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Dirac特征值问题的特征展开 定理的一个证明

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摘要 本文用留数方法讨论了有限区间上 Dirac 特征值问题的一些基本问题, 证明了函数向量按特征函数向量展开为广义富氏级数的定理.

关键词 Dirac 特征值问题; 留数方法; 特征展开.

狄喇克方程,
量子力学

Dirac 方程组是量子力学的基本方程之一, 研究它的特征值问题具有重要意义. 文献 (1) 对它的一种形式在有限区间上的特征函数展开定理给出了两种证明, 一种用的是差分方程的方法, 一种用的是积分方程的方法. 本文对 Dirac 另一种形式在有限区间上的特征函数展开定理给出一个证明, 用的是留数方法. 这种方法的优点在于便于进一步讨论非自伴情形下的特征函数展开定理和获得特征值的迹公式, 我们将另文讨论此二问题.

下述方程组称为 Dirac 方程组:

$$y_2' + p(x)y_1 + q(x)y_2 = \lambda y_1, \quad -y_1' + q(x)y_1 - p(x)y_2 = \lambda y_2 \quad (1)$$

本文始终假设 $p(x), q(x) \in C^1(0, \pi)$, 并研究 (1) 在以下自伴条件下的特征值问题

$$y_1(0) \sin \alpha + y_2(0) \cos \alpha = 0, \quad y_1(\pi) \sin \beta + y_2(\pi) \cos \beta = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中 α, β 为常数. 为简便计, 引入以下记号:

$$L \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & D \\ -D & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ q & -p \end{pmatrix}, \quad D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}, \quad Y \equiv \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_1 Y \equiv y_1(0) \sin \alpha + y_2(0) \cos \alpha, \quad I_2 Y \equiv y_1(\pi) \sin \beta + y_2(\pi) \cos \beta,$$

问题 (1) + (2) 可简写为

$$(E): LY = \lambda Y, \quad I_1 Y = 0, \quad I_2 Y = 0.$$

再记 $F = \{f = (f_1(x), f_2(x))^T \mid f_1(x), f_2(x) \in C^1(0, \pi), I_1 f = 0, I_2 f = 0\}$, 本文证明 (E) 有可列个特征值, F 中的元素都可按 (E) 的特征函数展开为广义富氏级数.

1 Cauchy问题解的估计

考虑Cauchy问题:

$$(C_0): L\varphi = \lambda\varphi, \quad \varphi_1(0) = \cos\alpha, \quad \varphi_2(0) = -\sin\alpha; \quad (1.1)$$

$$(C_\pi): L\chi = \lambda\chi, \quad \chi_1(\pi) = \cos\beta, \quad \chi_2(\pi) = -\sin\beta, \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)^T$, $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2)^T$.

命题1.1 (C_0) 和 (C_π) 的解 φ 和 χ 的分量为 λ 的整函数.

证明 以 φ 为例,关于 χ 的证明可类似进行.

$\varphi(x, \lambda)$ 由下面与(1.1)等价的积分方程确定:

$$\varphi_1(x, \lambda) = \cos\alpha + \int_0^x \{q(t)\varphi_1(t, \lambda) - [p(t) + \lambda]\varphi_2(t, \lambda)\} dt,$$

$$\varphi_2(x, \lambda) = -\sin\alpha + \int_0^x \{q(t)\varphi_2(t, \lambda) + [p(t) - \lambda]\varphi_1(t, \lambda)\} dt.$$

用通常的迭代法容易证明它的解存在、唯一,由迭代序列的一致收敛性知 φ_1, φ_2 为 λ 的整函数.

命题1.2 当 $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, φ 和 χ 分别有以下渐近估计:

$$\varphi_1(x, \lambda) = \cos(\lambda x - \alpha) + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{|\tau|x}\right)$$

$$\varphi_2(x, \lambda) = \sin(\lambda x - \alpha) + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{|\tau|x}\right), \quad (1.3)$$

$$\chi_1(x, \lambda) = \cos[\lambda(\pi - x) + \beta] + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{|\tau|(\pi-x)}\right), \quad (1.4)$$

$$\chi_2(x, \lambda) = -\sin[\lambda(\pi - x) + \beta] + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{|\tau|(\pi-x)}\right),$$

其中 $\lambda = \sigma + i\tau$.

证明 以 φ 为例.

(1.1)与下面积分方程等价:

$$\varphi_1(x, \lambda) = \cos(\lambda x - \alpha) + \int_0^x \{[q(t)\varphi_1(t, \lambda) - p(t)\varphi_2(t, \lambda)] \cos\lambda(x-t) + [q(t)\varphi_2(t, \lambda) + p(t)\varphi_1(t, \lambda)] \sin\lambda(x-t)\} dt, \quad (1.5)$$

$$\varphi_2(x, \lambda) = \sin(\lambda x - \alpha) + \int_0^x \{[q(t)\varphi_1(t, \lambda) - p(t)\varphi_2(t, \lambda)] \sin\lambda(x-t) - [q(t)\varphi_2(t, \lambda) + p(t)\varphi_1(t, \lambda)] \cos\lambda(x-t)\} dt \quad (1.6)$$

令 $\varphi_1 = \psi_1 e^{-i\lambda x}$, $\varphi_2 = \psi_2 e^{-i\lambda x}$, 则上述方程化为:

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{2} [e^{i(2\lambda x - \alpha)} + e^{i\alpha}] + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q + ip)(\psi_1 + i\psi_2) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q - ip)(\psi_1 - i\psi_2) e^{2i\lambda(x-t)} dt,$$

$$\psi_2 = \frac{-i}{2} (e^{i2\lambda x - \alpha} - e^{-i\alpha}) + \frac{i}{2} \int_0^x (q+ip)(\psi_1 + i\psi_2) dt + (-\frac{i}{2}) \int_0^x (q-ip)(\psi_1 - i\psi_2) e^{2i\lambda(x-t)} dt.$$

再令 $\bar{\psi}_1 = \psi_1 - i\psi_2$, $\bar{\psi}_2 = \psi_1 + i\psi_2$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\psi}_1 &= e^{i\alpha} + \int_0^x (q+ip)\bar{\psi}_2 dt \\ \bar{\psi}_2 &= e^{i2\lambda x - \alpha} + \int_0^x (q-ip)\bar{\psi}_1 e^{2i\lambda(x-t)} dt \end{aligned}$$

先设 $\lambda = \sigma + i\tau$, $\tau \geq 0$. 则 $|e^{2i\lambda x}| \leq |e^{-2\tau x}| \leq 1$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{\psi}_1| &\leq 1 + \int_0^x M |\bar{\psi}_2| dt, \\ |\bar{\psi}_2| &\leq 1 + \int_0^x M |\bar{\psi}_1| dt. \end{aligned}$$

这里, $M = \max |q+ip|$.

从而 $|\bar{\psi}_1| + |\bar{\psi}_2| \leq 2 + M \int_0^x (|\bar{\psi}_1| + |\bar{\psi}_2|) dt$. 由 Bellman 引理(2),

$|\bar{\psi}_1| + |\bar{\psi}_2|$ 有界, $|\bar{\psi}_1|$ 、 $|\bar{\psi}_2|$ 也都有界. 由此 $\varphi_1 = O(e^{\tau x})$,

$\varphi_2 = O(e^{-\tau x})$.

对 (1.5), (1.6) 进行分部积分便得所要证明的 (1.3). 对于 $\tau < 0$, φ 的共轭 φ^* 必满足

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_2^*{}' + p\varphi_1^* + q\varphi_2^* = \lambda^* \varphi_1^*, & \varphi_1^*(0) = \cos \alpha, \\ -\varphi_1^*{}' + q\varphi_1^* - p\varphi_2^* = \lambda^* \varphi_2^*, & \varphi_2^*(0) = -\sin \alpha. \end{cases}$$

此时 $\lambda^* = \sigma + i(-\tau)$, $-\tau > 0$. 对 φ_1^* 有

$$\varphi_1^* = \cos(\lambda^* x - \alpha) + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{-\tau x}\right)$$

从而

$$\varphi_1 = \cos(\lambda x - \alpha) + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{-\tau x}\right).$$

总之无论 τ 如何一定有

$$\varphi_1 = \cos(\lambda x - \alpha) + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{|\tau|x}\right).$$

其它三式证明类似.

命题 1.3 记 φ 与 χ 的 Wronski 行列式 $W(\varphi, \chi) = \varphi_1 \chi_2 - \varphi_2 \chi_1 \equiv \omega(\lambda)$, λ 是 (E) 的特征值的充要条件是 λ 为 $\omega(\lambda)$ 的零点.

证明 由于 L 的第二项矩阵的迹为零, 故 $W(\varphi, \chi)$ 与 x 无关, 只与 λ 无关, 可记为 $\omega(\lambda)$. 若 λ_0 是 $\omega(\lambda)$ 的零点, 则 $\varphi(x, \lambda_0)$ 与 $\chi(x, \lambda_0)$ 线性相关, 因而

$I_1 \varphi(x, \lambda_0) = I_2 \varphi(x, \lambda_0) = 0$, $\varphi(x, \lambda_0)$ 与 $\chi(x, \lambda_0)$ 都是 λ_0 对应的特征函数, λ_0 是特征值.

反之, 设 λ_0 是 (E) 的特征值, $\psi(x, \lambda_0)$ 为相应的特征函数. 由于 $I_1 \varphi(x, \lambda_0) = 0$, $I_1 \psi(x, \lambda_0) = 0$. 所以 $W(\varphi(0, \lambda_0), \psi(0, \lambda_0)) = 0$. 从而 $W(\varphi(x, \lambda_0), \psi(x, \lambda_0)) = 0$, 即 $\varphi(x, \lambda_0)$ 与 $\psi(x, \lambda_0)$ 线性相关. 同样由 $I_2 \psi(x, \lambda_0) = 0$, $I_2 \chi(x, \lambda_0) = 0$ 可知 $\psi(x, \lambda_0)$ 与 $\chi(x, \lambda_0)$ 线性相关, 因而 $\varphi(x, \lambda_0)$ 与 $\chi(x, \lambda_0)$ 线性相关, $\omega(\lambda_0) = 0$.

命题1.4 当 $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\omega(\lambda)$ 有以下渐近估计:

$$\omega(\lambda) = -\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha) + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} e^{|\tau|\pi}\right). \quad (1.7)$$

证明 将 (1.3) 与 (1.4) 两式代入 $\omega(\lambda)$ 的定义式即得所证.

2 特征值与特征函数的性质

引理2.1 设 $f = (f_1, f_2)^T$, $g = (g_1, g_2)^T$, $f, g \in C^1$,

则

$$\int_0^\pi g^T L f dx = \int_0^\pi f^T L g dx + W(f, g) \Big|_0^\pi \quad (2.1)$$

证明 直接计算即可验证.

引理2.2 设 $\varphi(x, \lambda)$ 和 $\varphi(x, \lambda')$ 分别是 (C_0) 对应于 λ 和 λ' 的解, 则

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda - \lambda') \int_0^\pi \varphi^T(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \lambda') dx &= \frac{-1}{\cos \beta} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \\ \omega(\lambda) & \omega(\lambda') \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sin \beta} \begin{vmatrix} \omega(\lambda) & \omega(\lambda') \\ \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda') \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

证明 在 (2.1) 中 令 $f = \varphi(x, \lambda)$, $g = \varphi(x, \lambda')$, 注意到 $W(\varphi(x, \lambda), \varphi(x, \lambda')) \Big|_{x=0} = 0$, $L \varphi(x, \lambda) = \lambda \varphi(x, \lambda)$, $L \varphi(x, \lambda') = \lambda' \varphi(x, \lambda')$, 不妨设 $\cos \beta \neq 0$ (如果 $\cos \beta = 0$, 则 $\sin \beta \neq 0$, 可证 (2.2) 的第二个等式成立),

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda - \lambda') \int_0^\pi \varphi^T(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \lambda') dx &= \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \\ \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda') \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \beta} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \\ \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) \sin \beta + \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda) \cos \beta & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \sin \beta + \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda') \cos \beta \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \beta} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \\ -\varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) \chi_2(\pi, \lambda) + \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda) \chi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \chi_2(\pi, \lambda') - \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda') \chi_1(\pi, \lambda') \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \\ & -\varphi_1(\pi, \lambda')\chi_2(\pi, \lambda') + \varphi_2(\pi, \lambda')\chi_1(\pi, \lambda') \end{aligned} \right| \\ = & \frac{-1}{\cos \beta} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') \\ \omega(\lambda) & \omega(\lambda') \end{array} \right| \end{aligned}$$

后一等式可类似进行证明.

命题2.1 (E)只有实特征值, 相应于不同特征值的特征函数彼此正交, 即: 若 λ_i 与 λ_j 为不同特征值, $\psi(x, \lambda_i)$ 和 $\psi(x, \lambda_j)$ 为相应的特征函数,

$$\text{则 } \int_0^\pi \psi^\top(x, \lambda_i) \psi(x, \lambda_j) dx = 0.$$

证明 L 可视为定义域是 F 的算子, 由引理2.1, L 是对称的, 即: 若定义内积:

$$(f, g) = \int_0^\pi f^\top g dx,$$

则 $(Lf, g) = (f, Lg)$.

由泛函知识知 L 的特征值必为实数, 且对应于不同特征值的特征函数正交.

引理2.3 设 $\lambda = \sigma + i\tau$, $R_n = n + \frac{1}{2} + \gamma$, $n \in Z$, $\gamma = (\alpha - \beta)/\pi$, 则

$$e^{|\tau|\pi} / |\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)| < 2, \text{ 当 } \sigma = R_n.$$

$$e^{|\tau|\pi} / |\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)| \leq 2 / (1 - e^{-\pi}), \text{ 当 } |\tau| \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

证明 $|\sin(x + iy)|^2 = \sin^2 x + \text{sh}^2 y$, 当 $\sigma = R_n$ 时, $|\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)|^2 = 1 + \text{sh}^2(\tau\pi) = \text{ch}^2(\tau\pi)$, 所以

$$e^{|\tau|\pi} / |\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)| = e^{|\tau|\pi} / \text{ch}(\tau\pi) < 2.$$

当 $|\tau| \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $|\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)|^2 = \sin^2(\sigma\pi + \beta - \alpha) + \text{sh}^2 \tau\pi \geq \text{sh}^2(\tau\pi)$,

$$e^{|\tau|\pi} / |\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)| \leq \frac{e^{|\tau|\pi}}{|\text{sh}(\tau\pi)|} = \frac{2}{1 - e^{-2|\tau|\pi}} \leq \frac{2}{1 - e^{-\pi}}.$$

命题2.2 (E) 有可列个离散的特征值.

证明 记 $\Omega(\lambda) = \sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)$, 由(1.7)对大 $|\lambda|$ 有

$$\frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\Omega(\lambda)} = 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|} \cdot \frac{e^{|\tau|\pi}}{|\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)|}\right).$$

记 l_n 为一矩形, 其四个顶点为: $R_n(1 \pm i)$, $R_{-n}(1 \pm i)$, $n \in Z^+$. 由引理2.3在 l_n 上

$$\omega(\lambda)/\Omega(\lambda) = 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad (2.3)$$

由复变函数中的 Rouché 定理, 在 I_n 内 $\omega(\lambda)$ 与 $\Omega(\lambda)$ 有相同个数的零点. 如果 $\omega(\lambda)$ 仅有单重零点, 则 $\omega(\lambda)$ 在 I_n 内有 $2n+1$ 个零点, 让 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 可知 $\omega(\lambda)$ 有可列个零点. 又因 $\omega(\lambda)$ 为整函数, 不恒等于零, 故 $\omega(\lambda)$ 的零点没有有限极限点 (否则由解析函数唯一性定理 $\omega(x) \equiv 0$). 下面证明 $\omega(\lambda)$ 仅有单重零点. 事实上, 由引理 2.2

$$\int_0^\pi \varphi^T(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \lambda') dx = \frac{1}{\cos \beta} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \frac{\varphi_1(\pi, \lambda') - \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda)}{\lambda' - \lambda} \\ \omega(\lambda) & \frac{\omega(\lambda') - \omega(\lambda)}{\lambda' - \lambda} \end{vmatrix}$$

令 $\lambda' \rightarrow \lambda$ 得

$$\int_0^\pi \varphi^T(x, \lambda) \varphi(x, \lambda') dx = \frac{1}{\cos \beta} \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda) & \varphi'_{1\lambda}(\pi, \lambda) \\ \omega(\lambda) & \omega'(\lambda) \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.4)$$

此处 $\varphi'_{1\lambda}(\pi, \lambda) = \frac{\partial \varphi_1(\pi, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda}$, $\omega'(\lambda) = \frac{d\omega(\lambda)}{d\lambda}$. 若 λ_0 是 $\omega(\lambda)$ 的 k 重零点, $k \geq 2$, 则 $\omega(\lambda_0) = \omega'(\lambda_0) = 0$, 上式左端大于零, 右端等于零, 矛盾. 综上所述, 即知命题成立.

命题 2.3 设 λ_n 是 (E) 的特征值, 则存在 K_n , 使

$$\chi(x, \lambda_n) = K_n \varphi(x, \lambda_n),$$

$$K_n^{-1} = \omega'(\lambda_n)^{-1} \int_0^\pi \varphi^T(x, \lambda_n) \varphi(x, \lambda_n) dx \quad (2.5)$$

证明 λ_n 是特征值, 故 $\omega(\lambda_n) = 0$, $\varphi(x, \lambda_n)$ 与 $\chi(x, \lambda_n)$ 线性相关, 因而存在 K_n , 使

$$\chi(x, \lambda_n) = K_n \varphi(x, \lambda_n).$$

将 $\lambda = \lambda_n$ 代入 (2.4) 中, 注意

$$\varphi_1(\pi, \lambda_n) = K_n^{-1} \chi_1(\pi, \lambda_n) = K_n^{-1} \cos \beta \quad (2.6)$$

即得 (2.5).

3 特征展开定理

定义 (E) 的 Green 矩阵如下:

$$G(x, y, \lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(y, \lambda) \chi_1(x, \lambda) & \varphi_2(y, \lambda) \chi_1(x, \lambda) \\ \varphi_1(y, \lambda) \chi_2(x, \lambda) & \varphi_2(y, \lambda) \chi_2(x, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & y < x, \\ \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x, \lambda) \chi_1(y, \lambda) & \varphi_1(x, \lambda) \chi_2(y, \lambda) \\ \varphi_2(x, \lambda) \chi_1(y, \lambda) & \varphi_2(x, \lambda) \chi_2(y, \lambda) \end{pmatrix}, & y > x. \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

定理 3.1 设 λ 不是 (E) 的特征值, 则对任一 $f \in C(0, \pi)$, 问题

$$\begin{cases} y_2' + py_1 + qy_2 - \lambda y_1 = -f_1, & -y_1' + qy_1 - py_2 - \lambda y_1 = f_2, \\ l_1 y = 0, & l_2 y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

在 F 中有唯一解

$$\Phi(x, \lambda, f) = \int_0^\pi G(x, y, \lambda) f(y) dy \quad (3.3)$$

证明 可直接验证 Φ 满足 (3.2). 事实上,

$$\Phi(x, \lambda, f) = \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \int_0^\pi \begin{pmatrix} x_1(x, \lambda) (\varphi^T f)(y) \\ x_2(x, \lambda) (\varphi^T f)(y) \end{pmatrix} dy + \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \int_x^\pi \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x, \lambda) (\chi^T f)(y) \\ \varphi_2(x, \lambda) (\chi^T f)(y) \end{pmatrix} dy$$

$$\text{记 } \Phi = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2), \quad l_1 \Phi = \Phi_1(0) \sin \alpha + \Phi_2(0) \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \int_0^\pi (\chi^T f)(y) dy \cdot$$

$$(\varphi_1(0, \lambda) \sin \alpha + \varphi_2(0, \lambda) \cos \alpha) = 0, \text{ 同样可知 } l_2 \Phi = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_2' &= \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \left\{ x_2'(x, \lambda) \int_0^\pi (\varphi^T f)(y) dy + x_2(x, \lambda) (\varphi^T f)(x) \right. \\ &+ \varphi_2'(x, \lambda) \int_x^\pi (\chi^T f)(y) dy - \varphi_2(x, \lambda) (\chi^T f)(x) \left. \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \left\{ (\lambda x_1 - p x_1 - q x_2) \int_0^\pi (\varphi^T f)(y) dy + (\lambda \varphi_2 - p \varphi_1 - q \varphi_2) \right. \\ &\left. \int_x^\pi (\chi^T f)(y) dy \right\} + \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} (x_2(\varphi_1 f_1 + \varphi_2 f_2) - \varphi_2(x_1 f_1 + x_2 f_2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lambda \Phi_1 - p \Phi_1 - q \Phi_2 - f_1$$

即 $\Phi_2' + p \Phi_1 + q \Phi_2 - \lambda \Phi_1 = -f_1$, 同样可得另一等式.

假设 (3.2) 有两个解 Φ 和 Ψ , 则 $\Phi - \Psi$ 满足 (E), 因 λ 不是特征值, 故 $\Phi - \Psi = 0$, 即 $\Phi \equiv \Psi$, 唯一性成立.

命题 3.2 当 $f \in F$ 时, 若 $\lambda \neq 0$, 则有

$$\Phi(x, \lambda, f) = \frac{1}{\lambda} f + \frac{1}{\lambda} \Phi(x, \lambda, Lf). \quad (3.4)$$

证明 注意到引理 2.1, $L\varphi = \lambda\varphi$, $L\chi = \lambda\chi$, $f \in F$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x, \lambda, Lf) &= \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \left(x_1(x, \lambda) \int_0^\pi (\varphi^T Lf)(y) dy + \varphi_1(x, \lambda) \int_x^\pi (\chi^T Lf)(y) dy \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \left(x_1(x, \lambda) \int_0^\pi (f^T L\varphi)(y) dy + \varphi_1(x, \lambda) \int_x^\pi (f^T L\chi)(y) dy \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \left(x_1(x, \lambda) W(f, \varphi) \Big|_0^\pi + \varphi_1(x, \lambda) W(f, \chi) \Big|_x^\pi \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \left(x_2(x, \lambda) W(f, \varphi) \Big|_0^\pi + \varphi_2(x, \lambda) W(f, \chi) \Big|_x^\pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\lambda}{\omega(\lambda)} \left(\begin{array}{l} \chi_1(x, \lambda) \int_0^x (\varphi^T f)(y) dy + \varphi_1(x, \lambda) \int_x^\pi (\chi^T f)(y) dy \\ \chi_2(x, \lambda) \int_0^x (\varphi^T f)(y) dy + \varphi_2(x, \lambda) \int_x^\pi (\chi^T f)(y) dy \end{array} \right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} \left(\begin{array}{l} (\chi_1(x, \lambda)\varphi_2(x, \lambda) - \varphi_1(x, \lambda)\chi_2(x, \lambda)) f_1(x) \\ (\chi_1(x, \lambda)\varphi_2(x, \lambda) - \varphi_1(x, \lambda)\chi_2(x, \lambda)) f_2(x) \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \lambda \Phi(x, \lambda, f) - (f_1(x), f_2(x))^T.
 \end{aligned}$$

从而 (3.4) 成立.

命题3.3 $\Phi(x, \lambda, f)$ 是 λ 的亚纯函数, 其极点 λ_n 恰为 (E) 的特征值, 都是单重的. 在 λ_n 处的留数为

$$\operatorname{Res}_{\lambda=\lambda_n} \Phi(x, \lambda, f) = f_n \psi_n(x), \tag{3.5}$$

其中, $f_n = (f, \psi_n) = \int_0^\pi f^T(x) \psi_n(x) dx$, $\psi_n(x) = \frac{\sqrt{K_n}}{\sqrt{\omega(\lambda_n)}} \varphi(x, \lambda_n)$, K_n 意义如命题2.3中所述.

证明 由 Φ 的定义式, φ, χ 和 ω 都是 λ 的整函数, 故 Φ 为 λ 的亚纯函数, 其极点与 $\omega(\lambda)$ 的零点重合, 恰为 (E) 的特征值, $\omega(\lambda)$ 的零点均为单重, 故 Φ 的极点也为单重. 注意到 $\omega(\lambda_n) = 0$, $\chi(x, \lambda_n) = K_n \varphi(x, \lambda_n)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{Res}_{\lambda=\lambda_n} \Phi_1(x, \lambda, f) &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_n} \frac{\lambda - \lambda_n}{\omega(\lambda) - \omega(\lambda_n)} \left\{ \chi_1(x, \lambda) \int_0^x \varphi^T(y, \lambda) f(y) dy \right. \\
 &+ \left. \varphi_1(x, \lambda) \int_x^\pi \chi^T(y, \lambda) f(y) dy \right\} \\
 &= (K_n \varphi_1(x, \lambda_n) / \omega(\lambda_n)) \int_0^\pi f^T(y) \varphi(y, \lambda_n) dy \\
 &= \psi_{1n}(x) \int_0^\pi f^T(y) \psi_n(y) dy = f_n \psi_{1n}(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

同样可证 $\operatorname{Res}_{\lambda=\lambda_n} \Phi_2(x, \lambda, f) = f_n \psi_{2n}(x)$. 总之 (3.5) 成立.

命题3.4 设 $f(x) \in C(0, \pi)$, 对于 $\lambda \in I_n$, 当 $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\Phi(x, \lambda, f) = O(\frac{1}{n})$. I_n 的意义如命题2.2所述.

证明 注意到 $|\sin(\lambda x - \alpha)| \leq e^{-\tau x}$, $|\cos(\lambda x - \alpha)| \leq e^{-\tau x}$,
 $|\cos(\lambda(\pi - x) + \beta)| \leq e^{-|\tau|(\pi - x)}$, $|\sin(\lambda(\pi - x) + \beta)| \leq e^{-\tau(\pi - x)}$.

可知

$$\left| \int_0^x \varphi_1(y, \lambda) f_1(y) dy \right| \leq M_1 \int_0^x |\varphi_1(y, \lambda)| dy, \quad M_1 \text{ 为 } |f(x)| \text{ 的上界.}$$

再由 (1.3) 式知 $\int_0^x \varphi_1(y, \lambda) f_1(y) dy = O\left(\frac{1}{|\tau|} e^{-\tau x}\right)$, 同样可知

$$\int_0^x \varphi_2(y, \lambda) f_2(y) dy = O\left(\frac{1}{|\tau|} e^{|\tau|x}\right),$$

$$\int_x^\pi \chi_1(y, \lambda) f_1(y) dy = O\left(\frac{1}{|\tau|} e^{-\tau(\pi-x)}\right),$$

$$\int_x^\pi \chi_2(y, \lambda) f_2(y) dy = O\left(\frac{1}{|\tau|} e^{|\tau|(\pi-x)}\right).$$

将上面估计式及 $\omega(\lambda)$ 在 I_n 上的估计式 (参见命题2.2的证明)

$$\frac{1}{\omega(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{\Omega(\lambda) + \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|\tau}\right)\right)} = e^{-\tau|\pi|} \cdot \frac{e^{|\tau|x}}{-\sin(\lambda\pi + \beta - \alpha)}$$

$$\cdot \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{|\lambda|\tau}\right)\right) = O\left(e^{-|\tau|\pi}\right)$$

一起代入 $\Phi_1(x, \lambda, f)$ 的定义式可得:

$$\Phi_1(x, \lambda, f) = O\left(e^{-|\tau|\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{|\tau|} e^{|\tau|x}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{|\tau|}\right).$$

在 I_n 上 $O\left(\frac{1}{|\tau|}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$, 同样可证 $\Phi_2(x, \lambda, f) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$.

定理3.5 设 $f \in F$, 则 f 可按 ψ_n 展开为一致收敛的级数:

$$f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n \psi_n(x), \quad f_n = \int_0^\pi f^\tau(y) \psi_n(y) dy. \quad (3.6)$$

证明 当 $\lambda \in I_n$ 时, 对于大 n , 有

$$\Phi(x, \lambda, Lf) = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right),$$

$$\oint_{I_n} \frac{1}{\lambda} \Phi(x, \lambda, Lf) d\lambda = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

对于 (3.4) 式两边沿 I_n 积分, 对于大 n , 有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} \operatorname{Res}_{\lambda=\lambda_k} \Phi(x, \lambda, Lf) = f(x) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

再由命题3.3 $\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} f_k \psi_k(x) = f(x) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$. 取 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 即得所证.

注: 可按通常方法证明 $f \in L_2$ 时的 L_2 展开, 由于篇幅所限, 不再讨论.

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A Proof of Eigenexpansion Theorem for Dirac Eigenvalue Problem

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ABSTRACT Some essential properties of Dirac eigenvalue problem on a finite interval are discussed with residue method. The theorem which function vector is expanded to become a generalized fourier series is proved according to eigenfunction vector.

KEY WORDS Dirac eigenvalue problem, Residue method, eigenexpansion.