

ヘルムホルツ方程式の解

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2) u(r) = 0$$

↓. これに対するグリーン関数

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2) G_0(r, r') = -\delta(r - r')$$

それぞれのフーリエ変換を考える.

$$G_0(r - r') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3P \exp[iP \cdot (r - r')] G_0(P)$$

微分演算子
E作用 ↓

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2) G_0(r - r') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3P \underbrace{(-P^2 + k^2)}_{=-1} \exp[iP \cdot (r - r')] G_0(P)$$

フィルタ関数

$$\delta^{(3)}(r - r') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3P \exp[iP \cdot (r - r')]$$

比較

$$(-P^2 + k^2) G_0(P) = -1 \quad \therefore G_0(P) = \frac{1}{P^2 - k^2}$$

 $G_0(r, r')$ を求める

$$G_0(r - r') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3P \frac{e^{iP \cdot (r - r')}}{P^2 - k^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^\infty dP P^2 \int_{-1}^1 dz \cdot 2\pi \frac{e^{iP|r-r'|z}}{(P+k)(P-k)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty dP P^2 \frac{e^{iP|r-r'|} - e^{-iP|r-r'|}}{iP|r-r'|} \cdot \frac{1}{(P+k)(P-k)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} e^{iP|r-r'|} \text{は上半円 } P=k \text{ 回避} \\ e^{-iP|r-r'|} \text{は } P=-k \text{ 回避} \end{matrix} \\ & = \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty dP \frac{P(e^{iP|r-r'|} - e^{-iP|r-r'|})}{i|r-r'|} \cdot \frac{1}{(P+k)(P-k)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{i|r-r'|} \left[\frac{k e^{ik|r-r'|}}{2k} + \frac{-k e^{ik|r-r'|}}{-2k} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ik|r-r'|}}{|r-r'|}$$

$$G_0(r - r') = \frac{e^{ik|r-r'|}}{4\pi |r-r'|}$$

