

Hermite 多项式的乘积运算

丁夏畦

(中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院应用数学所, 北京 100190)

王振

(中国科学院武汉物理与数学研究所, 武汉 430071)

摘要 推导出多个 Hermite 多项式的乘积公式.

关键词 Hermite 多项式, 乘积公式, 生成函数.

MR(2000) 主题分类号 42C05, 33C45

在理论和应用上均为重要的 Hermite 多项式 $H_n(x)$ 定义为

$$H_n(x) = n! \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^m (2x)^{n-2m}}{m!(n-2m)!}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots. \quad (1)$$

它们满足基本生成关系式 [1]

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n(x)}{n!} z^n = \exp(2xz - z^2). \quad (2)$$

在应用中常常会遇着 Hermite 多项式相乘, 所以在本文中我们要证明如下公式.

定理 1 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & H_{m_1}(x)H_{m_2}(x) \cdots H_{m_k}(x) \\ &= \sum_{p_{ij}} 2^{\sum_{i < j} p_{ij}} \prod_{i < j} p_{ij}! \binom{m_1}{p_{12}, p_{13}, \dots, p_{1k}} \\ & \quad \cdots \binom{m_k}{p_{k1}, p_{k2}, \dots, p_{kk-1}} H_{m_1+m_2+\dots+m_k - 2 \sum_{i < j} p_{ij}(x)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 p_{ji} 定义为 p_{ij} 当 $i < j$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{m}{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{k-1}} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{m!}{p_1! p_2! \cdots p_{k-1}! (m - p_1 - p_2 - \cdots - p_{k-1})!}, & \text{当 } p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{k-1} \leq m, \\ 0, & \text{当 } p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{k-1} > m. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

证 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k} \frac{H_{m_1}(x)}{m_1!} z_1^{m_1} \frac{H_{m_2}(x)}{m_2!} z_2^{m_2} \dots \frac{H_{m_k}(x)}{m_k!} z_k^{m_k} \\
 &= \exp \{2(z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_k)x - (z_1^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_k^2)\} \\
 &= \exp \{2(z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_k)x - (z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_k)^2\} \exp \left\{ 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} z_i z_j \right\} \\
 &= \sum_{\lambda, p_{ij}} \frac{H_\lambda(x)}{\lambda!} (z_1 + z_2 + \dots + z_k)^\lambda \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \frac{(2z_i z_j)^{p_{ij}}}{p_{ij}!} \\
 &= \sum_{\lambda, p_{ij}} \sum_{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = \lambda} \frac{2^{\sum_{i < j} p_{ij}}}{\lambda!} H_\lambda(x) \binom{\lambda}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k} z_1^{n_1} z_2^{n_2} \dots z_k^{n_k} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \frac{(z_i z_j)^{p_{ij}}}{p_{ij}!} \\
 &= \sum_{\lambda, p_{ij}} \sum_{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = \lambda} \frac{2^{\sum_{i < j} p_{ij}}}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k! \prod_{i < j} p_{ij}!} z_1^{\binom{n_1 + \sum_{j \neq 1} p_{1j}}{j \neq 1}} \dots z_k^{\binom{n_k + \sum_{j \neq k} p_{kj}}{j \neq k}} H_\lambda(x). \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_1 + p_{12} + \dots + p_{1k} &= m_1, \\
 n_2 + p_{21} + p_{23} + \dots + p_{2k} &= m_2, \\
 &\dots \\
 n_k + p_{k1} + \dots + p_{k, k-1} &= m_k,
 \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\lambda = m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_k - 2 \sum_{i < j} p_{ij},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 & H_{m_1}(x) H_{m_2}(x) \dots H_{m_k}(x) \\
 &= \sum_{p_{ij}} \frac{2^{\sum_{i < j} p_{ij}}}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k! \prod_{i < j} p_{ij}!} H_{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_k - 2 \sum_{i < j} p_{ij}}(x) \\
 &= \sum_{p_{ij}} 2^{\sum_{i < j} p_{ij}} \prod_{i < j} p_{ij}! \binom{m_1}{p_{12}, p_{13}, \dots, p_{1k}} \\
 &\quad \dots \binom{m_k}{p_{k1}, p_{k2}, \dots, p_{k, k-1}} H_{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_k - 2 \sum_{i < j} p_{ij}}(x). \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

定理 1 证毕.

推论 1^[2] 当 $k = 2$ 时, 令 $m_1 = m$, $m_2 = n$, $p_{12} = k$, 则有

$$H_m(x) H_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\min(m, n)} 2^k k! \binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{k} H_{m+n-2k}(x). \quad (6)$$

推论 2 当 $k = 3$ 时, 令 $m_1 = l$, $m_2 = m$, $m_3 = n$, $p_{12} = p$, $p_{23} = q$, $p_{13} = r$, 则有

$$H_l(x) H_m(x) H_n(x) = \sum_{p, q, r} 2^{p+q+r} p! q! r! \binom{l}{p, r} \binom{m}{p, q} \binom{n}{q, r} H_{l+m+n-2(p+q+r)}(x). \quad (7)$$

参 考 文 献

- [1] 丁夏畦, 丁毅. Hermite 展开与广义函数. 武汉: 华中师范大学出版社, 2006.
[2] Bateman H. Transcendental Functions, Vol II. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1953.

PRODUCT FORMULA FOR HERMITE POLYNOMIALS

DING Xiaqi

*(Institute of Applied Mathematics, Academy of Mathematics and Systems Science,
The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190)*

WANG Zhen

(Wuhan Institute of Physics and Mathematics, The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan 430071)

Abstract In this paper, a product formula for Hermite polynomials is obtained.

Key words Hermite polynomials, product formula, generating function.