}{V} \text{ divide thru by } V$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right)}_k + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right)}_{-k} = 0$$

$$r^2 \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + 2r \frac{dR}{dr} - kR = 0$$

$$R(r) = Ar^l + B r^{-(l+1)}$$

$$r^2 l(l-1)r^{(l-2)} + 2rlr^{(l-1)} - kr^l = l(l-1)r^l + 2lr^l - kr^l$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad k = l(l+1)$$

$$(H) = P_l(\cos \theta) \quad \text{for } l \text{ integers}$$

↑ polynomial in $\cos \theta$

$$x = \cos \theta$$

$$dx = -\sin \theta d\theta$$

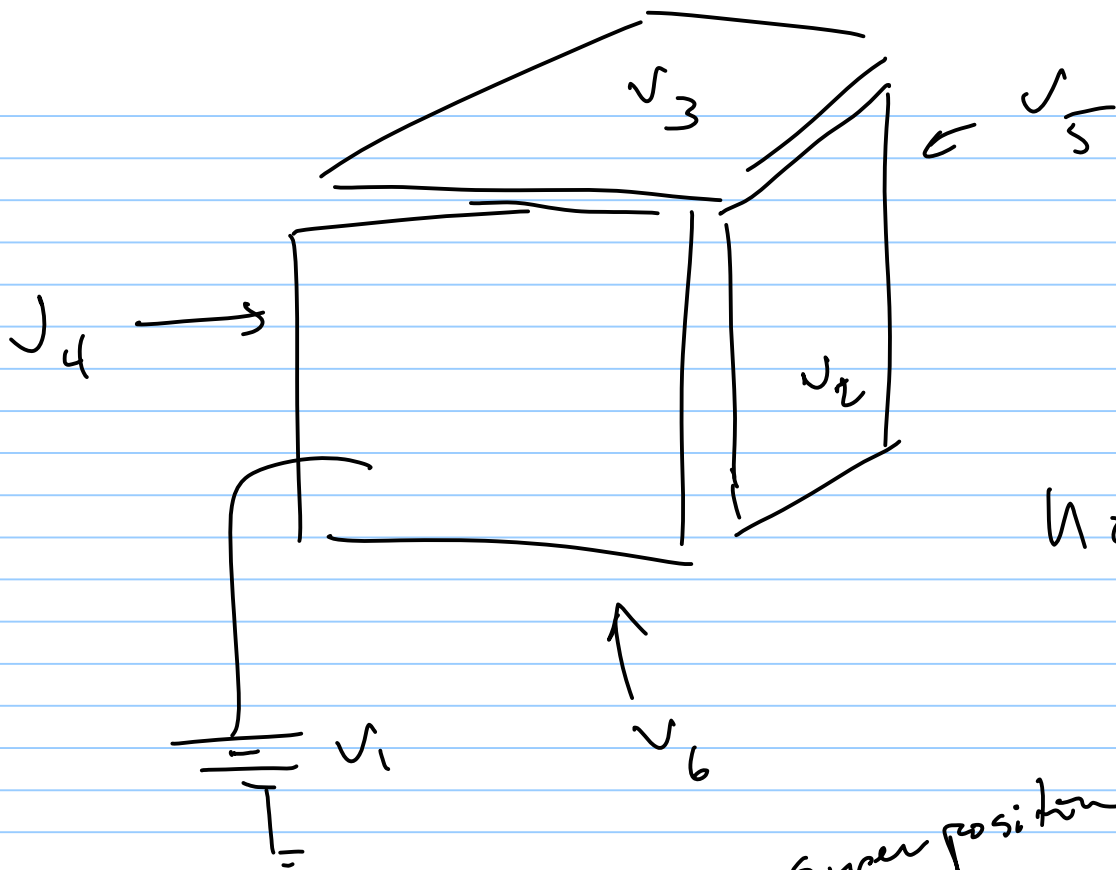
$$P_0 = 1$$

$$P_1 = \underbrace{\cos \theta}_x$$

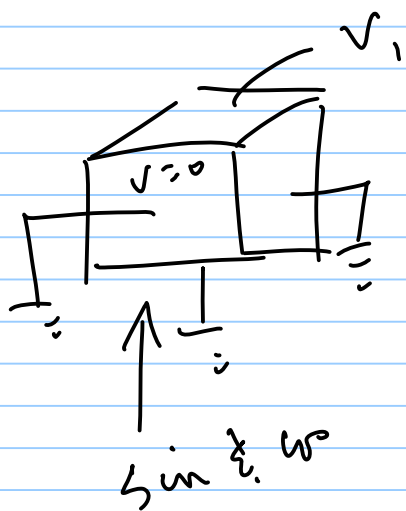
$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)}_{x^2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l(x) P_m(x) dx = \int_{\pi}^0 P_l(\cos \theta) P_m(\cos \theta) (-\sin \theta d\theta)$$

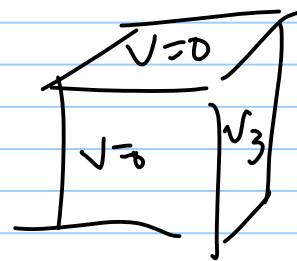
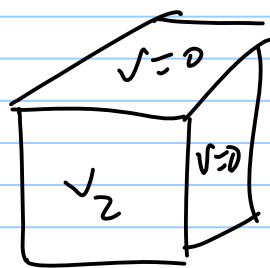
$$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\begin{array}{l} 0 \quad \text{if } l \neq m \\ \frac{2}{2m+1} \quad \text{if } l = m \end{array}}$$



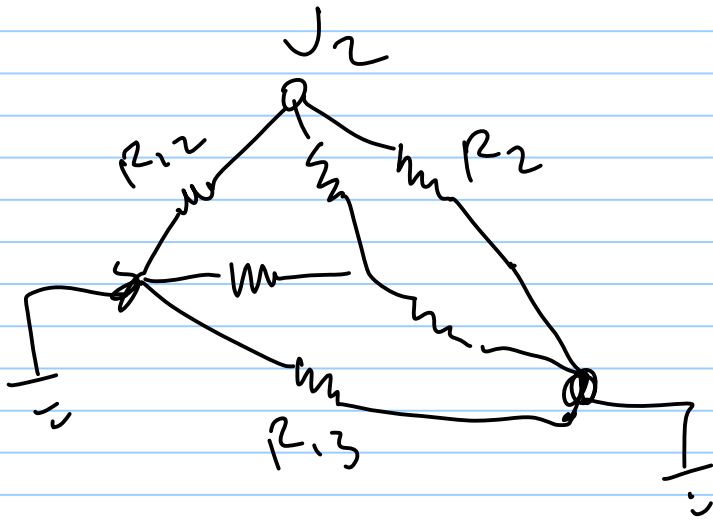
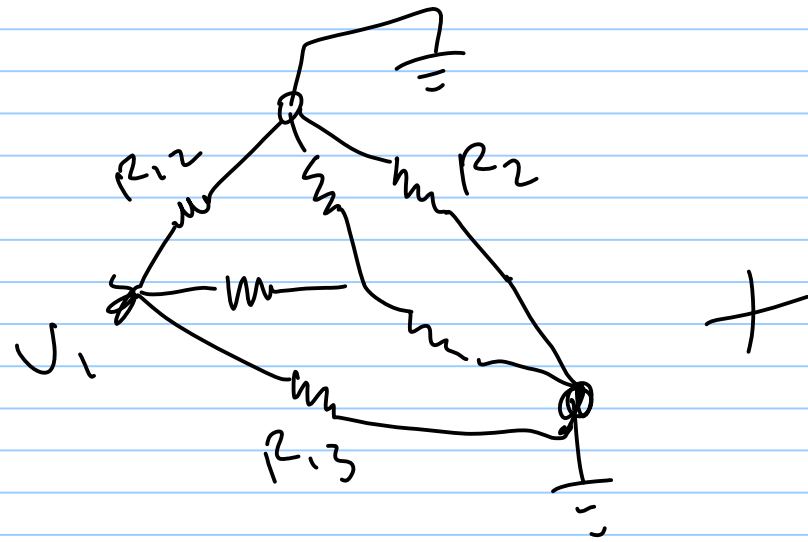
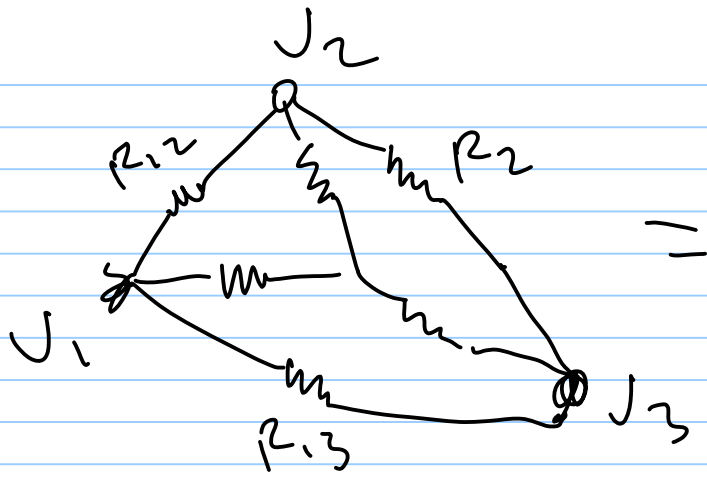
Hollow as inside



superposition



+ ...



+ - - - -